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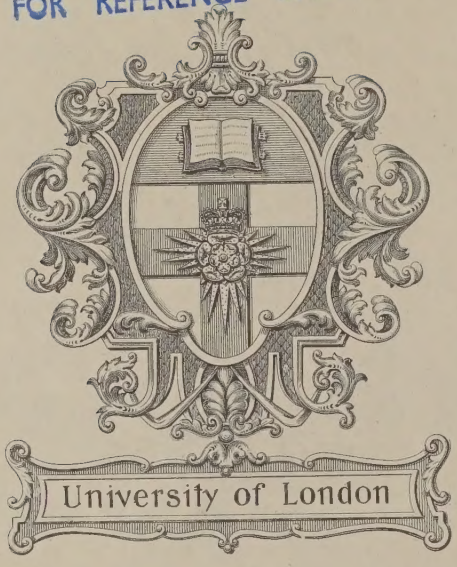

REPORTS

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE

ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. C. 38,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Presented pursuant to the said Act.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
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REPORTS OF THE INSPECTORS

OF

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

I.

Home District.

I.

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MY LORD, London, 1 March 1836.

PURSUANT to the 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 38, s. 7, We have the honour to lay before your Lordship our First Report. The condition and management of the Metropolitan Prisons constitute a subject of such magnitude and importance, that we have felt it necessary to confine our inspection to a few of the principal prisons; and we lament that the short time which has elapsed since we were enabled to commence our inspection has necessarily precluded us from examining even those few with suitable minuteness of investigation. But, even upon this unavoidably imperfect inquiry, we have collected much information which calls for immediate and serious consideration.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
Newgate.
1. Narrative.

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Newgate.
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The present Report contains only the narrative of our inspection of Newgate, together with remarks on those subjects to which your Lordship has been pleased to direct our special attention. We reserve the particulars concerning the other Metropolitan Prisons which we have inspected, for a Supplementary Report, which we shall have the honour of presenting to your Lordship.

For the clearer elucidation of the subject, we shall arrange the matter which our report of Newgate embraces, under the five following heads:

1. The Narrative of our Inspection of that Prison.
2. The Evidence of Officers employed therein.
3. The Evidence of Prisoners, either at present or recently confined therein.
4. Extracts from Lords' and Commons' Reports relative thereto.
5. Inferences from the above; in which are embodied the most important facts and suggestions, which the whole evidence has brought under our notice.

We first visited that part of the prison called the Chapel Yard. To this are attached three rooms or wards, Nos. 10, 11 and 12, which the prisoners occupy by day, and in which they sleep at night. All the prisoners have access to the yard, and can go to all the rooms. In this yard there are at times 50 or 60 prisoners. When first visited by us the number was 20, of whom we found in room No. 10, eight; No. 11, six; and in No. 12, six.

Here were associated together the convicted and the untried, the felon and the misdemeanant, the sane and the insane, the old and young offender. In the Appendix to our Report will be found a return of the names, ages, offences, and date of admission, of all the prisoners in the above-mentioned wards on the day on which we first inspected them, together with the date of trial of such as had been convicted. By reference to this return, it will be seen that all the classes, which are required by the Gaol Act to be kept distinct, ("care being taken that prisoners of those classes do not intermix with each other,") are here confounded together; and, as if to increase the evil, and to show a greater contempt for the law, there is also added the insane.

In ward No. 10 we found that the wardsman, a convicted prisoner, owned all the bedding, the crockery ware, the knives, forks, kettles and saucepans for the use of which each prisoner pays him 2*s.* 6*d.* per week. The above-mentioned articles are purchased for the purpose by the wardsman, upon his appointment to his situation. ——— who was wardsman until a few days ago in this ward (No. 10), paid, on his appointment, 3*l.* 10*s.* The present wardsman, ——— has as yet paid nothing; but if he continues in his situation he will do so, and will receive from the prisoners the usual weekly pay. In this ward, in consequence of the high demand of money for extra accommodations, such as are considered the most decent and respectable of the prisoners are usually placed; and it appeared to us, that as many as were able to pay the sum required, readily found admission into it.

There was a good supply of Bibles and Prayer-books, provided by the prison, together with other religious books, the gift of a Captain Brown. These books, particularly the Bibles, bore little appearance of having been used.

On examining the cupboards of this ward we discovered a pack of cards, apparently much used, a cribbage-board and pegs, and two draught-boards and men. We also found four tobacco-pipes, in some of which the tobacco still remained; and a box with tobacco in it. These, though forbidden by the prison regulations, were quite exposed on the shelves of the cupboards, and must have been detected, on the most superficial inspection of the ward, by any officer of the prison.

We found also a bundle of newspapers, twelve in all; and, upon inquiring, we were informed that a daily paper is taken in, in this ward. The newsman, who lives next door to the Giltspur-street Compter, and who is also a tobacconist, brings it regularly every day to his customers, the prisoners, to whom he has access, unattended by an officer. One of the principal turnkeys, who accompanied us, said that the daily papers were allowed by the governor, but that no Sunday paper was admitted; such papers, he said, were strictly forbidden. This he told us aloud, in the hearing of the prisoners. But we subsequently ascertained that Sunday papers were as publicly brought into the prison on the Sunday morning, as the other papers were during the rest of the week; that several of them were purchased by the prisoners in the different wards of the prison; that during the whole of Sunday they were openly used by the prisoners; that on Sunday

Sunday evenings the turnkey above alluded to regularly borrowed the Sunday paper, The Dispatch, from a prisoner, and returned it to him on the Monday.

We found porter in a bottle on the shelf, though none could have been brought into the ward since one o'clock the day before.

The wardsman had a snuff-box and snuff, which he used continually and openly: there was also another snuff-box in the ward; and each prisoner, if he liked, might have had one.

We observed in the cupboard mince pies and cold provisions, any quantity of which may be brought in by the friends of the prisoners—to the untried three times, and to the convicted once, a week; but, as these are indiscriminately mixed together, they assist one another in having a regular and abundant supply of provisions, which all, both untried and convicted, procure by means of money or friends.

We found two boxes, containing two or three strong files, four brad-awls, several large iron spikes, screws, nails and knives; all of them instruments calculated to facilitate attempts at breaking out of prison, and capable of becoming most dangerous weapons in the hands of desperate and determined men.

We also found several books: amongst them Guthrie's Grammar, a song book, the Keepsake Annual for 1836, and the —— by ——, 18 plates, published by Stockdale, 1827. This last is a book of a most disgusting nature, and the plates are obscene and indecent in the extreme. It was claimed as his property by a prisoner named ——, and was kept in the cupboard without any attempt at concealment. We also met with large bundles of papers, which on examination proved to be rough draughts of briefs for the use of prisoners' counsel; and were informed by one of the principal turnkeys, that the wardsman of No. 10, Chapel Yard, and also the wardsman of the Master's Side Yard, are permitted by the prison authorities to draw briefs for the defence of prisoners, both male and female, and to receive 5*s.* for each brief.

Last sessions ——, a prisoner, drew 11 briefs (eight for males, and three for females), and received the money for the whole. One of the principal turnkeys informed us that he had known some sessions, and that not long ago, in which the wardsman had drawn from 20 to 30 briefs. The wardsman who draws the brief has the prisoner (if a male) brought to him, and from him he receives the particulars of his case. If the brief is for a female, the wardsman goes round to that part of the prison occupied by the females, and there converses with the female prisoner, separated from her only by open iron railings, not in the hearing, nor at all times in the sight, of any officer, male or female. Sometimes the female is admitted to the male side of the prison, and sees the wardsman who is to draw her brief in a room called the "Bread Room." Before the present Session the female prisoner was at these times unaccompanied by any female officer. Under the present regulations one of the matrons accompanies the female prisoner when admitted to the male side; but when the wardsman takes the statements of the female prisoner at the gate or visiting railings of the female prison, the interview is quite private. The facts upon which the brief is to be prepared are frequently stated aloud in the ward, and difficult points of a defence are occasionally discussed amongst the prisoners before the brief is drawn.

There were also in this cupboard several small blank paper books, which one of the ladies who visit Newgate had left with the prisoners, in order that they might write in them answers to Scripture questions given to them by her. The books were applied to different purposes; some contained the sentences, names, and residences of prisoners who had been in the ward, and accounts of debts owing by the prisoners to the wardsman. We learned that the wardsman supplied to the ward candles, blacking, pepper, salt, newspapers, pens, ink, and paper, for which collections were made amongst the prisoners weekly; occasions on which the wardsman is enabled to make additional profits.

Visitors are admitted to the untried three days in each week (Monday, Thursday and Saturday); to the convicted but on one day weekly (Tuesday) from half past ten in the forenoon till two in the afternoon.

In this yard the visitors are admitted close to the prisoners, separated only by open iron railings, and rarely in the presence of an officer.

Though it is said that only one person is allowed by the prison regulations to visit any prisoner on the visiting days, yet, in addition to our having seen several friends at one time visiting the same prisoners, we find that there are several modes of evading this rule; for, as all the prisoners have access to the yard during the visiting hours, any

I. HOME DISTRICT. *Newgate.* 1. Narrative.

any one prisoner may see the friends of all the rest; and, under the pretence of seeing different prisoners, a number of friends may contrive to hold unrestricted intercourse with any one prisoner.

Visitors are searched at the outer lodge; men by a male officer, and women by a female, who are always in attendance for that purpose. But from the number of visitors, which on some days amounts to 100 or 150, the shortness of the time for the search of so many, the disagreeable nature of the duty, the impossibility of its being effectively performed, and the result of our inquiries among prisoners and officers, we are satisfied that various improper and dangerous articles, such as cards, tobacco, watch-spring saws and fine files, to aid attempts to escape, pocket fire-arms, powder and balls, might with ease be introduced to a considerable and alarming extent.

Cold provisions, in any quantity, are brought in; whole joints, meat pies, and almost any kind of delicacy, find their way unchallenged both to untried and convicted prisoners. Money, also, to any amount is admitted; and we have reason to know that individuals have had in their possession several sovereigns at one time.

When we visited the rooms, there was a comfortable fire in each of them, round which the prisoners were seated at their ease; and we noticed scarcely anything in the apartments that indicated the discomfort or privations of a place of penal confinement.

The untried and convicted were treated exactly alike. Of the latter, several pass the whole time of their sentence in the same room, and under the same treatment, with those who are awaiting their trial, and merely retained there for safe custody. The convicted, by availing themselves of the good offices of the untried, (who are generally willing to aid their companions in every way,) are enabled to procure provisions and other comforts, as before their trial: so that the only additional privation to which their conviction subjects them is that nominal one which consists in a restriction as to the visits of their friends to one day in the week instead of three.

Visitors bring clean linen likewise, as no provision is made for washing the linen of the prisoners in the prison: and as scarcely sufficient soap is allowed to wash even a shirt, a prisoner who has no friends is in a manner constrained to use his foul linen.

Among the visitors, persons of notoriously bad character, prostitutes, and thieves, find admission. Many of the prostitutes are very young girls, sometimes not more than twelve or thirteen years of age: others have visited different men, yet are admitted under the name of wives and sisters. Several prisoners have informed us that such characters are common among the visitors; and the officers whom we have examined have acknowledged that though they use precautions to exclude bad characters, yet many such they know have daily ingress; and that they have the governor's permission to admit to a man who has no respectable friends, the woman or girl he has lived with, that she may supply him with provisions and clean linen: this permission extends both to the untried and to the convicted.

The beer-man comes into the prison every day from twelve till one, with four three-gallon cans: when they are empty, he sends his boy for more. Sometimes an officer is at the yard gate, who may be present at the distribution of the beer; but this is not generally the case.

The wardsman, a prisoner, usually receives the beer, and hands it to the prisoner. A pint only is allowed by the prison regulations to each prisoner daily, whether untried or convicted: but no steps are taken to limit the supply to the regulated quantity: no account is taken of the quantity brought into the prison, nor of the number of pints served to the different wards, nor of the prisoners who have received their allowance, who may and do often come twice or thrice; so that not only can those who have money obtain the pints which may be drawn for those who have none, but even a much larger quantity than a pint for every man confined in the ward may be, and constantly is, obtained.

We observed the beer-man distributing the beer, no officer being present to see that no more than the proper quantity of beer was received by the prisoners, who in fact might, unchecked, have obtained as much as they chose to purchase. And from our own observation, the statements of prisoners, and those of officers at present in the prison, we have no hesitation in expressing our belief, that almost any quantity of beer which the prisoners can afford to purchase may be brought into the wards.

In

In visiting No. 11 ward in Chapel Yard we found six prisoners. There are sometimes as many as sixteen or more confined in this room.

The wardsman, a prisoner under sentence of two years' imprisonment for conspiracy, had been nine months in confinement, during seven of which he had filled that office. He had no bedding to let out; but had a bed for himself, his own property. The crockery, tinware, knives, forks, and basins, also belonged to him; and for the use of these he is allowed to charge the prisoners 1 *s.* per week, ward dues. Some paid, and some did not. He would not inform us what he paid, on his appointment, for his stock of goods, nor the amount of his weekly receipts. But his weekly profits must at times be considerable. He supplies the prisoners with salt, pepper, candles, blacking, hearthstone and whiting; and occasionally makes collections of a penny or more, according to the number, from each prisoner in this ward for these articles, and for the purchase of a newspaper on Sundays. The wardsman informed us, in the hearing of one of the principal turnkeys (by whom he was not contradicted), that the newsman regularly brought the Sunday newspapers about half-past eight on the Sunday morning; that the ward below always purchased one or more, and that most frequently his ward did the same, though they could not afford a daily paper. He added, that this paper was openly read in the ward, from the time it was received until the hour of Divine Service; and, after chapel was over, all the remainder of the day; and he stated that he never heard that the purchase or perusal on a Sunday of the Sunday papers was forbidden by the Governor or any officer. In this ward the prisoners sometimes borrowed the newspaper belonging to the ward below.

The prisoners sleep on rope mats, and have two rugs to cover them. The mats are laid upon the floor at night, and are rolled up and put by on a shelf, or are hung up against the walls during the day. Those mats may be placed as close together as the prisoners choose; and on our visits at night to the wards, we found them sleeping, some by themselves, others two, three, and even four together, as close as bodies could possibly be placed.

All the other particulars of ward No. 10, as to provisions, visits of friends, money, and beer, are applicable to this and every other ward in the prison, except perhaps the cells, in some minor points.

The ward was well supplied with Bibles, Prayer-books, and other religious books; but they did not seem to have been much used. On the table was a volume of Mavor's British Tourist.

In ward No. 12 were six prisoners, four convicted and two untried; and we refer to the return in the Appendix for the particulars of the cases of these men, as furnishing a description of the characters and classes of offenders who are associated together, even in that part of the prison which is said to receive the most respectable of the prisoners. Here we found a man aged 38, under a sentence of 12 months' imprisonment for an assault on a lad, with an intent to commit an unnatural offence; two lads of 17 and 18 years of age, one under a 14 days' sentence; the other untried, being charged with a slight offence for which he was afterwards sentenced to a month's imprisonment; a man, aged 35, under sentence of transportation for life, for forgery; another aged 34, under sentence of seven years' transportation; and the sixth, aged 34, for the nonpayment of several small sums of money.

We found that a man was in the ward below, No. 11, under a similar atrocious charge; that these two persons had the opportunity of meeting and being together all day; and in fact did meet in the ward, and walk together in the yard; and even the other prisoners did not feel indignant at their offences, or avoid associating with them!

At the time of our visit to this ward, the wardsman was obviously in a state of intoxication. We took pains to ascertain the fact, by observing the man closely, and by asking him many questions; and we satisfied ourselves that the man was drunk. He admitted that he had drank two pints of porter that morning.

We reported the case to the governor, Mr. Cope. We have reason to believe that drunkenness amongst the prisoners occurs: the wardsman of the ward below was, a short time ago, removed from his situation for that offence, and sent round to the north or convicted side, where, if a sense of justice had been adhered to, he and all other convicted prisoners ought to have been confined from the time of their receiving sentence. The gatewoman also on the female side, of the name of ——, was also removed from her situation a few months ago for drunkenness, though we

can find no record of the offence having been reported or punished. Officers whom we have examined have admitted their belief that prisoners have been in a state of intoxication, and that recently; and various prisoners whom we have examined, and who could have had no opportunity of concerting together, have assured us that it is a common occurrence. From the habits of prisoners, and the opportunities they have of obtaining beer, it cannot be otherwise.

Here also the wardsman has a bed and bedstead; but the other prisoners sleep on mats with rugs, as in the ward below. In this ward also the wardsman is permitted to demand 1 *s.* per week ward dues for the use of basins, plates, knives and forks, &c. &c. He admitted that he had paid only 3 *s.* for his whole stock when appointed wardsman; yet he is allowed to demand 1 *s.* per week ward dues. We learned that here too the prisoners generally subscribed together to purchase a Sunday newspaper, which was read openly in the ward from the time of receiving it, (half-past eight in the morning,) until chapel time, and again after chapel, during the remainder of the day. Affixed to the wall of this ward we found a copy of certain laws (inserted in the Appendix), which had been agreed to by the prisoners, one of the penalties of which is twelve lashes.

There was a sufficient supply of Bibles and Prayer-books, but they bore no appearance of having been used.

In these wards no provision whatever is made for the employment of the prisoners, who continue in total idleness, from the hour of their admission into any ward, until the term of their imprisonment is expired.

Masters' Side Yard.

To the Masters' Side Yard are attached five wards: Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24, which are used as day-rooms, and in which, at night, the prisoners sleep. The yard itself is 47 feet long and 24 wide, and is common to all the wards, between the prisoners of all of which there is full intercommunication, so that the classification is merely nominal. In fact the prisoners indiscriminately associate in the yard. There is only one washing-place, and one place for making water, both exposed in the open yard to every visitor in the prison. We found in this yard 78 prisoners; but there are frequently more. Here, also, are associated prisoners of every variety of age, habit, and delinquency, without employment, oversight, or control. In No. 20, the receiving ward, all offenders are kept on their first committal, without any reference whatever to their varieties of case or character, until the surgeon has seen them, which is generally in the forenoon of the morning after they are committed. Of 23 prisoners whom we saw at one time in this room, seven or eight had been detained there for two days. Some of them, from their deportment and dress, appeared to be respectable: others were in the most filthy and wretched condition; and others, were quite young lads. Such of the prisoners as the surgeon has declared to be in a fit state to be removed into the wards, have then their places assigned to them, a duty which belongs to the principal turnkey of the second station; but, as he is frequently absent on various occupations, it is constantly performed by the inner gateman of the second station, a convicted prisoner. One of the principal turnkeys informed us that on an average this gateman, a prisoner, assigns to the prisoners their wards, at least three days in the week. Thus the important duty of classifying the prisoners, so far as the accommodations of the gaol will permit, is entrusted to a convict, himself a wardsman, and who, of course, takes care to select for his own ward those whom he thinks best able to pay his ward dues; and so great is the authority exercised by him, and so numerous are his opportunities of showing favouritism, that all the prisoners may be said to be in his power. If a man is poor and ragged, however inexperienced he may be in crime, or however trifling may be the offence for which he has been committed, his place is assigned among the most depraved, the most experienced, and the most incorrigible offenders, in the Middle yard. The rest of the wards belonging to this yard (Nos. 21, 22, 23, and 24) are appropriated to those who, (after the removal of those consigned to Chapel Yard) are considered the most respectable of the prisoners. Yet on one occasion the prisoners in No. 21 ward complained to us that a man was placed amongst them covered with vermin, and in consequence of that complaint he was removed to the infirmary. On several occasions we found some of the wards unoccupied, and the prisoners crowded into two. Thus even the

the limited accommodations of this gaol, so far as the separation of the prisoners is concerned, were not rendered available for so indispensable a purpose. It is only on the approach of the sessions, that ward after ward is opened, as the number of the prisoners increases. On inquiring of one of the principal turnkeys the cause of this, the reason assigned by him was, an insufficiency of bedding. The wardsmen of these wards, who, as we have already observed, are convicts, acknowledged to us, in the presence of the officers, that they have received ward dues from some prisoners to the amount of 1*s.*, from others 6*d.* per week, and though they have asserted that these payments are voluntary, yet, from the nature of the demand itself, it must be considered as a compulsory exaction; a view of the case strongly confirmed by the unvaried allegations of the prisoners, which leave no doubt upon our minds that much petty and vexatious tyranny is exercised towards defaulters, such as keeping them from the fire, and giving them their soup or gruel in a pail. It will be obvious that such treatment amounts to a virtual enforcement of the demand.

With the exception of the wardsmen (who have beds and bedsteads), the prisoners all sleep on mats on the floor, with rugs to cover them; and some two, three, and even four, under the same covering. So closely, indeed, do they lie together, that in our night-inspections we have found it difficult, in stepping across the room, to avoid treading upon them. The regulations respecting the admission of money, beer, provisions, newspapers, clean linen, &c., are the same as in Chapel Yard, already described; the only limit to the supply of these various articles being the pecuniary means of the prisoners. Visitors are admitted, as in Chapel Yard, three times a week, from half-past ten till two o'clock. Adjoining this yard is a visiting-room, divided by a double row of iron railings, with wire gratings between them; but, by means of a stick, prohibited articles may be, and are, occasionally passed across. Husbands and wives are separated only by the gate; but under pretence of sustaining this relationship, unmarried persons, who have cohabited, are allowed to visit each other close together.

That gaming goes on in the wards is a matter of moral certainty. The practice is not only attested by every prisoner whom we have examined, and by the acknowledgment of its existence on the part of the officers, but by the appearance of the tables throughout the prison, scarcely one of which is without the marks of gaming-boards deeply cut on them, for the playing of low games. On one of our night-inspections we found the prisoners in 21 wards sitting at a table, on which a gaming-board was recently marked in chalk; and from the hurry observable amongst the prisoners it was manifest that they had just swept away the stakes and the implements of gaming as we entered the ward. We may remark here, that in our night inspections the smell of tobacco was perceptible in several of the wards, proving that, notwithstanding it has been recently prohibited, it still finds its way in, and that smoking is still practised. The inner-gatesman of this station, a prisoner, belongs to this yard, and has a room to himself. This man has numerous duties; and, from the confidence necessarily reposed in him, is more like an officer than a prisoner. We were much struck, on commencing our inspection, with the great and unbecoming familiarity of manner and intercourse exhibited between some of the officers and the then gatesman. The inner-gatesman, as before stated, frequently assigns the wards to the newly-arrived prisoners, after they have been examined by the Surgeon. He is often the only person present at the distribution of the beer. He passes all provisions, money, clean linen, letters, &c., brought in by the visitors to the prisoners, both of the Master's Side and the Middle Yard, and has a key of both yards. He is permitted to draw briefs and petitions, both for the male and female prisoners, and is allowed by the Governor to charge 5*s.* for each brief. His charge for petitions varies with their length and importance; as much as 8*s.* has been paid for some; for others, not more than 1*s.* 6*d.* or 1*s.*

The Middle Yard.

The Middle Yard, which is 47 feet long by 22 wide, has five large wards belonging to it, Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17 & 18, used as day rooms and sleeping wards, as in the Master's Side Yard. No. 14 ward is never used; nor are any of the others, until the Master's Side is so full as to compel the opening of the Middle Yard. In this yard, the last time we visited it, we found 62 prisoners, and only three wards (Nos. 15, 16, 17) open. All the prisoners meet in the yard, and can pass from ward to ward. There are in this yard, openly exposed, two washing-places, and

one place for making water. Here are herded together the very worst class of prisoners; certainly a more wretched combination of human beings can hardly be imagined: we have reason to fear that poverty, ragged clothes, and an inability to pay the ward dues, elsewhere exacted for better accommodations, consign many of the more petty and unpractised offenders to this place, where they inevitably meet with further contamination from the society of the most abandoned and incorrigible inmates of the gaol. On some occasions we found the prisoners squalid and filthy in the extreme, with ragged clothing, scarcely any linen, and some without shoes or stockings. On our last visit, we observed some little improvement in their clothing; but several were still without stockings, and with hardly what deserved the name of a shoe to their feet. Wardsmen are appointed from among the untried prisoners; but over such disorderly characters they can exercise but little authority. Ward dues are demanded, but seldom paid. Rioting, uproar, and fighting, are frequently going on; the serious nature of which may be best understood from the number of severe accidents which have occurred, and which are recorded in the Journal of the Surgeon, to whose statement to us on this subject, and to extracts from his Journal, in the Appendix, we beg to direct attention. We would likewise refer to the statements of officers, who have been under the necessity of going among the prisoners, armed with cutlasses; and even on such occasions windows have been broken, and forms and tables burnt, before order could be restored. We refer also to the statements of prisoners, from which it appears that many of their more violent fights have taken place on a Sunday afternoon; that the more quiet and inoffensive dare not go to sleep, from an apprehension of being made the subjects of tricks of a very painful nature; that the act of locking-up becomes, from the consequent removal of all superintendence, a signal for the commencement of obscene talk, revelry, and violence; and that gaming, swearing, singing, narration of adventures, instruction in crime, proceed unchecked, and without ceasing, until a late hour of the night. In the wards of this yard there is not a single Bible or Prayer-book; and the reason assigned for this is, that no sooner are they given than they are torn up.

The regulations here respecting the introduction of money, beer, provisions, newspapers, and clean linen, and the admission of visitors, are the same as those already mentioned. The prisoners in all these wards sleep on the floor, upon mats, huddled together in the same way as in the wards before described; the only difference is, that the bedding is older, more filthy, and more ragged. In fact, bad as all things appeared in other parts of the prison, those in the Middle Yard were much worse.

Transport Side.

The North, or Transport Side, constitutes the first station, and has three yards attached to it. The first yard, in which are placed the greater number of the transports, has four wards belonging to it (Nos. 2, 3, 4 & 5). This yard is 44 feet long by 17 wide, and is common to all the wards. The number of prisoners in these wards is variable. We found at one time no more than 12; on another occasion not fewer than 50; but sometimes the number is much greater than that last mentioned, particularly at the termination of the sessions, and previous to the removal of the transports to the hulks, or elsewhere. This yard greatly resembles the Middle Yard in its association of the worst of characters together by night and by day, uncontrolled and unemployed. There is, however, this difference: visitors are admitted here only once a week, instead of three times, as to the untried, and it is only on this one visiting-day (Thursday), from half-past ten o'clock till two, that prisoners are permitted to receive any extra provisions beyond the prison allowance; but on that day a sufficiency of bread, butter, tea, coffee, sugar, cold meat, &c., for the consumption of the whole week, may be brought in to such as can afford to pay for those articles, or who have friends to supply them: and during the week all these articles, with the exception of cold meat, may be furnished at the shop on the Female Side, to which the wardsmen, gatesmen, passage-men, and workmen (all of them prisoners) have access, and who purchase for prisoners the various articles they require.

The visitors on the Transport Side are allowed to see their friends, separated from them only by open iron railings; and in this particular the convicted have a greater privilege than the untried, with the exception of those in Chapel Yard. In all other respects, as to beer, money, newspapers, ward dues, bedding, mode of sleeping on the

the floor, absence of control and employment, the Transport Yard is similar to the Middle Yard or Master's Side. Thus, with the single exception of the restriction of visits, and supplies from without, to one day in the week instead of three, the convicted receive the same treatment as the untried. There is a difference in situation, but none in treatment, in this gaol, between those who, in the sight of the law are still deemed innocent, and those who are undergoing a penal sentence.

Boys' School.

The adjoining yard, which is 44 feet long and 12½ wide, belongs to the School, in which are placed the boys of 15 years of age and under; but, as the fact of their age rests wholly upon their own statement, boys obviously under that age are not unfrequently to be seen in the other yards and wards, amidst older and more confirmed offenders. The number of boys is, of course, variable; we have found in the school as many as 18 or 20. There are two wards appropriated to the use of the school. But the master and his assistant are convicted prisoners; and we earnestly submit, that, however attentive or competent they may be, the very circumstance of their being themselves convicts, renders it utterly impossible for them to secure the respect of the boys, or to impart, with any effect, that moral and religious instruction, which it is the most important part of their duty to communicate. We lament that, under any circumstances, it should be thought necessary to employ prisoners in offices of trust or authority; but the moral unfitness of such characters for the duty of schoolmasters must be at once apparent.

The school hours are from 10 o'clock till 12, and for one hour and a half in the afternoon; during the rest of the day the boys are allowed to play in the yard, or in one of the wards, frequently out of the master's sight; and then much mischief goes on, and the older and more experienced corrupt the rest, and instruct them in the arts of depredation. We found some boys gambling in the School Yard. One boy had 3*d.*, and the other 3½*d.* The officer, one of the principal turnkeys, took the money away, and handed it over to the schoolmaster to keep for the boys. We have it also in evidence, both from officers and prisoners, that young prostitutes, not more than from 12 to 14 years of age, visit the boys in the school under the name of sisters. But as the treatment of juvenile offenders forms a separate branch of our Report, we shall not at present enlarge on this subject.

Over the school is the ward appropriated to the workmen (all prisoners), who are employed about the prison; carpenters, whitewashers, cooksman, and passageman. They are six in number; the particulars of their offences, sentences, employment and pay, will be found in the Appendix. As these men are of the same yard with the boys, and as one staircase is common to their ward and that of the boys, dangerous opportunities are presented to the juvenile offenders of communicating with the adults, which, we earnestly submit, ought in all cases to be vigilantly guarded against.

The third yard, which is 44 feet by 15½, has an Itch ward attached to it, and is likewise used by the convalescent patients in the Infirmary adjoining. When we visited the Itch ward we found there two men, one of whom was sitting by the fire quite naked, with the exception of an old rug tied before him. This man had been "rubbed in" for this disorder, and ought to have been covered up in bed: but there was no one to see that the Surgeon's orders were attended to. The other patient, who was cured, and who, two hours before, had been "washed out," as it is called, was also sitting by the fire with only his shirt on. This prisoner ought to have been removed from the ward immediately; but no one was in attendance to enforce this regulation; and thus we found these two prisoners, the one still suffering under, and the other just cured of, an infectious disorder, locked up together in the indecent manner in which we have described.

Infirmary.

The Male Infirmary immediately adjoins the third yard. The accommodations for the sick are tolerably good: there are three large and airy wards; one on the ground floor, used as a day-room; another on the middle floor, divided into two rooms, for fever patients and infectious diseases; and a third, on the upper floor, used as a sleeping ward. These rooms were clean, and there appeared to be a good supply of bedding, and necessary comforts for the sick; but, as far as discipline is concerned, nothing can be worse than the arrangement. There is one wardsman (a convict) for the three wards; he is also what is termed the doctor's

man; goes round to all the yards about nine o'clock, and makes out a list of prisoners who wish to see the Surgeon. This wardsman also keeps a book in which he enters the names of all patients admitted into the Infirmary, and the number of those under medical treatment in the wards. It is his duty to see that the Surgeon's orders are attended to: he also acts as inner-gatesman of the first station, and has a key of the gates. These various duties fully occupy his time; and even if he could be depended upon, and had authority over the prisoners, he has but little leisure to keep order. The patients have free access to all the rooms; and amongst those prisoners who frequent them may sometimes be found the untried, the convicted, the condemned, the insane, and some who, in fact, are not patients, but who are especially favoured by being sent into the Infirmary as the place of greatest comfort. Here, for example, were confined several of those persons who, last Sessions, were committted to Newgate by authority of the House of Commons. These persons were allowed to have their meals from the taverns in the vicinity of the gaol. It may easily be imagined, then, what must be the state of discipline in a place filled with characters so various as were assembled here, where the tried and the untried, the sick and the healthy, the sane and the insane, the young and the old, the trivial offender and the man about to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, are all hudled together, without discrimination, oversight, or control.

Another and an important division of the Male Side of Newgate, the condemned cells, remains to be noticed.

Condemned Cells.

Here there is a yard, two day-rooms, and 15 cells on three floors.

When this division of Newgate was first inspected by us, we found in it seventeen prisoners under sentence of death: in the lower room were three, who expected to suffer: in the upper room were fourteen, nine of whom were not more than twenty years of age; five of them were fifteen and under; one of them was no more than thirteen years old, and, in appearance as well as in years, quite a child. The three men whose cases were desperate, and whose crimes were atrocious and unnatural, were together during the day-time, but were locked up at night in separate cells. The fourteen who, though capitally convicted, were morally certain that they would not be executed, were associated during the day, and at night were locked up, three in each cell; but the whole seventeen had one common yard, in which they met together whenever they went thither for air and exercise. In the course of our inquiries we learnt, with surprise, that even this slight separation between men so differently circumstanced had been made only after repeated complaints on the part of the three prisoners themselves, representing the cruelty of associating men in their awful situation with others who, though under the same sentence of the law, looked forward with assurance to a mitigation of punishment.

When the Recorder passed sentence of death upon all these men, he separated the three heinous offenders from the rest, because, even at that awful moment, he would not so far confound all penal distinctions as to conjoin men so different in moral delinquency; publicly declaring that his reason for so doing was, "that their presence would disgrace and contaminate the others." But, as if to fly in the very face of the judge, and to mock the solemn rebuke of the court, these very men are all, on their return to Newgate, placed together in the same day-room. At night the two men who had been convicted and sentenced to death for sodomy, had each two other prisoners locked up with them; one of those doomed to this detestable association being the boy before mentioned of only thirteen years of age. The soldier, who was under sentence of death for extorting money from a gentleman under the threat of accusing him of an attempt to commit an unnatural offence, was placed at night with two others; and it will be seen, on a reference to the Chaplain's Journal (of the dates 27th September *et seq.* in the Appendix to this Report), that the partial remedy of the evil above mentioned was owing to the repeated entreaties of the criminals themselves who expected to suffer; who feelingly complained again and again to the Chaplain, by whom the distressing case was submitted to the sheriff.

We find in the Chaplain's Journal these passages:—September 29, 1835. "The soldier complained of being confined with so many, and asked if he could not have some place occasionally to retire to for the purpose of meditation and devotion."

devotion." "The men for the crime of sodomy said that they also were locked up with others in the night-cell." September 30. "The soldier again besought me to procure him some place to retire to for private meditation; he complained that he had no opportunity of exercising that important and necessary duty; that he heard from companions at night only obscene conversation, and that when, upon one occasion, he had persuaded them to kneel down in prayer, they burst out into laughter in the midst of it." Oct. 1. "Soldier again complained of the way in which he was locked up with the two others; and the other two men for the abominable offence, they even complained of the conversation of those locked up with them."

One of the officers examined by us stated, that of the 17 recently confined in the cells, three only expected to suffer. Of these, two only were actually executed. The remaining 14, therefore, conducted themselves with as much indifference as the inmates of the other parts of the prison. They amused themselves both in the yard and in the room; and played at blind-man's buff, leap-frog, beating each other with a knotted handkerchief, and other noisy amusements, to the disturbance of the prisoners who were so soon to suffer. Men whose cases were dangerous, and those more seriously inclined, complained of these annoyances, and said that they would be glad to be locked up separately. The soldier complained of the bad language he heard in the night, even after they were locked up separately from the other prisoners. The officer also stated that the generality of those who are sentenced to death treat it as a mere formal thing, quite a mockery.

These prisoners remained together from the 29th September to the 20th November, on which day they were all assembled in one room to hear, upon their knees, from the lips of the chaplain, the final decision on their respective cases. Here, in the same apartment, on the same occasion, under the same sentence, were assembled, in the attitude of humiliation, 17 human beings, to hear a report, which 14 of that number had been all along absolutely certain would announce to them the extension of the Royal mercy; while the rest, with settled despair, looked only for the words that were to seal their awful doom; a doom which two of them actually underwent seven days afterwards. The men who were about to suffer fell down in convulsions, the rest looked on with unfeeling indifference. Will it be pretended that the sternest terrors of the law can henceforth address the fears of these prisoners, when for so many weeks, during which they were under its power, they from first to last regarded their awful sentence as an idle mockery? Of all the evils arising from association in Newgate, pernicious as they are, we consider this to be the most ruinous. For years, the Ordinary has been writing repeatedly and earnestly against it in his public journal, as will be seen on referring to the extracts we have given in the Appendix; and much credit is due to him for the untiring perseverance with which he has denounced this most flagrant evil.

Grand jury presentments, couched in the strongest terms that language can supply, have been made on the same subject. The proceedings of the Lords' Committee on Gaols must have called the attention of the Newgate authorities to the evil. The complaints of unhappy sufferers, for a succession of years, and their petitions to be protected from such cruel interruptions, have all been made in vain. At the close of the year 1835 we find those sentenced to die confounded together in a manner more unwarrantable and revolting than almost on any former occasion; a circumstance which demands the most marked reprobation, and justifies the strongest expression of our testimony against what we regard as the most disgraceful feature of the Newgate system. On a subsequent occasion we found four men under sentence of death, three of whom were locked up together in one cell; when there could be no pretence whatever for not placing them in separate cells.

For the purpose of throwing an additional light upon the pernicious practice of associating prisoners in the condemned cells, we annex a tabular view of the ages, crimes committed, sentences, and final destination of the 17 convicts under sentence of death, to whose cases and situation our attention has been specially called in the above remarks.

1. HOME DISTRICT. *Newgate.*

1. Narrative.

Number instead of Name.	Age.	Offences.	Commuted Sentence.	Destination.	Date of Removal.
1	43	burglary -	3 months in the House of Correction.	Giltspur-street Compter.	30 Nov. 1835
2	13	- ditto - -	7 years' transportation -	Penitentiary -	5 Dec. –
3	17	- ditto - -	14 ditto - - ditto - -	Portsmouth -	7 Dec. –
4	19	- ditto - -	14 ditto - - ditto - -	- ditto - -	7 Dec. –
5	19	- ditto - -	transportation for life - -	Gosport - -	22 Dec. –
6	32	robbery -	3 months in the House of Correction.	Cold Bath Fields	1 Dec. –
7	21	burglary -	14 years' transportation -	Gosport - -	22 Dec. –
8	15	robbery -	14 ditto - - ditto - -	Euryalus - -	5 Dec. –
9	21	- ditto - -	transportation for life - -	Portsmouth -	7 Dec. –
10	15	- ditto - -	14 years' transportation -	Euryalus - -	5 Dec. –
11	15	- ditto - -	7 ditto - - ditto - -	- ditto - -	5 Dec. –
12	20	- ditto - -	transportation for life - -	Gosport - -	22 Dec. –
13	40	sodomy -	executed - - - -	- - -	27 Nov. 1835
14	30	- ditto - -			
15	44	burglary -	transportation for life - -	Chatham - -	5 Dec. –
16	54	shooting with intent to murder.	- ditto - - ditto - -	Gosport - -	22 Dec. –
17	20	burglary -	- ditto - - ditto - -	- Ditto - -	22 Dec. –

We cannot dismiss the foregoing statement without giving expression to those sentiments which even a superficial view of it must impress upon every reflecting mind. Here are 17 individuals convicted of crimes, to every one of which the law solemnly awards the penalty of death. That penalty takes effect upon two out of the whole number. Of the others, two are committed to the house of correction for three months! Can any adequate terms be employed to mark the striking contrast which this Table exhibits between the ultimate destiny of different individuals, all abiding the same awful sentence? Culprits convicted of crimes to which the law annexes the forfeiture of life, are eventually consigned for that crime to three months imprisonment in a house of correction. We are not arraigning the justice of the punishment inflicted upon atrocious guilt; neither are we calling in question the policy of mitigating, by the exercise of Royal mercy, the severity of the original sentence. We are simply but earnestly calling attention to the inevitable tendency which such a mode of treating the most awful sanctions of the law must have in rendering those sanctions an object of contemptuous mockery. The inference which we thus deduce is most decisively confirmed by the evidence contained in this Report. It appears that prisoners capitally convicted do, in fact, treat with habitual and irrepressible levity the sentence of death. This is one of the effects of gaol association, and it exhibits the evil of that system in a light which no considerations whatever can render stronger.

Female Side, Newgate.

There are here three female officers, a matron for the convicted, another for the untried, and an officer at the gate. The last-mentioned female is paid by the Ladies' Committee. She keeps a shop, and sells tea, coffee, bread, butter, sugar, snuff, and many other articles, for the use both of the male and female prisoners.

On this side of Newgate, which forms the third station of the prison, there are two yards, one appropriated to the convicted, and the other to the untried. The Transport Yard, on the Tried Side, is 38 feet long, and 27 feet wide. There are eight wards; and the prisoners of all these rooms use this yard in common. At a pump in the open yard is their only washing-place, which is exposed to the sight of visitors, unprotected from the weather, and is immediately under the windows of the apartments of one of the male turnkeys, which overlook both the yards on the Female Side. It is unnecessary for us to point out the indecency of this arrangement. No. 2 is the Condemned ward. Here we found one woman under sentence of death, and a wardswoman. This ward is used both as a day-room and a sleeping-room. The condemned prisoner, from a wish to avoid the society of the prisoners, is debarred from the advantage of air and exercise, which she can have in the common yard only, where all the rest of the tried prisoners meet. They have also the power of going into the condemned ward: there is no positive order or rule against

against it; nor has the wardswoman any effectual authority to exclude them, although she has stated that she should do so if any presumed to enter.

The Chaplain visited the condemned woman twice last week; and some of the Ladies' Committee visit her daily. When there is no female prisoner under sentence of death, this ward is used as the school-room. The wardswoman acts as schoolmistress. She instructs such of the prisoners as are unable to read, and are willing to be taught. Some of them regard this as an advantage: some few do not like the trouble to learn. During the present occupation of the Condemned ward, the schoolmistress goes round to the different wards to instruct her pupils. For this duty she is allowed 1 *s.* per week by the Ladies' Committee; of this sum she receives one-half every Tuesday; the remainder is reserved for her until her discharge.

No. 7 is the Receiving Ward. It is a small room, about 12 feet by 9. Here are placed all the untried women on their committal, until the Surgeon sees them on the following morning, and certifies that they are in a fit state to be removed to the various wards. In this room, which is very small, as many as nine females have recently been placed. The women in this apartment are prohibited from visiting any of the other rooms; but the door of the ward is not kept locked; and there is but one water-closet common to this and two other wards, Nos. 6 and 8. In this Receiving-ward we found a register, kept by the wardswoman, containing the name, age, and offence, of each female prisoner committed to Newgate. This register has been kept since June last. The book was provided by one of the ladies. The wardswoman told us that she believes the existence of such a register is unknown to the governor. Prisoners often object to communicate the particulars recorded in this book; believing, however, that the regulation is made by authority, they comply, though in some cases reluctantly. We would here observe, that however desirable it is to have registers of every kind in a prison, yet such a book should always be kept by an officer. Prisoners should have as little knowledge of each other as possible; and it appears to us highly improper that such a book as that above described should be kept, without proper authority, and by a prisoner.

On the day we visited this part of Newgate there were between 40 and 50 tried prisoners divided among the other wards. In all the wards on this side the arrangements are very similar to those on the Male Side. Visitors are admitted on one day in each week to the tried, from half-past ten o'clock till two; and among them, bad characters, both male and female, not unfrequently obtain admittance. Of this, the female officer at the gate declared her conviction, founded on the appearance and conversation of the parties. Visitors are separated from the prisoners by a double iron railing, having a passage between. They are allowed to bring in cold provisions, without any limitations as to quantity. Each woman, who can afford it, is allowed to have a pint of porter per diem; and more care is taken here than on the Male Side to limit the quantity of beer to the prison allowance. A female officer is always present when it is distributed, and each woman must fetch her own pint; but still those prisoners who have money can, by employing the agency of those who have none, procure more than the quantity allowed by the regulations; and no doubt this is done. Intoxication has been found to occur even among the women. A gatewoman, named Saunders, was removed from her situation not many months ago, for drunkenness; and one of the female officers informed us that this was not the first occasion on which she had been seen in a state of inebriety. On a reference to the evidence of female prisoners, in the Appendix, it will be seen that another wardswoman is charged with a want of sobriety; and though neither the Ladies of the Committee, nor the female officers, when questioned by us, would allow that they had ever seen this woman the worse for liquor, yet they admitted that they had seen her in a strongly heated and excited state; and though they could not absolutely say that this was caused by drink, yet the fact is strongly corroborative of the charge made by the prisoners, and furnishes a powerful argument against the admission of beer into the prison, except upon a written order from the surgeon on medical grounds. In this part of the prison newspapers are not forbidden any more than on the male side, but we do not find that they are frequently purchased; they are sometimes, however, brought in by friends. Money also is admitted without any limitation whatever.

The arrangements for sleeping and the provision of bedding are the same with those on the Male Side: prisoners sleep on the floor upon mats, with rugs and blankets. Here, also, they lie two, three, and even four, under the same covering, and much

much crowded together on the floor. The matron informed us that the bedding was insufficient, that some of it was ragged, and that it generally wanted washing. Neither the clothing nor the shoes of the women were good. The matron said it was some time since any had been issued, and that it was much wanted. There was an exceedingly offensive smell in all the water-closets; the arrangements for cleansing them not being efficient. The windows of some of the wards for the convicted prisoners overlook the yard of the untried. There is also a facility of communication between the wards, so that the convicted and untried can converse together, even in a whisper.

A miserably inadequate provision is made for the washing of the clothes of the females, whose health depends so much upon their cleanliness. There is a wash-house less than nine feet square, in which are one small copper and two tubs; and this constitutes the whole accommodation for washing the linen of sometimes more than 60 women. No towels or combs are provided, and only two ounces of soap per week is allowed for each person; a quantity scarcely more than sufficient for the person.

The matron stated it to be her belief that no ward dues are taken on the Tried Side; but in every ward we found that the wardswoman had a large supply of crockery-ware, which she lent to those prisoners who had none; and it can hardly be believed that such accommodation is gratuitously given in a prison where such large dues are almost universally levied for the use of the most trifling article. In the evidence of the prisoners it is positively stated that dues are demanded and paid, particularly in wards Nos. 7 and 8.

We found that the extra meat ordered by the surgeon is issued raw, and is cooked by the prisoners in the different wards. There was not a ward on the Tried Side in which we did not find raw mutton. The prison provisions are brought from the gate by the wardswomen: they are not issued in portions to each prisoner, but in the mass, which the wardswoman divides by the eye only; thus leaving much room for favouritism and injustice.

Untried Female Side.

Here there is a small yard 48 feet long by 10 feet wide, which is the only place in which the prisoners can take exercise, or dry their clothes. There are four wards on the Untried Side, in one of which we found 28 prisoners, and in another 23, all mingled together without any regard to diversity of age, character, or crime, as in the other parts of the prison. Here also the washing-place is beside a pump, standing quite exposed in the open yard. The wash-house is about 10 feet by 8, in which is one small copper, with three tubs. The last day we inspected this side there were 54 prisoners, six wardswomen, three sick in the Infirmary, and three children; in all 66 persons, who were obliged to use this small place for all their washing.

On this side is the Infirmary for females. There are three rooms on the upper floor appropriated to this purpose. These rooms are clean, and the beds and accommodations for the sick appear to be good; but the rooms are not large. The provision made for ventilation seemed to be inadequate, and the water-closets are very offensive. The same want of discipline which we noticed in the Male Infirmary is perceptible here: the untried and the convicted are all indiscriminately associated together.

The wardswomen of all the wards on the Untried Side demand and receive ward dues from such as are able to pay them. Both wardswomen and prisoners informed us of this fact, without any hesitation, in the presence of the matron who accompanied us. Some prisoners paid 1*s.* per week ward dues, some 6*d.*, and some 3*d.*

Visitors are admitted to the untried three times a week; on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; on which days they may bring in whatever cold provisions they think proper, with the exception of fish and poultry. All other particulars, as to the mode of sleeping, the provision of bedding, clothing, the admission of money, beer, newspapers, &c. are the same as on the Tried Side.

Site and Construction.

The site of the Gaol of Newgate is good, and most conveniently adjacent to the Sessions House and Courts of Justice; but nothing can be worse than its construction. The many long and winding passages, the numerous staircases, the unnecessarily

sarily thick and cumbrous inner walls, occupy much valuable space, and interfere with the due superintendence of the prisoners, who can elude the vigilance of an officer by the facilities afforded to them at all times of having previous notice of his approach. The wards are, some of them, spacious, but they are most inconveniently situated, either for the separation or inspection of the prisoners. The ventilation is very inadequate when prisoners are confined in any considerable number together in the wards, as is usually the case. The atmosphere of the apartments is heavy, and when they are first opened in the morning the smell is most offensive. The yards are narrow and confined, and have many wards common to them. The prison is, in our opinion, insecure; but the turnkeys keep an active watch; and there are two guards on the roof of the prison all night. These men prevent the recurrence of escapes, which have more than once happened, and are still conttinually attempted.

There is one spot, which, though not exactly forming a part of the prison, is so necessarily connected with it, that we consider it as falling under our inspection, and, on several accounts, demanding our remarks and censure. We allude to the Bail Docks, both of the Old and New Courts of the Old Bailey. Here are the cells in which the prisoners are confined during the time they are awaiting their trials. To the Old Court are annexed two small cells for the males, and one for the females.

No. 1, for male prisoners to be arraigned, is 9 feet by 9 feet, and 9 feet 6 inches high.

No. 2, for male prisoners after arraignment, is 12 feet 3 inches, by 9 feet 3 inches, 8 feet 3 inches high.

In each of these there are sometimes 30 prisoners.

No. 3, for females, is 8 feet 6 inches by 8 feet 9, 9 feet 3 inches high.

From four to six females on an average are confined in this apartment. These cells have open gratings in the front. To the New Court are annexed two cells, one for males and one for females.

No. 1, for males, is 19 feet by 11 feet 6 inches, 12 feet 6 inches high.
In this place 50 prisoners are sometimes confined.

No. 2, for females, is 19 feet 6 inches by 14 feet 3, 10 feet high.
About 12 female prisoners are placed here.

Early in the morning, each day during the session week, all the male prisoners against whom bills of indictment have been found, are mustered in the Master's Side Yard, and, before the sitting of the court, are taken down to the Bail Dock sometimes as many as 60 or 70 together. Here they are often kept day after day, expecting their trials, sometimes from eight or nine o'clock in the morning until 11 at night. Some of the prisoners have spoken of this as the time of their greatest sufferings: one in particular said, "There we are mixed up with horrid characters, and are like wild beasts in a den. The conversation is gross and horrible; some behave more as if they were going to a fair than to a trial. They annoy all those who are not of their set, and who seem alive to a sense of their situation." Here, as every where else in Newgate, we find the evils of prison association.

Here again we find that the 2d, 3d, 6th and 7th Rules of the Gaol Act, which require that female prisoners shall be constantly attended by female officers, are constantly infringed. The female prisoners, when taken down for trial, are often under the care of male officers only. There is a woman appointed to attend upon them in the Bail Dock of the Old Court; but she is frequently absent. Upon two occasions we found her away, and the prisoners under the care of men.

In the Bail Dock of the New Court there is never any female attendant, and the women prisoners are there always confided to the care of men. This is as much an infringement of kindly feeling as it is of decency, while it is a marked violation of the provisions of the Gaol Act.

The Bail Dock is also most insecure; and we are much surprised that escapes from it (which however have taken place), are not of frequent occurrence. While the prisoners are awaiting their trials, they are frequently taken out of their cells, and permitted to see their friends at the gate of the Bail Dock. There is a staircase which leads to the top of the low partition which encloses the Bail Dock Yard; and there are gratings in front of the cells, which also form a ladder to the

top of the same low partition. This partition is the only separation between the Bail Dock and the Public Court Yard of the Sessions House which opens at once upon the street; and which, during the time of sessions, is crowded by bad characters of every sort, who would gladly facilitate a prisoner's escape. We are satisfied that half a minute would afford sufficient time for a moderately active man to overcome this barrier. An iron grating placed over the Bail Dock Yard, would at once render secure an important, but at present much exposed part of the prison.

The Instruction of Prisoners.

There is no provision made for the instruction of the male prisoners, except in the case of the boys, who are frequently visited by the Chaplain, and are under the care of a schoolmaster, (a convicted prisoner,) who instructs them in reading and in their catechism, and also by the public services of the chapel.

There is a daily service in chapel, every morning, at a quarter before ten, except during the sessions' week. The service is performed by the Ordinary; and it consists of a selection of prayers from the Liturgy, the Psalms, and one of the Lessons of the day. The Ordinary also performs two services on the Sunday, at half-past ten in the forenoon, and at three in the afternoon. There is a sermon in the morning, and generally a homily or a lecture in the afternoon.

The Ordinary sometimes visits the wards; generally on a Sunday after service, and asks, if any of the prisoners wish to speak to him, assuring them of his willingness to attend to them when they are desirous of his aid and instruction. He also frequently visits the Boys' School, the sick in the infirmaries, and the prisoners who are under sentence of death, and, after the warrant for the execution of any convict arrives, devotes much of his time to them, and finally accompanies them to the scaffold. Upon an average the Ordinary's duties occupy him from an hour and a half to two hours a day. We have attended Divine Service, both on the week days and Sunday. We observe that no provision is made for the prisoners to kneel: that only the prisoners under sentence of death, and the boys ever kneel at prayer. The Women's Gallery is well screened from the sight of the male prisoners in chapel: but we observe, that a window in the Women's Gallery looks out upon the yards of the Men's Prison; and as several prisoners are often allowed to remain away from chapel, there is an opportunity for the men and women to see each other; we have been informed that great efforts are made by the women to get seated near to this window. We were highly satisfied with the conduct of the prisoners at chapel: they were attentive and orderly. The service was well and devoutly performed, and calculated to make a good impression. But we were grieved, on going through the wards, immediately after service, to see the prisoners again herded together and unrestrained; and whatever momentary impressions might have been produced by the public service of the church, must have been quickly obliterated from their minds by an immediate return to their companions, and the usual occupations of the prison. We have to remark, that on several occasions we found many prisoners absent from Divine Service on the week days. There was not a ward in which we did not find some, and in not a few four or five, remaining away. The wardsmen and wardswomen never attend the chapel, except on Sunday.

Better provision is made for the instruction of the females, in consequence of the constant and valuable attention which has been paid to them by the Ladies' Association for the Improvement of the Female Prisoners.

For many years, previous to the formation of this association, Mrs. Fry devoted much of her valuable time to the moral and religious instruction of the depraved female inmates of this prison, who at that time were in such a lamentable state of degradation and disorder, that it was scarcely deemed an act of prudence for any visitor to enter the wards and yards allotted to them. At her suggestion, and by her exertions, a resident matron was appointed: before this, the females were under the sole care of male turnkeys. This most judicious and important step greatly facilitated the gradual introduction of the improvements that followed, the happy effects of which soon became apparent in the altered conduct and manners of the prisoners. To assist Mrs. Fry in her exertions the Ladies' Association was formed, about twenty years ago. Whatever may be our opinion as to the propriety and advantage of such associations, and of the expediency of encouraging generally the visits of ladies to well-regulated gaols, no one can for a moment doubt that in a miserable prison like

like Newgate the visits of the Ladies' Committee have greatly contributed to lessen the depravity of the place, and cannot fail to be highly beneficial, so long as the present state of the prison shall continue. It is only due to these Ladies to say, that they have been the means of introducing much order and cleanliness; that they have provided work for those who had before passed their time in total idleness; that they have introduced much better regulations than had been heretofore observed for the government of the women on their passage to New South Wales, furnishing them with many necessaries and with materials for keeping them employed during the voyage. They have also, by the occasional presence and by the disinterested efforts of the virtuous and pure of their own sex, restrained the dissolute manners and vicious language of these unhappy women, constraining them by the silent but powerful influence of their own virtuous example to the adoption of improved principles and conduct; and, above all, they have been the means of conveying both moral and religious instruction by their regular readings of the Holy Scriptures. But while we do no more than justice to our own feelings, as well as to the beneficial exertions of the Ladies' Committee, in thus expressing our acknowledgment of the good they have done, it is our duty to point out those parts of their proceedings which appear to us inexpedient and injudicious, and to interfere materially with the laudable objects which they themselves have in view. We think the introduction of the visitors who now attend on Fridays the readings to the women, highly improper. On one occasion, when we were present, there were 23 visitors; whilst, owing to the want of room thus caused, only 28 prisoners could attend the lecture. Not only were many prisoners, who might otherwise have been present, thus deprived of this opportunity of receiving instruction, but the sight of so many strangers distracted the attention even of those who were there. We observed the absence of that fixed attention which is so necessary to the profitable reception of religious instruction. These visitors furnish the prisoners with subjects for comment and conversation subsequently, to the exclusion of the better thoughts which might otherwise have been suggested by the lecture. They tend to dissipate reflection, diminish the necessary gloom of a prison, and mitigate the punishment which the law has sentenced the prisoner to undergo. Amongst the names recorded in the visitors' book, as attending these readings, we find those of several gentlemen. We submit that this is highly improper, and that, except on very special occasions, the presence of a visitor ought not to be allowed: indeed the more private the instruction the better, and the greater the likelihood of its being productive of the intended good. It has been alleged that, by the introduction of visitors, useful information on the subject of prison discipline is obtained and diffused. But in conceding to the Ladies' Association permission to attend the prison, this object was never contemplated; the sole design being to secure their valuable co-operation in the communication of moral and religious instruction to the prisoners. It never was intended that upon this privilege another should be engrafted, whose tendency is to frustrate the very end for which the Ladies of the Association are admitted; the sacrifice of which is but poorly compensated by supposed advantages of a very different character. We feel the less reluctance to state openly and unreservedly our opinion upon this point, inasmuch as the Ladies themselves must, upon consideration, see the justice of our remarks, and feel satisfied that the discontinuance of the practice of taking visitors with them into the prison will remove a serious impediment to the success of their exertions.

We find that the female prisoners are kept from chapel every Friday, in order that they may attend the Ladies' Readings. It is not long since they were kept from Divine Service altogether on the week days. Although we understand that this is done by order of the Court of Aldermen, we think that the attendance of the Ladies at Newgate ought not to be permitted to interfere with any of the regulations of the Gaol Act, one of which directs that prisoners under charge or conviction of any crime shall attend Divine Service on Sundays, and on other days when such service is performed; and, as the regular hour of Divine Service is a quarter before 10 o'clock, and the Ladies' Readings do not commence until 11, we do not see any excuse for the absence of the female prisoners from chapel. We are of opinion that, under no circumstances whatever, should anything be allowed to interfere with the constant attendance at Divine Service of all prisoners who are not kept away by illness.

The Ladies also direct the classification of the prisoners, and the appointment of wardswomen. We think that the performance of these duties ought to rest

I. HOME DISTRICT. *Newgate.* 1. Narrative.

solely upon the proper and responsible authorities. Qualified officers ought to be appointed, equal to the performance of all the duties of their respective stations: indeed, we consider the exercise, on the part of the Ladies, of any authority within the prison, their using any influence to obtain a mitigation of sentence, or a pardon, to be a departure from the object for which alone (as appears to us) they should be permitted to attend—the affording employment and instruction to the female prisoners.

A person is appointed and paid by the Ladies, who is in constant attendance at the females' gate, and there keeps a shop for the sale of tea, coffee, sugar, butter, and various other articles, both for male and female prisoners. We think this shop productive of much evil. Prisoners should have a regular and sufficient prison diet, to which they ought to be strictly confined. The articles above enumerated may all be considered as luxuries or comforts, not necessaries, and ought therefore to be excluded from the prison altogether; but dealings in a prison for any articles ought never to be permitted: the evils of which they are productive are serious and apparent.

We find that a part of the Ladies' Committee extend their visits to the wards of the Men's Prison. An examination of the evidence which we have collected will, we think, prove that, while the state and condition of Newgate remains as it now is, it is not expedient that they should continue to do so.

In one of our late visits to the prison we inquired of the Ladies, then assembled in Committee, whether they were aware that a female prisoner, named ————, was frequently taken from the Females' Prison to the Governor's house, to perform the duties of a domestic servant. They said that they were aware of it. We asked them whether they approved of the practice: they replied that, on the contrary, they highly disapproved of it. We wished to know whether they had taken any steps to make their sentiments on this matter known to the Governor: they answered that they had not, directly; but that on one occasion, towards the end of August, or the beginning of September last, as one of them was about to enter the prison from the street, she observed a man outside speaking to some person through a window in the basement story: supposing that the stranger must have been speaking with one of the male prisoners, she mentioned the circumstance to some of the turnkeys, who said that the window in question opened, not into the prison, but into the Governor's kitchen. On entering the wards of the Females' Prison, she mentioned the circumstance to the matron, who at once exclaimed, that she hoped the man was not speaking to ————; and then, upon her asking the matron what she meant, this Lady learnt, for the first time, that a prisoner of that name was frequently taken to the Governor's house, and that she was there at that very time, although both the Governor and his wife were absent from London. The Lady, upon this, immediately saw the principal turnkey, and after expressing to him her surprise, that a female prisoner should be taken out of the prison, told him that she hoped it would not again be done, at least during the absence of the Governor.

There can be little doubt that this was communicated to the Governor; and on two several occasions two of the ladies expressed their surprise, that "a young rosy-cheeked girl" should be kept back from transportation, though under a life sentence, while older women, in infirm health, and for the shorter term of seven years, were sent away, even at the most inclement season of the year; that upon both these occasions the Governor said, "Oh, I suppose you mean ————; but I have given her my promise that she shall not go; and I cannot break my word." To this one of the ladies rejoined, "I did not know that you possessed so much conditional power."

We have felt it our duty to record these particulars, not only because it was observed to us that this favour shown to one female prisoner "led to jealousy and bad feelings amongst the rest," doing much harm, and "leading them to speak ill of authorities," but also because this fact affords the strongest possible evidence of the frequent infringements of those important regulations, the 2d, 3d, 6th and 7th of the 10th section of the General Gaol Act.

The Punishments of the Prison.

On referring to an extract from the Governor's Punishment-book, which will be found in the Appendix, it will be seen that the number of occurrences which called for and received punshment in the course of the last year, were only 23, in which but 56 male and three female prisoners, out of 3,020, were concerned; being less than two per cent. per annum. Among the offences we find the following: fighting,

fighting, ill-treating their fellow prisoners, attempts at escape, robbing both officers and fellow prisoners, breaking windows, destroying bedding, clothing, and furniture of the wards, drunkenness, swearing and disorderly conduct; thus far confirming the evidence already given, and at the same time leading to this inference, that the state of the prison is such that if proper notice had been taken of these offences, which are stated to be of daily occurrence, instead of 23 occasions of punishment, they would have been nearly as numerous as the hours.

We extract statements of two of the occurrences which took place amongst the prisoners under sentence of death, in the condemned cells.

" 1835, October 12th. Benjamin Vines and Daniel Ward, put in irons in the cells for three days for breaking the windows of the day-room of the condemned cells."

" November 15th. Joseph Coleman, put in irons in the cells for three days for striking one of the prisoners."

This was also in the condemned cells.

What an additional light does this throw upon the treatment of the prisoner under the last and most awful penalty of the law, and how fully does it justify the sentiments we have expressed on this most disgraceful part of the Newgate system.

There are no dark or refractory cells set apart for the prisoners under punishment. The same cells in which those under sentence of death are confined, are used for the disorderly; and thus another class, who may be violent and noisy, is intruded upon these unhappy sufferers. There has been no instance for some years of whipping for offences committed within the prison. Convicted prisoners sentenced by the court to whipping, are flogged by the Executioner with birch rods. The cat-o'-nine-tails has been disused for the last two years. These whippings take place in the presence of the Under-sheriff and Surgeon.

System of Accounts.

The following books are kept in the Governor's office:

1. *A Lodge-Book,*—In which is entered the name and description of every prisoner committed to Newgate, where born, of what trade, whether married or single, number of children, whether he can read or write, and whether committed or convicted before.

2. *Journal,*—In which is entered, daily, the state of His Majesty's gaol of Newgate, under the following heads:

Prisoners under Sentence of Death.
Prisoners under Sentence of Transportation for Life.
Prisoners under Sentence of Transportation for 14 Years.
Prisoners under Sentence of Transportation for 7 Years.
Prisoners under Sentence of Imprisonment.
Prisoners for Trial.
Prisoners acquitted on the ground of Insanity.
Prisoners whose Judgment is respited.
Prisoners committed by Commissioners of Bankrupts.
Prisoners abiding Judgment.
Prisoners for House of Correction.
Prisoners remanded for next Sessions.
Prisoners remanded for next Assizes.

3. *Ledger or Register*—Which contains the following particulars:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Name, Age, Description.	When brought into Custody.	By whom Committed.	Offence charged with.	When Tried, and before whom.	Verdict.	Sentence.	How disposed of.

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4. *Punishment Book*,—In which are entered all punishments inflicted by the Governor's authority.

There is no character book.

No book which shows the wards in which the prisoners are placed.

No book in which it is shown whether a prisoner is charged with a felony or a misdemeanor.

The only account book is that in which are entered the weekly payment of wages to the officers.

There is no account kept in the prison which shows the cost of food, clothing, bedding, fuel, washing, &c., and total cost per man.

Bills of the various articles ordered by the Governor for the use of the prisoners are signed by him, as to the quantity received: they are then forwarded to the town-clerk, laid by him before a committee of aldermen, and, if approved by them, are laid before the Court of Aldermen, and ordered for payment.

It is impossible to close this narrative of the habits which have prevailed for years in Newgate, without pausing to make one short comment on the object of committing a criminal to gaol, and on the very contrary effects which are produced by a committal to this prison. That object, unquestionably, is to deter, not only the criminal himself, but others, from crime, by the endurance of hardship and privation, and to dispose him, by seclusion and meditation, to return to an honest life. But instead of privation and hard fare, he is permitted to purchase whatever his own means or the means of his friends, in or out of prison, can afford, and he can almost invariably procure the luxuries of his class of life, beer and tobacco, in abundance. Instead of seclusion and meditation, his time is passed in the midst of a body of criminals of every class and degree, in riot, and debauchery, and gaming, vaunting his own adventures, or listening to those of others; communicating his own skill and aptitude in crime, or acquiring the lessons of greater adepts. He has access to newspapers, and of course he prefers that description which are expressly prepared for his own class, and which abound in vulgar adventure, in criminal enterprise, and in the histories of the police, the gaol and the scaffold. He is allowed intercourse with the prostitutes, who in nine cases out of ten have originally conduced to his ruin; and his connexion with them is confirmed by that devotion and generosity towards their paramours in adversity, for which these otherwise degraded women are remarkable. Having thus passed his time in gaol, he returns a greater adept in crime, with a wider acquaintance among criminals, and what, perhaps, is even more injurious to him, is generally known to the worst men in the country; not only without the inclination, but almost without the ability of returning to an honest life.

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2. Evidence of Officers.

WE now proceed to lay before Your Lordship the Second Division of this part of our Report—the Examination of Officers employed in the Gaol of Newgate:—And here we feel that it is only fair to all those officers to state, that their evidence consists merely of replies to direct questions; that there is no tale-bearing, no volunteering of evidence on their part; but a simple answering of interrogatories put to them in the course of their examination by us.

Mr. *William Wadham Cope* states, that he was appointed keeper of Newgate in December 1833. His salary is 600*l.* per annum; has a house found him, and is allowed coals for his office and sitting-room, and oil for a lamp; has no allowance whatever for a servant. He is paid a fee upon taking a prisoner under a writ of Habeas Corpus to the Court of King's Bench or to a Judge's chambers; these fees average about 5*l.* annually. As regards himself, he never receives a halfpenny for the accommodation afforded at Newgate to country prisoners, who are frequently lodged there a night on their way through town; does not know what his turnkeys receive from country prisoners; though he is Governor, he has never interfered or inquired about the matter. He never took a shilling from any class of prisoners for the accommodations they received in Newgate, except from the prisoners committed from the House of Commons. He states that a private arrangement was made with them, with the knowledge of the Under-sheriff, under which the following sums were paid per diem during the term of their imprisonment:

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. John Bury Dasent - - - - -	1	1	—
Mr. J. E. Sparrow - - - - -	1	1	—

Mr. J.

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. J. Clipperton - - - - -	1	1	—
Mr. N. F. O'Mally - - - - -	1	1	—
Mr. J. M. Keith - - - - -	1	1	—
Mr. John Bond - - - - -	—	10	6
Mr. A. B. Cook - - - - -	—	10	6
Mr. R. B. Clamp - - - - -	—	10	6

Mr. John Pilgrim and Mr. W. Prentice paid nothing.

That he received no other fees or emoluments either from or on account of these prisoners. That the five prisoners who paid the guinea a day, slept in his house, and were at his expense provided with breakfast, tea and supper; their dinners were sent either from the Sessions House or the London Coffee House; they also provided themselves with wine. That the prisoners who paid 10*s.* 6*d.* a day, lodged in the Infirmary, but came to the Governor's house, and had their breakfast, tea and supper. During the greater part of the day the prisoners were either in the Infirmary or in the rooms provided up stairs in the Governor's house. The upper ward of the Infirmary was appropriated to their use; but the other Infirmary rooms, occupied by the sick, were open to them both by night and by day. When first these prisoners were committed, the Governor laid down regulations to be observed by them, as to the quantity of wine and spirits to be admitted, the number of visitors they were to receive each day, and the hour of going to bed. These rules were not in writing, but were given verbally to the gentlemen: they were to limit themselves to a pint of wine and one visitor each day. The gentlemen did not consent to these regulations, but said they would conform to them as much as possible, observing that they hoped the Governor would consider the situation in which they were placed, and that they should have many persons, Members of Parliament and others, calling upon them. Of those who paid nothing, Pilgrim was placed in the inner gatesman's room on the Master's Side, and there found himself in everything; Prentice was in the Infirmary, and also provided himself with everything. After a few days Mr. O'Malley ceased to pay his guinea a day, was removed to the Infirmary, and provided for himself. The prisoner, William Bean, wardsman of the Infirmary, attended upon the gentlemen who were in the Infirmary. They had their meals from the neighbouring taverns; the waiters brought them to the gate of the yard, where Bean received them, and carried them up to the Infirmary. That the gentlemen in the Governor's house had visitors with them until between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, and, on the nights on which they expected news from the House of Commons, until after 12 o'clock. That the prisoners who lodged in the Infirmary generally went back there from the Governor's house between eight and nine, and that the Governor requested they would go to bed at 10 o'clock at night, but does not know that they did so. States that the prisoners had cards and backgammon-boards in the Governor's house, but that he prohibited their use in the Infirmary; cannot say whether they had them there or not. The friends of the prisoners who lodged in the Governor's house sent in wine, &c.; the Governor refused none admittance; it was kept below stairs, and the governor's servants supplied it as it was wanted. States that the prisoners in the Infimaries had wine there also: Governor requested they would not have more than a pint a day, and he directed the turnkeys not to admit more than certain quantities; but cannot say what quantity was admitted, or whether the prisoners limited themselves to the regulated portion. A bottle of brandy was had by Mr. Sparrow in the Governor's house, but no spirits were admitted into the Infirmary with the Governor's consent or knowledge. They had beer in the Infirmary as they required it. States that he is not aware whether Pilgrim, who was confined on the Master's Side, had wine or spirits, but would have allowed it there if he had wished for it. He had beer as he required it; he was told not to exceed a quart a day, and the Governor does not think more went in to him.

The visitors to Pilgrim were admitted within the yard into the room where he was confined; they were not many; perhaps two a day, or so. Mr. O'Malley and Prentice saw their friends in the Infirmary; they were about five a day; they remained until about nine o'clock at night; cannot say but they may have remained up till 10 o'clock. Does not know whether the prisoner Bean had any wine from these gentlemen, or what he received from them for his services. The Visitors to the prisoners in the Governor's house were in considerable numbers. States that he does not know whether any gratuities were given by these prisoners to the turnkeys or pri-

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soners. The friends who visited the House of Commons' prisoners in the Infirmary, and the prisoners themselves, daily going backwards and forwards to the Governor's house, pass by the Boys' Yard and the Transports' Yard, and were only separated from them by open iron railings. There were abundant opportunities of their communicating with the prisoners. Thinks the confining such prisoners in Newgate highly inconvenient; and considers the introduction of the meals, wine, and beer, the admission of persons bringing them in passing to and fro in the passages, the numerous visitors, and the different treatment necessary for such prisoners, very objectionable. These prisoners never attended chapel on the week days; some of them did on the Sunday mornings, and then they sat in the Governor's seat. Admits that the accommodations and meals afforded by him to these prisoners, and the pecuniary benefits and advantages derived by him from them for those accommodations, are an infringement of the Gaol Act, 4 Geo. 4, c. 64, s. 10. Rule 1, which enacts "that no keeper or officer of a prison shall have any benefit or advantage from the sale of anything to any prisoner." But it was done under peculiar circumstances.

States that the provisions of the Second Regulation of the Gaol Act are complied with. In fact there are two matrons appointed, who constantly superintend the female prisoners; one for the untried, and a second for the convicted.

With respect to the Third Regulation, "that the keeper shall visit every ward, and see every prisoner, and inspect every cell, once at least in every 24 hours," it has not been complied with; it has not been in his power; has certainly done so four or five times a week, when the sessions have not been on. During sessions he only goes into the wards as he has opportunity. On these occasions he visits every occupied ward and cell, and sees every prisoner. These visits are generally after half-past 10 in the morning. Except when called by any particular occurrence, he never visits the wards after locking-up time. Has at times inspected the bedding, and the bolts, bars, and locks, of his prison; but has not examined the cupboards, coal-boxes, or other places, in which prohibited articles, cards, and implements of gaming, may have been concealed; has just looked into them. States that when he has visited the female prisoners, he has always been accompanied by a female officer. During his visits to the wards, he asks the prisoners if they have any complaints to make. Complaints are not often made: they generally come through the turnkeys or matrons. Has not laid down any precise regulations, according to which complaints shall be made: when they are made, it is not in writing. There is no appointed time when they shall be made. There is no minute or record of them when made, except in cases where the prisoners are placed in solitary confinement. There is no appointed time when the principals or turnkeys shall make reports to the Governor of the state and condition of the prison or prisoners.

The Fourth Regulation of the Gaol Act requires, "that the keeper shall keep a journal, in which he shall record all punishments which have taken place, and all other occurrences of importance within the prison; which journal shall be laid before the justices at every quarter sessions, to be signed by the chairman in proof of its having been produced." States, that no such journal has been kept by him. Has a book in which he records punishments inflicted by his own authority, but not those inflicted by authority of the Visiting Justices. There has been only one such since his appointment; it was by order of the Lord Mayor; has kept that order; but has not entered it in any book or journal. Does not enter in any book the occurrences of importance within the prison, though he admits there have been many such. There have been several attempts at suicide: has made no note or record of them, nor made any report of them to the Court of Aldermen; may have mentioned them to the Sheriffs. Remembers the case of a female, who, in passing through the passages to visit a prisoner, was invited into the chapel by two of the male prisoners, who were engaged in whitewashing, unattended by any officer, where she was insulted, and had liberties taken with her by them. Has made no minute or record of this occurrence. The only punishment for this offence was the removal of one of the prisoners from his employ as a whitewasher; he has, however, been employed again, and is so now. Admits that a female prisoner named Saunderson got drunk, and insulted the matrons. There is no record of this offence; neither was she punished; but the Governor stated the case at the Secretary of State's Office, and the woman was sent abroad. Admits also that a male prisoner named Elstobe, who was wardsman in No. 15 ward, and whose duty it was to keep order, had most cruelly beaten a prisoner of weak intellect; that the sufferer had made

no

no complaint; and the fact of his ill-treatment was discovered and reported by Mr. Chesterton, who saw his bruised back when he was removed, in execution of his sentence, to the House of Correction. Admits that there is nothing in any of the books which states these circumstances. Cannot say whether it was fear of his fellow prisoners which prevented the beaten man from complaining. Governor is aware that the beating was most severe, and that the man was much injured. When asked whether it was not a fair inference from the man's silence, that the state of the prison was such that the prisoner had more fear of the power of the wardsman to injure him, than confidence in the Governor's power to protect him—Governor replied, that upon this each person must form his own opinion. States that he cannot tell whether he removed the wardsman from his situation for this offence. Admits that these are all facts; are occurrences of importance; are all gross breaches of discipline; that there are no records of them, as required by Act of Parliament; that, therefore, neither visiting justices nor Inspectors have the power of ascertaining the real condition of his prison. Is not aware that a paper of rules, made by the prisoners themselves, in which certain petty offences amongst themselves are to be punished by 12 lashes, is at present stuck up in a conspicuous place in ward No. 12, and has been there ever since August last; or that the Inspectors had ascertained from the prisoners that the wardsman would inflict the penalty on any offender, the other prisoners holding him down on the table.

The Fifth Regulation enacts, "that due provision shall be made for hard labour in the cases of such prisoners as may be sentenced thereto; and for the employment of other prisoners," &c. States that no prisoners are sentenced to hard labour in Newgate; those so sentenced are removed to the several Houses of Correction of the cities or counties to which they respectively belong, generally the day after the sentence is passed: that no provision is made, as required by the Act, for the employment of the other prisoners; that they are all kept in total idleness, except in the case of about six, who are employed as carpenters and whitewashers, for the work required within the prison; that no materials requisite for the employment of prisoners are purchased, or persons appointed to afford instruction in work, as required by the Act.

The Sixth Regulation of the Gaol Act enacts, "that male and female prisoners shall be confined in separate buildings, so as to prevent them from seeing, or conversing, or holding any intercourse, with each other:" states that this is complied with, except in the following instances: The passage man, a prisoner, may communicate with the gatewoman, a prisoner. Bean, the Infirmary man, a prisoner, may communicate with the nurses and wardswomen (prisoners), when he takes medicine to the Female Side, or goes to inquire what female patients want to see the surgeon. When husbands, brothers, or sons, are permitted by him to go round to see their presumed relations; and he allows this privilege, though rarely, both to the untried and convicted. That he has done this upon his own authority; though he admits that it is against the provisions of the Act. Is not aware of any male prisoners being admitted into the Females' prison; does not remember any husbands, brothers, or sons, being admitted to see their sick relations in the Females' Infirmary: but such instances may have occurred. When questioned by the Inspectors, admitted that male prisoners are allowed to carry coals into every ward of the Females' prison every Friday afternoon, and that at such times male prisoners can not only see the females, but that they necessarily have opportunities of speaking together and passing letters. That male prisoners also go round and have interviews with the females, when they receive instructions to prepare their briefs. That male prisoners are also employed as carpenters and whitewashers in the Females' prison, and then have opportunities of seeing and conversing with the women. That male prisoners, who are permitted to fetch tea, coffee, sugar, &c., from Mrs. Brown's shop, within the female gate, have the same opportunities. That a female prisoner daily leaves the Females' prison, unaccompanied by any female officer, and comes to clean the governor's office and the turnkey's lodge, every morning before seven o'clock; and that this duty occupies her an hour and a half every morning, and two hours every Saturday evening, from five till seven o'clock; the whole of which time, during a great part of the year, is after the regular locking up time; that on these occasions the female prisoner is not under the care and superintendence of any female officers; and that no doubt she has opportunities of encountering and communicating with male prisoners; and that she is certainly, during most of the time, with the male turnkeys; but that of this he knows nothing, for in the morning it takes place an hour and a half before he is up. Admits this to be a decided infringement of the Act in the Second, Third, Sixth, and

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Seventh Regulations; in all of which the Legislature has marked its disapproval of any permitted intercourse between female prisoners and male officers or prisoners; even forbidding the Governor or Chaplain to visit the female prisoners, unaccompanied by a matron or female officer. States that Bailey, a female prisoner, has done this duty for several months; that she receives a regular weekly pay from the gaol funds; that he does not know how much; but that the principal turnkey can tell, for he pays her; that it appears in the accounts under the head of so much paid to prisoners for labour; which includes passage-man, cooks'-man, and this woman. That there is no document by which the Court of Aldermen can know that a female prisoner is so employed, and paid; though he has no doubt but they must know of it, as the practice has continued for many years. Admits also, that two female prisoners, of the names of —— —— and —— ——, have, at different times, been taken from the Females' prison, unaccompanied by any female officer; that they have been taken to the Governor's house, and employed there as servants. That —— ——, a transport, was so employed, at the Governor's first appointment, for more than a fortnight, in cleaning the house; that she was so employed several times afterwards. That the Governor was not aware at the time of the provision of the Act, which forbids the employment of female prisoners, except under the immediate and constant care of a female officer. That he does not like to say positively that the Court of Aldermen knew of this, though he thinks he named it to them. States that —— —— was first employed in his house, to help the servants, while the prisoners from the House of Commons were confined in it. That he can give no other reason for taking a young female, a transport for life, and employing her as a servant in his house, at a time when it was full of men and visitors, instead of having a servant to do the extra work occasioned by them, except his dislike to admit strangers into his house. Admits that this young woman had been recommended to him by the principal turnkey, who knew something of her friends. States that her work was principally confined to the kitchen; but that she may have also assisted up stairs; in fact she was to do what the servants directed her. Being so employed in the kitchen, is aware that the windows of that apartment open to the street, and that persons in that room can communicate with all the passers-by. That during the time she was employed in his house, she had the same provisions as his own servants; that on one occasion Mrs. Cope sent down a bottle of wine for the servants, of which it is most likely —— —— partook. Admits that there were opportunities of escape; that his own servants might have facilitated her getting away; but has too much confidence in them to believe they would do so: that he does not think himself justified in delegating his responsibility as keeper of all the prisoners committed to his custody, to his hired domestic servants. That he does not admit he has done so; though he does admit that his servants could have allowed this female prisoner to get away, without any suspicion even falling upon them. Had no man servant at that time. There was a footman belonging to one of the House of Commons' prisoners, who was there at times. Waiters from the taverns also attended with the dinners. That there were at these times opportunities of their communicating with the female prisoner; it is possible, but does not think it took place. States that he gave orders that it should not. Cannot say at what time in the morning she was brought; but before the Governor was about. Was not accompanied by a female officer. One of the turnkeys used to let her through the females' gate into the passages which lead to the Governor's house. Prisoner, on her return at night, used generally to go into the male turnkey's lodge to ask one of them to let her through again. She generally returned about locking-up time; which, at that time of the year, was about eight o'clock at night. The rule was laid down, that she should go back at locking-up time; but it may not have been observed. Since the time alluded to in the above statement, the same prisoner has been occasionally to the Governor's house, in the same manner, up to about three weeks ago. States that she has been there three times since Christmas. Believes it is correct that she returned at these times as late as eight and nine o'clock, though locking-up time was soon after four o'clock in the afternoon. His domestic servants were not at these times prohibited from receiving visits from their acquaintances, both male and female. Believes that the same female prisoner has been brought to his house during the absence of both himself and his wife from London; but on one occasion only. Admits that it was limited to one occasion only, by one of the Ladies of the Committee remonstrating with the principal turnkey on the impropriety of taking a female prisoner out of the Females' prison, at least during the Governor's absence. States that before he left town he knew

knew that the prisoner would be so employed during his absence. Admits that he does not think the situation of a female prisoner who might have opened the street door, and gone about her business, consistent with the safe custody in which a prisoner, confided to his care, ought to be kept. When asked whether, (considering the protection which the law directs in the 2d, 3d, 6th and 7th Regulations shall be thrown around female prisoners, against turnkeys, officers and male prisoners; considering the situation in which this female was placed in his house, crowded with male prisoners and visitors, and waiters, and servants; considering the risk of her passing, unaccompanied by a female officer, early and late, through the passages of the prison, where she might encounter male prisoners and turnkeys; considering what had happened to the female visitor in the chapel, as alluded to in the former part of his evidence;) he thinks the situation of this female prisoner consistent with that safe moral custody in which a prisoner, confided to his care, ought to be kept; states that he relied on his male turnkeys, and on his own servants. States that he has reason to believe, from inquiries he has made, and from information he has received from several respectable gentlemen, that the character of this prisoner was exemplary up to the time of her committing the offence for which she is now under sentence of transportation for life. That, in consequence, though she was a young single woman, only 21 years of age, under a life sentence, he did not cause her to be sent abroad, in execution of her sentence, but kept her to be employed as assistant nurse in the Infirmary. States that he has promised, contingently upon her good conduct, that, so far as he has power to prevent it, she shall not be sent abroad. She has been several times ill; but her first illness did not take place till several months after her conviction.

States that the prisoners have not been divided into the distinct classes prescribed by the Act; that the cause of this departure from the law is owing to the construction of the prison. It has been complied with as far as is practicable. Admits that though there is a yard with wards set apart expressly for transports, some, under sentence of transportation, have not been removed to it, but have been kept, as long as they remained in the prison, with the untried and with the misdemeanants. Admits that this was not necessary, but a voluntary departure, on his part, from the provisions of the Act. Some who have appeared respectable, and others, indeed, who were not so, have been kept with the untried at his own discretion. Does not think the apparent respectability of a convict a justification for an unnecessary departure from a positive enactment as to classification. Does not know whether the visiting justices are aware, when they visit the prison, how far the provisions of the Act are observed as to the classification of prisoners. Cannot say why he has used a discretion in keeping some of the transports with the untried. Will not say that in all the cases in which he has kept the transports from their class, he has had a special or sufficient reason for doing so. Does not remember any one instance in which it was done by order of a visiting alderman or justice. Has never seen any of the Reports of Committees of the House of Commons on the State of Newgate. Never knew that there was a Committee in 1814, Mr. Eden, chairman; and another in 1818, of which Mr. Alderman Wood was chairman. Has never known that those Committees reported that the association of the untried and convicted in Newgate was a great evil. From his own examination before the Lords' Committee, from their Lordships' observations when they visited Newgate, and from the Reports published by them, which he has read, he certainly gathered that they highly disapproved of the association of tried and untried, and the various classes of offenders in Newgate. Did not depart from the usual mode of placing the prisoners in consequence of those Reports, because he was desirous that the prison should be seen in its original state by those persons whom he was led to expect would be appointed to inspect the various prisons. Now, it has been seen, he wishes to do what he can to amend its internal discipline. When asked how he can reconcile the answer he has given to the Inspectors—that he has attended to the provisions of the Act as to classification, as far as the construction of the prison will permit,—with the fact that, upon all our inspections, we have always found some, and frequently many wards, vacant, whilst others have been extremely crowded with various classes of offenders—he says, that it has been his practice to fill the wards on the Master's Side Yard first, and, as more prisoners have come in, he has opened other wards afterward; and that, in point of fact, he has not availed himself of all the accommodations of the prison with a view to classification and separation. Has no recollection that any observations have been made, either by Sheriffs or Aldermen, that there were rooms unoccupied, which might be opened, to the relief of other crowded wards. Has never heard any observations made to him as to the crowded state of

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his wards. All the prisoners of the different wards have access at the same time to the yard, which is common to wards opening upon it. There are six wards belonging to the Master's Side Yard, five to the Middle Yard, and four to the Transport Yard, and the Yards are common to each.

The Seventh Regulation enacts, "that female prisoners shall in all cases be attended by female officers." States that this has been and is observed, except in the various cases admitted by him in his foregoing evidence.

The Eighth Regulation is not applicable to this prison, there being no prisoners sentenced to hard labour.

The Ninth Regulation, "that prayers shall be read every morning, by the Chaplain or keeper," is observed.

The Tenth Regulation enacts, "that provision shall be made in all prisons for the instruction of prisoners of both sexes, in reading and writing." That no such provision is made in Newgate, except in the case of the boys, who are instructed by a convicted prisoner, and the women, who have some instruction from the Ladies.

The Eleventh Regulation directs, "that prisoners under charge or conviction shall attend Divine Service on Sundays, and on other days, when such service is performed," &c. States that the prisoners do generally attend; but that there are exceptions in every ward. Though the wardsmen and wardswomen of the different wards, almost without exception, have not attended chapel either on the week days, or Sunday mornings, yet they have staid away contrary to the Governor's orders. States that he has taken no steps to ascertain whether his orders are attended to or not. Thinks the principal turnkeys of the several stations are guilty of a breach of duty, in not reporting the names of the absentees from chapel. Has no written Return made to him of prisoners or officers who are absent from Divine Service, either on Sundays or week-days. All the necessary cleaning in the wards and yards ought to be done before the chapel hour, which is half-past ten on Sundays, and a quarter before ten on week-days. His orders are that all should be done before that hour. When, as has been the case, the Inspectors have found several prisoners absent from chapel, and engaged, during Divine Service, in cleaning their wards, it has been without his knowledge, and against his orders. Admits that he rarely visits his wards until after chapel time; and so of himself has no means of knowing who is absent. Has, however, seen prisoners cleaning the wards late in the day, and has expressed his disapprobation of it. Has never punished a man for being engaged, contrary to his repeated orders, in cleaning, while Divine Service was being performed. The officers have his verbal orders on these matters. Has no recollection that any principal or turnkey ever reported an infringement of them; though such is of frequent occurrence. States that there are exceptions to this general order, that all should attend chapel, viz., several women on Saturdays, who are engaged in washing their clothes for Sunday, and men who have not had proper clothing in which to attend chapel with decency. States that he never attends chapel on the week days; and only once on the Sunday: invariably attends chapel on the Sunday morning, unless he has a cold or is unwell. There are not more than five or six officers who attend Divine Service on week days. There is no particular rule as to the attendance of officers. Mr. Newman sends those he thinks proper. On Sundays there is a matron, a principal, and a turnkey, with the women; two turnkeys with the transports, and five below. Considers it the duty of all the authorities and officers of a prison to pay every respect to the duties and offices of religion, and to uphold them in the eyes of the prisoners by a constant and regular attendance upon them themselves. Though Divine Service is performed every day, and twice every Sunday; thinks his attending only once on the Sunday, without attending on the week day, a sufficient mark of respect, on his part, to the offices of religion, in the sight of the prisoners. In reply to the Inspectors' question, whether he thinks it a proper mark of respect to religion, that the Governor and three of his turnkeys should be employed, during Divine Service, in the midst of the prison, in taking, what is called, the description of the new prisoners; many being kept back from chapel for that purpose; he says, that he has never intended any disrespect; that it has always been the practice to take those descriptions at that time, and that he has himself always done so. Is aware that the Inspectors found him thus engaged during Divine Service. He begs to state that by doing this he had no intention of showing disrespect to the ordinances of religion; it is done in order to get this necessary duty over before the visiting hours. Admits that it might as well be done before chapel commences. Is aware that the female prisoners do not attend chapel on a Friday. Has been informed that their attendance is dispensed with by an

order

order from the Court of Aldermen. Has never seen that order. Feels himself at liberty to dispense with the attendance of the female prisoners at chapel on that day, when Divine Service is performed, without authority, either verbal or written, from the magistrates, contrary to the directions of the Gaol Act, because he has understood that there is such an order.

The Twelfth Regulation, prohibiting the placing of prisoners in irons, except in cases of urgent and absolute necessity, has been attended to.

The Thirteenth Regulation, as to diet, states that he thinks there is a sufficient quantity of plain and wholesome food provided for the prisoners. Judging from the allowance in other gaols, thinks that of Newgate a very fair scale of diet.

Diet Table.

Morning, 1 quart of gruel, 1 pound of bread per day, half a pound of meat (raw) every other day; 1 quart of soup on the days when no meat is served; 1 pound of potatoes per week per head. The same allowance of food is given to the untried and convicted. The Court of Aldermen gave directions as to the quantity of food to be allowed; he himself inspects as to quality; the provisions are generally very good. As to the direction of the Gaol Act, "that care shall be taken that provisions shall be supplied to the prisoners of proper weight, and that scales and legal weights and measures shall be provided, open to the use of any prisoners," states that no scales, weights and measures are provided; that the provisions are supplied in bulk, according to the number of prisoners in each ward; that the wardsman divides each man's portion by the eye; has never heard any complaint of the wardsman's division; admits that there is certainly room for injustice and favouritism: no turnkey is in the wards at the time of appropriation. States that the paper produced is a copy of the regulations made last year by the Court of Aldermen as to the purchase or introduction of extra provisions.

"Resolved and ordered, that the following regulations be adopted with respect to the tried prisoners confined in the gaol of Newgate:

"That visitors be admitted to see the convicted prisoners upon Tuesdays only, and that from half an hour past ten o'clock in the forenoon till two o'clock in the afternoon only.

"That hot meat, poultry, and fish, be not allowed to be brought in; that the said prisoners be confined to the gaol allowance, with an additional supply of one pound of potatoes weekly to each prisoner.

"That tea, coffee, and sugar, be allowed to be brought in to the female prisoners only, and that at the discretion of the keeper.

"That beer be only allowed to be brought into the said gaol once a day, and that no more than one pint be allowed to any prisoner under any circumstances, unless by the express direction of the surgeon.

(signed) "*Woodthorpe.*"

Although, by this document, it appears that a recent order has been given by the Gaol Committee, "that convicted prisoners be confined to the gaol allowance," it has never been attended to. Immediately after the order was published, the Governor, not clearly understanding it, applied to the Court of Aldermen, and obtained their sanction, that cold provisions, tea, coffee, sugar, butter, bread, &c. should still be admitted to the convicted once a week, and that on the other days such prisoners as can afford it, may purchase them from Mrs. Brown's shop on the Female side. Articles have, therefore, been admitted, in addition to the gaol allowance. States that, in point of fact, the Court of Aldermen made and published rules and regulations, and simultaneously rescinded them. That those orders are still placed in the outer lodge, written on a large board, as the Regulations of the Court of Aldermen as to the Prison Diet, and are daily broken; that, in fact, they are never in the least attended to.

The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Regulations provide that, under certain limits and restrictions, prisoners shall be allowed to provide themselves with necessaries, &c. "care being taken to prevent extravagance and luxury within the walls of a prison." States that beer is allowed to be brought in to the prisoners once a day, from twelve to one o'clock. That the beer is brought in by the son of the publican who is appointed by the Sheriff to supply the prison with beer; but that the publican may send whom he pleases with it. A turnkey is directed to look to the beer-man when he comes in, and to see that no prisoner takes more than a pint a day; but that he has himself seen the beer-man unaccompanied by any officer: has told the turnkeys that he must insist on their accompanying the beer-man; but cannot say that his

 orders

orders on this matter are obeyed. Has known instances of prisoners being the worse for taking too much beer. Does not think that he has power to limit the quantity to a pint to each man. There is no account kept of the quantity of beer brought in to the prison daily: there is room for much imposition. Those who can afford to pay for it, can certainly have in a large quantity of beer. Thinks that no dependence can be placed on the wardsmen who take in the beer. That he does not know that the wardsmen take in beer to sell again to the prisoners; but that they have great facilities for doing it. Does not approve of beer being brought in at all: thinks it had much better be stopped altogether, except by a written order from the Surgeon, on medical grounds. Has given orders which he thinks necessary and sufficient for the prevention of extravagance and luxury; has seen the officers examining the articles brought in; has himself refused admission to quantities of provision which he thought too large. Male prisoners, both convicted and untried, are allowed to purchase tea, coffee, sugar, bread and butter, at Mrs. Brown's shop, at the Females' gate. Prisoners fetch them sometimes. Does not approve of that shop being kept there: it causes continual bickerings amongst the prisoners. They often think that they are overcharged, or that the articles are not of a good quality. Does not think that dealings of any kind are proper in a prison. Thinks that extra allowances to convicted prisoners ought to be prohibited, if proper and sufficient diet should be fixed by the magistrates; and then all convicted prisoners should be strictly kept to it. It causes an unpleasant feeling amongst the prisoners, when those who are destitute of friends or money see their more fortunate, but equally guilty companions, better supplied than themselves: it causes punishment to be unequal, at the same time that it mitigates it. Does not consider that newspapers can be reckoned amongst the necessaries contemplated by the Act, and permitted by the Regulations. The introduction of newspapers has certainly not been prohibited by him. Does not know that the newsman daily brings in the newspapers, and delivers them to the prisoners. The Governor, not knowing whether a newsman does or does not daily visit the prisoners in his custody, at the request of the Inspectors, called in one of the principal turnkeys, who, in the Governor's presence, stated as follows:—The newsman daily brings in the newspapers to the prisoners; he passes in unsearched and unexamined, and goes at once, unaccompanied by any officer, to any of the yards where he has a customer for his papers, which he delivers into the hands of the prisoners: they pay the newsman themselves. The papers are brought in, in the forenoon; they remain until about three or four o'clock in the afternoon; when they are fetched away by the same man. The newsman used to come in the same manner on the Sunday mornings about nine o'clock, and sell his Sunday papers to such of the prisoners as wished, and were able to purchase them. The newsman is also a tobacconist. Tobacco is a prohibited article; and yet the newsman is allowed to proceed twice a day, unchallenged, unsearched, and unaccompanied by any officer, to the prisoners.

Governor's examination resumed:—States that the principal, who has given this evidence, has been more than thirteen years an officer of the institution; that he has confidence in him; that he would not act unjustly, but always to the best of his abilities; and that if he had known that the Governor disapproved of Sunday or other newspapers being brought in, he would, no doubt, have prevented it. Governor states, that he did not prohibit the Sunday paper more than the weekly; did not know whether any came in; took no steps to ascertain. Found it was the custom to admit newspapers when he came, and he took no steps to prohibit their introduction upon his appointment. Though the keeper of Newgate, and responsible to the magistrates for the order and management of it, could not answer the questions about the newspapers, as he had no knowledge about them. Has seen newspapers (both Sunday and weekly) in the wards; but not more than six Sunday papers, and those not of the day on which he saw them; and has always been told they were brought in on the week-day. States positively that he was not aware that the newsman came in of a Sunday; but cannot say whether he took any steps to ascertain the fact. Is not quite clear, but thinks he named the subject to Mr. Newman, the principal, and asked him whether it was so or not, and thinks he was told that the newsman did not come in on the Sunday. Will not say positively it was Mr. Newman to whom he spoke; it is most probable that it was. Is positive he named it to somebody. States that, soon after he was appointed, he saw a Sunday paper in the wards: he inquired how it came there. Mr. Newman replied, it was always the custom in the late Governor's time to admit both Sunday and daily papers. That he thought it a very bad plan, and stated as much to Mr. Newman. Has no doubt but that he knew that he, the Governor, disapproved of Sunday

Sunday papers being admitted. Cannot say whether the other officers were aware of his dislike to Sunday papers. In answer to the Inspectors' question, whether the Governor does not think it highly improper that a convicted felon should be allowed to take in a daily and a Sunday newspaper—states that it is a matter of opinion, and that he cannot give any answer to the question. With reference to books, states that he has given orders not to allow any books to be taken into the prison, until he has seen them. Thinks that order has been attended to; as, upon several occasions, books have been brought to him for his inspection, and not thinking them proper, he has rejected them. Does not remember what books: thinks that they were some novels, of which he did not quite approve. Does not think a song book a proper book for a prison. Does not think the ——, with indecent plates, a proper book; nor Grimm's German Tales, with caricature illustrations by Cruikshanks. Did not know that there were such books in the wards, though the Inspectors found some of them quite open on the tables. If he had seen them he would not have allowed them. Cannot say how they were introduced. The wardsman of the Infirmary, in which the last-named books were found, being sent for, states that the wife of a prisoner named ——, brought it in to her husband. When he went away, the book was left behind for a fortnight. Mrs. —— afterwards came for it, and wardsman gave it to her in the presence of a turnkey. There was another book left by the same prisoner, a play book, "Jane Shore." Wardsman gave it to a female who came from Mrs. —— to fetch it away. Is quite certain that these books were not part of those allowed to Mr. ——, the insane prisoner.

Governor's examination resumed:—Thinks that the duty of examining and approving the books to be brought into the prison ought to devolve upon the Chaplain. Supposes that in most gaols the Chaplain attends to that duty. Although he thinks that the duty ought to be performed by the Chaplain, has never directed any of the books brought in by prisoners' friends to be submitted to his inspection; but, as before stated, has directed that they should be submitted to himself. Thinks that the Chaplain is the fit officer for this duty, rather than the Governor.

The Sixteenth Regulation enacts, "that due provision shall be made for the admission of visitors at proper times and under proper restrictions." Visitors are admitted to the untried on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and to the convicted on Tuesdays, from half-past ten till two o'clock; but the turnkeys have his orders not to allow each visitor to remain more than from half an hour to an hour. Is not satisfied with the search of them, which is made at the outer lodge. Is certainly of opinion that prohibited articles do find their way into the prison. With proper regard to decency, an efficient search cannot be made. It has been his order, for a considerable time, that no more than one visitor should be admitted to each prisoner. The visitors are admitted upon stating that they are relations. It is assumed that they are so. Under this indiscriminate visiting, has no doubt that the very worst characters are admitted. Under the existing Regulations, does not think a turnkey would be justified in excluding a female whom he might know to be a girl of the town. When prisoners have had no other friends, admits that he has authorized the admission of the girls with whom it is known that they have cohabited: he has done this for the purpose of supplying them with clean linen, and other articles. Visitors are allowed to go out and fetch articles, and return the same day. In all probability a great many thieves and receivers of stolen goods find their way in amongst the visitors. Does not know it; but has no doubt of it. Discharged prisoners are never admitted as visitors, if they are known. The boys are allowed to receive visits, according to the same regulations. Prisoners are allowed any amount of money they can obtain. Visitors may bring it in: no steps are taken to know or restrain the amount. Is not favourable to prisoners, either untried or convicted, being allowed money; it leads to many irregularities. Thinks that the untried ought to be allowed to receive money to supply themselves with counsel, and every fair means of defending themselves. (The Inspectors suggested that the money for these purposes might be lodged in his hands.) Considering the general character of prisoners, and of their friends who visit them, thinks that those frequent visits have a highly injurious effect. Thinks once a week too frequent for a convicted prisoner, who is to remain any time in prison. Thinks the untried should be limited to once a week; with a discretionary power lodged with the proper authorities, to enlarge or limit the privilege upon special occasions.

The Seventeenth Regulation provides, "that the Surgeon shall examine every

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prisoner before he or she shall be passed into the proper ward. The wearing apparel of every prisoner shall be fumigated and purified, and in case of the insufficiency of clothing, then other sufficient clothing shall be furnished, according to the rules and regulations of the prison." States, that the former part of this regulation relating to the Surgeon is attended to; but that the latter is not. The wearing apparel of the prisoners is not fumigated or purified. There is certainly much which absolutely requires such a process; at least two thirds. It is not done, because he has no means of effecting it. States that he has mentioned the necessity of both to the Court of Aldermen and to the Sheriffs. No particular answer has been given, except, that, when they visited the gaol, it should be seen to: it never has. With respect to the provision of the Act, "that in case of the insufficiency of clothing," &c. in many needful instances, admits that it has not been complied with. In cases of absolute necessity some clothing has been supplied. Thinks that in the depth of winter, in the month of January, stockings and shoes are absolute necessaries. Is not aware that the Inspectors mustered the prisoners in that very month, and found many of them without stockings and with scarcely any shoes to their feet. States that he sees the prisoners when they are brought in, and afterwards in the gaol; but that there is no periodical inspection to ascertain what clothing is needful.

The Governor stating that he was not aware that the Inspectors had mustered the prisoners to examine the clothing, and that they had discovered several in a very destitute condition, at their request the principal, who had accompanied them during the Governor's absence, was called in and examined.—States that he was present when the Inspectors mustered the prisoners, that they found several without stockings, and with hardly any shoes to their feet; some of those who had the appearance of shoes on the upper part of the foot had no soles to them, or stockings on; and their bare feet were on the stones. Their clothing was generally ragged, dirty, and insufficient. Some of these prisoners had, before this, asked for shoes. States that he scarcely ever goes round the wards, but that he is asked for clothing. The principals issue clothing at their own discretion, when they think it is necessary, without reporting it to the Governor. They keep no account of the clothing issued. Never put down the name of the prisoner to whom it is issued. The prisoners often tear their old clothes and shoes, in order to obtain new. Has reported this to the Governor. Never knew any prisoner punished for such conduct. States that he does not give any new clothing, if the prisoner has sufficient to cover his nakedness. Generally gives the prisoners something on the morning they are to be tried, that they may appear in the court a little decent. The season of the year makes no difference as to the issue of clothing.

Governor's examination resumed:—States that there is no general prison dress for the convicted. Is of opinion that such is necessary, and that all prisoners ought to be so clothed immediately on their conviction. The Court of Aldermen pay for the clothing. The keeper has the power of sending an order to the tradesmen for whatever clothing and bedding is necessary. They send in the articles, together with a bill, which the keeper signs, in proof of his having received the articles. That bill is submitted to the Court of Aldermen, and they pay it. The bills are entered in Mr. Newman's book. Cannot say what is the yearly cost of the clothing supplied to the prisoners; nor the average cost of each prisoner yearly for clothes.

The Eighteenth Regulation enacts, "that every prisoner shall be provided with suitable bedding, and every male prisoner with a separate bed, hammock, or cot."

As to bedding, states that the prisoners are supplied with such bedding as is ordered by the Court of Aldermen. The bedding consists of a mat and two rugs in summer, and three rugs in winter. The mats are placed on the floor, and are more or less crowded together, according to the numbers in the ward. Thinks that a separate bed for each prisoner, according to the provisions of the Act, would be much better. Is sometimes obliged to allot two mats to three prisoners. This is not owing to a want of sufficient bedding, but to the want of sufficient room on the floor of the wards to allow the space of a mat to each prisoner. They can do no more than cover the floor all over with mats; and after that there is sometimes not room enough for a mat to each man. There are rugs enough for all now; but new rugs have been recently added. Some of the bedding is ragged; some also may be dirty. The rugs are never washed. The blankets which are allowed to the women and the sick, are washed when they require it. There is an order that the prisoners should take their bedding once a week into the yards, to shake and air it. One of the principals is charged to see this duty carried into effect. Believes that

that this duty is regularly performed: has sometimes seen it done himself. States that the same regulations apply to the females; though both the principals and matrons have told the Inspectors that there is no order to this effect, and that the prisoners shake and air their bedding whenever they think proper. Should not like to take upon himself to say that he has paid such attention to the performance of the duty, as to be able to assert that it is regularly done. Thinks that for health and cleanliness the bedding should be aired and shaken at least once a week. Admits that, when he has accompanied the Inspectors on their night inspection of the wards, he has seen three or four prisoners sleeping under the same bedding, and their bodies so close together as to leave some of their mats unoccupied; this was when there was abundant room on the floor for each mat to be placed separate. Has not observed this mode of sleeping before; because, except when he has accompanied the Inspectors, he has not been in the habit of visiting the wards after locking-up time. States that he has taken no steps to prevent the prisoners sleeping in this way; yet he does not think it decent they should sleep as they do. Has heard the Lords of the Gaol Committee, and others who have visited the prison, say, that they thought this mode of sleeping highly improper and indecent, and that unnatural offences might be the result. Admits that there was a charge of the kind some time ago; but it was not substantiated. Has never given orders to the wardsman or others to prevent the prisoners sleeping together. Had in this matter, as in others, allowed the practice to continue until the Inspectors had seen it. Admits that for the last two months the Inspectors have both seen and remarked upon it, and yet no steps have yet been taken to prevent it. States that there are constantly men in the prison who are charged with and convicted of unnatural offences, and that they sleep in the same manner as the other prisoners. States that it is next to impossible to keep them apart, sleeping as they do. The wardsmen must sleep; the rooms are dark; and if men are disposed to avail themselves of the opportunity, nothing can keep them from it. As long as he has unoccupied rooms, thinks that these men ought to be kept separate from other prisoners and from each other; yet has not, even when he could, kept them apart. There would then, perhaps, have been an opportunity for their making away with themselves. There have been, in his own time, seven or eight attempts at suicide; not, however, by prisoners in separate confinement.

The Nineteenth Regulation enacts, "that the cells and rooms of the prison shall be limewashed at least once a year, and that convenient places for the prisoners to wash themselves shall be provided, with an adequate allowance of soap, towels, and combs." States that the limewashing and cleansing of the prison is done even more frequently than the Act directs; but he does not think that convenient places are provided for the prisoners to wash themselves; they have only the pumps in the open yard. Does not allow the prisoners to take water into the wards to wash themselves. Thinks that the present arrangement is indecent, as well as inconvenient. The females have similar accommodations. They have to wash their persons in the open yards, in all weathers, and at all seasons of the year. The apartments of a male turnkey overlook the female yards; and he is allowed to have his friends to visit him in his rooms. Towels had never been provided for the men or women until within the last week or two, except one or two for the untried women. This supply of towels was in consequence of an application made by the Governor to the Court of Aldermen. No combs are provided. The allowance of soap is one ounce per week to the males, and two ounces to the females. An order was given some time ago, that the allowance to the men should be increased. From all the Governor has seen, he thinks the allowance sufficient. No provision is made for washing the linen of the male prisoners; if they want to wash it, they must do so at the pump; but there are no tubs, nor even a sink. Prisoners have often only one shirt; and they must go without any whilst that is washing. The prisoners' linen is generally washed by their friends out of the prison. As regards discipline, this arrangement is very inconvenient; but from want of proper accommodations in the present buildings, he thinks this arrangement, on the whole, the best. Bad characters and prohibited articles are admitted in consequence; but they will get in otherwise.

The Twentieth Regulation is complied with.

The Twenty-first Regulation provides, "that no tap shall be kept in the prison; and that no spirituous liquors be admitted, except by a written order from the Surgeon." This Regulation is attended to, except that the Surgeon gives only verbal orders for the wine and spirits necessary for the sick. He has generally informed the keeper; who has given orders for the prescribed quantity.

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The Twenty-second Regulation enacts, "that no gaming be permitted, and that the keeper shall seize all cards, dice, &c." States that no gaming has been permitted. Recollects two or three occasions on which gaming was detected; and then not with cards. Did not punish any of the prisoners who were discovered gaming; thought it was merely for amusement; they were knocking half-pence across the table. Is aware that the Inspectors found in one ward a pack of cards, and a cribbage-board. The principal turnkey brought them to him. Is not aware that they found also, in the same ward, two draft-boards and men. Admits that he has observed that almost all the tables in the various wards are deeply marked all over with gaming boards. States that they were so when he first came. Though the keeper is aware that these marks on the tables are contrivances for gaming, has never given orders that they should be effaced, according to the directions of the Act. With a view to seize dice and cards, has sometimes just opened and looked into the cupboards; but has never given orders that they should be completely emptied out and searched.

The Twenty-third Regulation enacts, "that no money under the name of garnish shall be taken from any prisoner, under any pretence whatever." States that the only way in which garnish is taken, is by the wardsmen exacting ward-dues. The wardsmen are permitted to do so, for the accommodations they afford to the prisoners; such as crockery-ware, &c. Admits that the wardsmen have had his sanction for so doing. Has known that it has been done for many years; but does not know to what amount; has left that to be settled betwen the wardsmen and the prisoners. Knows that this is done throughout the wards of the prison. It is in Chapel Yard only that ward-dues are exacted for beds. Each wardsman, throughout the prison, is allowed a bedstead, and may find himself bedding. Thinks it very likely that the wardsman lets this bed out. Admits that there are many occasions on which a wardsman may make a prisoner very uncomfortable, if he refuses to pay the ward-dues. Might complain of the prisoner to him without a cause; might give him his soup or gruel in a pail instead of a basin; might keep him from the fire; in short, there are many ways in which the wardsman may vex and distress a fellow prisoner who resisted the exaction of a weekly fee. Admits that the practice of taking ward-dues is highly objectionable; it has often been talked over by himself and by the magistrates, but it has never been stopped. Has never heard any reason assigned why they have not done so. Briefs for counsel are allowed to be drawn by the prisoners, for each of which they are permitted to charge 5*s.* Petitions are also drawn by the prisoners. Cannot say what is paid for them. Thinks this practice very objectionable; but it has been allowed on the ground of saving expense to the prisoners, who are, many of them, so miserably poor, that they cannot afford to employ a solicitor to defend them. Has no doubt that in this way many incorrect and false defences have been got up. Does not know who fixed the price of the brief at 5*s.*; it has been settled some years. He himself selects the prisoners who are to have this privilege. Does not know what sums of money prisoners have made in this way, or what number of briefs they have drawn at any one sessions. ———, one of the privileged prisoners, being called at the Inspectors' request and examined, states that he paid 3*l.* 10*s.* for the bedding and articles when he was appointed wardsman of Chapel Yard. He paid this by instalments out of his weekly receipts from prisoners. Has upon four or five occasions given money to his daughter, and has put 10*s.* into the Savings' Bank, principally from the same source, his earnings from the prisoners.

The Governor's Examination resumed:—

The Twenty-fourth Regulation, as to notices of prisoners' death and coroners' inquests, has been uniformly attended to.

There are no printed copies of rules relating to the treatment and conduct of prisoners fixed up in any part of the prison, as directed by the 12th section of Gaol Act.

The whole Court of Aldermen are considered the Visiting Justices of Newgate. Cannot answer the question whether the Aldermen have visited the prison, and performed the duties of Visiting Justices as frequently as, and in the manner, prescribed by the 16th section of Gaol Act. There is no separate book in which the Justices record their visits and remarks. With respect to section 21,—which enacts "that a keeper shall, each Quarter Sessions, under penalty of 10*l.*, deliver a certificate containing a declaration how far the rules laid down for the government of his prison have been complied with"—states that he has made a Return, but has not pointed

pointed out any and every deviation from the rules, as required by the Act. Does not know whether any Report, as directed by the 23d section, has been prepared by the Visiting Justices. Has never been consulted or asked for information, with a view to the preparing of such a Report.

The Chaplain's Journal has been regularly laid before the Court of Aldermen, as directed by the 30th section of the Act; but the said Journal has not been signed, as directed, by the Chairman. The same observation applies to the Surgeon's Journal.

Committals to Newgate take place very late at night. Prisoners, when committed, are conducted through the streets, unless they pay for a coach. There are no vans for prisoners belonging to the city. In some instances this leads to attempts to a rescue, and facilitates escape; in other instances, comparatively respectable people are sadly exposed to the gaze of the multitude.

Numbers of officers:—

Keeper, salary 600*l.* and emoluments, as stated in his evidence.
Chaplain, salary 400*l.* and ditto.
Surgeon, salary 250*l.*
Three Principals, salary, each, 2*l.* 2*s.* per week, apartments, coals, and oil for a lamp.
Eleven Turnkeys, salary, each, 1*l.* 10*s.* per week.
Cook, salary 1*l.* 5*s.* per week; during Sessions time, 1*s.* per day extra.
Two Executioners, salary, one, 1*l.* 1*s.* per week, the other, 14*s.*; they are also allowed 5*s.* each, every time that they attend at Newgate for whippings.
Two Matrons, { Principal, 1*l.* 11*s.* / Second, 1*l.* 1*s.* } per week, apartments, coals, and oil for a lamp.

The three principals and one turnkey are provided with apartments in the prison for themselves and families: they are allowed coals and a lamp.

When a draught of prisoners is sent to the hulks, the Governor, or Deputy-governor, one principal, and three turnkeys, accompany them. Twenty-five prisoners make up a draught. There are about thirty draughts annually. The Governor generally goes on these journeys himself; he charges his expenses only. Principals and turnkeys go in turn. The draughts come to each officer about eight or ten times a year. They are allowed each journey to Portsmouth and Gosport, principals and turnkeys, 30*s.*; to Chatham, principals, 30*s.*; turnkeys, 25*s.*; to Woolwich, Maidstone, Guildford, Chelmsford, 5*s.* principals and turnkeys.

There is no permanent outer-gatekeeper. If he could get a man who could be depended upon, would much prefer a permanent outer-gatekeeper, who could thus obtain a knowledge of the visitors, which would greatly facilitate the keeping out of bad characters. Country prisoners, who are lodged in Newgate on their way through town, are generally placed in the Transport Yard; sometimes they have been placed in the Middle Yard, and at other times in the lower day-rooms of the Cell Yard. States that he thinks the prison is secure; but that it is so depends in a great measure upon the vigilance of his people. It is due to them to say that they have kept a good look-out; otherwise many would have escaped. States that he thinks the present building most unfavourable for inspection: it is dry and free from damp, not well ventilated, but much better than it used to be.

Admits that turnkey Brissenden attends to his horse and gig, and that turnkey Longhurst daily cleans his knives and forks, boots and shoes, and brushes his clothes; cannot say that he has any authority for employing his officers in this manner, either from the Sheriffs or the Court of Aldermen. States that he is highly favourable to the separation of prisoners, as well before as after trial; thinks it is most desirable; it would greatly increase his own comfort and satisfaction, having the prisoners under his charge in separate confinement; it would be a great protection to society and to the individual. Many prisoners have at various times complained to him of the language and treatment to which they have been exposed in the crowded wards.

The Rev. H. S. Cotton, Ordinary Newgate.

The Reverend H. S. Cotton, Ordinary of Newgate, states, that his salary is 400*l.* per annum; that he is provided with an unfurnished house; and that he receives 8*l.* and 6*l.* per annum, legacies attached to the office of Ordinary. He reads prayers in chapel every day, and performs Divine Service twice every Sunday, and on the days directed by the Act. He attends to the condemned men in the cells, particularly after the warrant for the execution of any one has been received; he attends to the sick in the Infirmaries, and to the boys' school, almost daily. He devotes, upon an average, about two hours daily to the performance of his duties

in the prison. He states that he has been stopped in the performance of his duties; which has caused him to relax in his efforts. In proof of this, refers to extracts from his Journal of the dates of 22 November 1834, 14 January 1835, 10 February 1835, and 9 and 10 June 1835. Feels that, if a prisoner shows any respect to the Chaplain, or wishes to have intercourse with him, it would be sure to draw down upon him unpleasant consequences. This was the case with —— and ——. Thinks that there are instances where this has deterred prisoners from asking to see him. A man of the name of —— expressed a fear that his (Chaplain's) countenancing him would draw down the Governor's odium upon him. This man is in Cold Bath Fields' prison now. He would as soon ask a man in the street to place a boy in the school as the Governor. He doubts whether his request would be attended to. In the case of the murderers from Chester, there was a misunderstanding about not visiting the men. When the men expressed a wish to see a clergyman, no message was ever sent to the Chaplain. The Chaplain's Journal is never signed by the Visiting Justices, as directed by Act of Parliament, though it is regularly laid before them. Has seen male prisoners go round to see female prisoners on a Sunday afternoon; husbands, sweethearts, and those who have had to do with them; prostitutes, very young girls—little drabs—visit the boys, under the name of sisters and cousins, as well as the other prisoners. The Chaplain has seen those, he felt sure, were such. The Governor does not attend chapel, except on Sunday morning. The Chaplain is always ready to see any prisoners who wish it, if asked; but not otherwise: his reason for this is, because the prisoners are now so crowded together. He would visit them voluntarily and regularly, if the prisoners were separated. Thinks it would be essential that the Chaplain should visit the prisoners every other day, at least. If they were kept separate, he would most willingly devote the whole of his time to the full extent of his power. He has seen many tricks played upon those who attend the prisoners to give religious instruction. The character and office of the clergyman is degraded by going amongst them, as the men are now situated. Separation makes men think; and then the Chaplain could assist in inducing them to think rightly. Is not favourable to the Silent System; it depends upon so many contingencies. He looks upon it as a joke to attempt to keep silence amongst a number of prisoners together; considers it an empty notion, and quite deceitful as a system. Thinks it would be a satisfaction to a man's mind to aid the separate system by any labour or employment. Wishes Newgate to be exclusively kept for prisoners before trial, and for those under sentence of death. Thinks that the females ought to be removed to a separate prison. The same system is not adapted to both males and females, nor the same kind of officers. For years he gave his whole time to his duties, from an early hour in the morning till four in the afternoon. He left off, because he was so much interfered with, and laughed at, and from seeing that no success attended his efforts, owing to the evils arising from association. Does not doubt in the least but it would be different under the Separate System. Has always found that where a man has had a religious education, he has been able to re-light it, however it may have been extinguished, and to call it forth, however he may have been begrimed with crime. There is an improper distinction made between tried and untried prisoners in the mode of their seeing their friends. The convicted have the advantage (which ought not to be), and can approach their friends closely, shake hands, and even whisper; whilst the untried are separated by double gratings. Would confine the prisoners to the prison diet—certainly after trial. Books are admitted without any reference to the Chaplain; he never remonstrated against the introduction of books without the Chaplain's sanction. The women never attend chapel on Fridays; they are kept away by the Ladies. A short time ago they were kept away two days a week. The women did not attend chapel at all for two or three years. The Bishop of London wrote about it. Does not approve of their staying away on Fridays. Has remonstrated in his book. The Ladies have produced great good: they have introduced industry, cleanliness, and work; and have humanized the manners of the female prisoners. The women were before unsexed. Mrs. Fry introduced a resident matron, which was a very great improvement. He disapproves of the Ladies going amongst the men; but is favourable to their visits amongst the women: the presence of virtuous women is most salutary; the females are more restrained before them than before men, however respectable. The Ladies' system would work with more effect in a separate female prison, both generally and individually. Thinks that the admission of visitors, at the time of instruction by the Ladies, is very improper; it is making a show

a show of the prisoners, which they dislike. Gentlemen and young men attend: they never ought. The Ladies are not aware how their visits to the men are misinterpreted, and what observations may be made by the male prisoners upon them and their motives, after they are gone. Is of opinion that they do no good there. What good they do is more than counterbalanced by the indelicacy of venturing themselves amongst men in such a situation. They expose themselves to many unpleasant sights; the clothing of the men is often very bad, and their persons much exposed. On one occasion one of the men had only a rug on; he had no trousers. There was a case of a naked man in the open yard a few weeks ago. The men are stripped down to the waist when washing, and frequently must be seen. No turnkey accompanies the Ladies when visiting the prisoners. Is of opinion that the ladies should never exercise any influence or interest on behalf of the prisoners; either with the prison authorities, in order to procure them better treatment; or with the Government, in order to obtain a mitigation of sentence, or pardon. Thinks that the exercise of such a power is always dangerous, and is most commonly abused. There are Bibles and Testaments, many the gift of the Bible Society. It is, in his opinion, an improper appropriation of charitable funds, to make such a present to the wealthy Corporation of London. The clothing is supplied at the discretion and will of the keeper; it is very insufficient. The Act of Parliament says, "towels and combs shall be supplied," but they are not, except to the boys. Many parts of the prison are not as clean as they ought to be. The chapel is excessively dirty: everything ought to be done to encourage the people to like to come to chapel.

Mr. Mackmurdo, Surgeon of Newgate.

Mr. Mackmurdo, Surgeon of Newgate, was appointed in March 1830. His salary is 250*l.* per annum, which is voted to him by the Court of Aldermen, for his services as Surgeon of Newgate and Giltspur-street Compter. There is also 100*l.* per annum allowed for his assistant, Mr. Holden, whom he appoints, subject to the approval of the Court of Aldermen. The assistant provides and makes up the medicines ordered by the Surgeon, and attends to any emergencies until he arrives. Has no other emoluments, except when summoned to give evidence in Court, as to the sanity or insanity of a prisoner. He then receives a guinea, as any other surgeon would. This does not happen more than two or three times in a year. Considers his duties to be the following:—To attend at the prison daily; to see the prisoners admitted since his last visit; and any other prisoner who may have expressed a wish to see him; to visit the prisoners in the Infirmaries, who require his attention; and to see every prisoner, ill or well, once a week. He thinks the medical attendance given to the prisoners ample: if more were necessary, would readily afford it. There is no book or register in the Female Infirmary, in which the names of those admitted into it are regularly inserted; none that he thinks can be depended upon, up to the present time. To the best of his recollection and belief, has never been directed by any authority to keep any such book; or, indeed, any other book than that which is in accordance with the 4 Geo. 4, c. 6, in section 33. Gave directions that the Infirmary-man, in the Male Infirmary, should enter daily the names of men, in-patients; and the number of men, out-patients. To the best of his belief that book has been kept regularly. Believes he gave similar directions to the matron of the untried side, on her appointment. Upon a subsequent occasion, having asked for a Return, he found that she had not kept any books. Has obtained a book for her, and has directed that it shall now be kept regularly. Did not receive any written instructions on his appointment: has since, upon his own application, received a copy of regulations relating to his duties; and, last year, a copy of a new regulation as to his duties. Upon ordering any extra diet, the order is in the first instance given by the Surgeon to the Infirmary-man on the Male side, and to Mrs. Ruthven on the Female side; and, subsequently, to one of the principals. These orders are all given verbally. On ordering wine or spirits, he gives the order to the principal, and generally mentions it to the Governor; but still only verbally. None receive any extra diet at the expense of the prison, but by the Surgeon's order. The Surgeon states that he has no power to order trusses, nor is there any fund to provide them for patients who are ruptured. Has, upon several occasions, mentioned the subject to different Aldermen; but has not yet had his application attended to. Says that he has no doubt that the severe accidents amongst the prisoners, which are mentioned in the Surgeon's Journal as of frequent occurrence, are caused by the prisoners fighting and larking with one another: these accidents cause him to be called in at uncertain and irregular hours, and occupy a

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great deal of his time, and were one of the principal grounds of his application to the Court of Aldermen for an increased salary. The accidents are caused by the want of control and subordination amongst the prisoners: they would never occur if there was proper discipline. Some time ago a prisoner, named Watkins, received from a prisoner a blow on the knee from a poker, which was aimed at another prisoner, with whom he was quarrelling. The point of the poker penetrated the knee, and for some time the man's life was in imminent danger. The Surgeon had to attend him three times a day: the man has not yet recovered, but is still in the Infirmary. Is not satisfied with the arrangements made for the cleanliness of the prisoners; particularly on their admission. Wishes there were a bath or copper, in which those who are admitted in a filthy state might be thoroughly cleaned. States that he only records in his Journal the serious accidents which occur; he takes no notice of many trifling ones (which he has no doubt arise from fights and larks, as they are called,) to which his attendance is called, and which require medical treatment, and which occupy much of his time. Thinks that more suitable means ought to be found for the prisoners to wash themselves; and that they ought to be under cover; and that it is not consistent with decency that the female prisoners should wash in the open yard. Thinks the prisoners ought to have clean linen once or twice a week; particularly when he considers the manner in which prisoners are crowded together, which causes much dirt. There is no provision made for washing the linen of male prisoners; there is for the females, but inadequate for the purpose either of health or cleanliness. Is satisfied with the Male Infirmary, with these exceptions, that the windows are not large enough, and that there is no washing-place. There was one; but it was destroyed, when the new opening from the Cells was made; and no other has been provided in its place. The allowance of soap to the male prisoners, one ounce, is only sufficient for their hands and face, but not for their persons, or their linen. The women have a double allowance, viz. two ounces; but the same observation is applicable to them. Does not consider the Female Infirmary a fit place for the sick; it is not sufficiently ventilated. The water-closets are very offensive, and the rooms are not sufficiently large for people seriously ill. Ordinary medicines are kept in the Infirmary, which have been prepared by Mr. Holden, his assistant, by his directions. The Surgeon directs in ordinary cases the wardsman Bean, to administer such of these, as he (the Surgeon) thinks needful. In extraordinary cases the Surgeon prescribes in writing, or personally instructs Mr. Holden, the assistant, who makes the medicines up, and sends them in for the patients. (The prisoner Bean used to go to the female gate, but does not now.) Thinks it undesirable that a prisoner should be his Infirmary-man. He would wish to have an officer continually attached to the Male Infirmary. The condemned men, if sick, are obliged to be treated in the Infirmary. Prisoners who are not patients, are sometimes placed in the Infirmary, as the most comfortable place; but not by the Surgeon's directions: he has objected to it. Has complained of insane prisoners being placed in the Infirmary, until he is tired of saying more about it. But in cases where insane prisoners have attempted their lives, and when they ought to be watched, then he has sent them there for safety. The prisoners are not as clean in their persons and clothing, as, in his opinion, they ought to be, and is consistent with health; and, though he thinks great pains are taken to keep the wards and yards of the prison clean, and that as much is done as is possible, considering the nature of the buildings, and the numbers at times confined in them, yet the prison cannot be kept as clean as is desirable, and as is needful for health. Has frequently seen prisoners' shoes and stockings, and clothing, hardly consistent with decency; hardly, in fact, keeping on their persons. All clothing ordered by the Surgeon has been provided; but he has not ordered all he has thought needful, or felt inclined to do, in consequence of having been informed that clothing, when provided, has been sent out and sold. The possibility of this, of course, ought to be prevented; if it was, he would decidedly order more. Thinks the prison diet is quite sufficient for the health of all the prisoners; reserving to himself, of course, the power of ordering medically whatever, in individual cases, he may find necessary. Is very unfavorable to the general introduction of beer; but thinks that men of the habits of London prisoners generally, and in the agitated and uncertain state of prisoners before trial, must in very many cases have a certain portion of beer ordered them. Except in very extreme cases, a pint a day is quite sufficient. Thinks the men ought not to drink any beer but in the presence of an officer, and at the time it is served. Has known cases of intoxication amongst the prisoners: has seen many under the influence of beer: has seen some

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some decidedly drunk; but not within this year and a half. Has heard that men have been drunk much more recently. Has had it in evidence from a prisoner that the speaking by fingers is now learning by the prisoners, to provide a remedy against the restraints of the Silent System. Is favourable to complete separation amongst prisoners; but they should have sufficient communication with other persons, to keep their intellect employed; such as seeing the Surgeon, Chaplain, Keeper, and their respectable friends; and also employment and proper books: with these advantages, he is decidedly an advocate for separation. Considers such separation more desirable and necessary before trial than after, for these reasons:—to prevent contamination, to preserve character, and to prevent subsequent recognition. Generally speaking, thinks that cells 10 feet 8, and 9 high, are of sufficient size to secure health. Could treat medically ordinary cases in such cells, having larger rooms reserved, to which he might remove particular cases.

"10th February 1836.

"The case of Thomas Watkins, now in the Infirmary of Newgate, the prisoner alluded to in the foregoing evidence.

"Thomas Watkins was in the Transport Yard in Newgate, on the 7th June 1834: one of his fellow prisoners, in endeavouring to strike another prisoner with a large poker, missed his aim, and struck Watkins' knee. I was sent for, and on examination I found that his knee was seriously injured. He was at once sent to bed in the Infirmary. Violent inflammation and extensive suppuration ensued; and, for a considerable time, it appeared probable that it would be necessary to amputate his leg above the knee, in order to save his life. His sufferings were very severe, and lasted for many months. At length the inflammation was subdued, and he gradually recovered. But the cartilage of the knee-joint has been destroyed by ulceration, and the poor fellow is now crippled for the remainder of his life. He is as yet occasionally subjected to severe pain in the joint, and has never been out of the Infirmary from the date of the accident unto the present time.

(signed) "*Gilbert Mackmurdo*, Surgeon to Newgate."

States that he considers Newgate a very healthy place; thinks so, because the prisoners generally become fat, and improve in their condition. The complaints most prevalent are those incidental to their condition and class. The venereal, itch, slight fevers, resulting from cold and exposure, and rheumatism in its various forms. Does not think that there are any complaints peculiar to the prison, or to the treatment of the prisoners.

Mr. ——, one of the principal Turnkeys.

Mr. ——, principal turnkey on the —— side, states that his wages are two guineas per week; that he has apartments for himself and family, coals and oil for a lamp. The country transports, on their way through London, are frequently lodged in Newgate; they pay 1*s.* per head each night, which is divided amongst the Newgate turnkeys. States that he has the charge of the convicted prisoners: that, though there is a recent order placed in the outer lodge, directing that the convicted shall be confined to the prison allowance, yet it has never been attended to; they have always been permitted to receive extra provisions from their friends on one day in the week (Tuesdays), to any quantity, and of any kind, provided they are cold. States that on the other days, those, who can afford it, have the opportunity of sending to Mrs. Brown's shop, on the Female side, either by the wardsman or a turnkey, where they can purchase tea and coffee, sugar, butter and bread, and a variety of other articles. Those amongst the convicted prisoners who can afford it, may have a good supply of everything; but, generally speaking, money is very scarce with them; much more so than it used to be.

Visitors also are admitted to the Transports once a week. Care is taken to keep out bad characters; but do what you will they will defeat you. The visitors are altogether a bad set. They bring in tobacco and other things; they cannot be prevented. They bring in those articles in their boots, or in a way that cannot be detected. There is a search; but still there are many things which pass undiscovered. They bring forbidden articles in the linen, also in pies, and other kinds of provision. Prisoners may have any amount of money; but they are very poor; not many of them have much. Great care is now taken to keep down the beer to a pint a man; is sure that it cannot be done, except every man is seen to drink his beer immediately after it is served. Is sure that on an average as much beer as a pint to every prisoner does not come into the gaol daily; but that not a third of the prisoners have money to purchase their pint; those who have, employ the others to draw beer for them. There have frequently been great rows amongst the pri-

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soners; not so much so lately. Does not think that they are so much the effect of beer or intoxication, as of the uncontrolled state in which the prisoners are universally kept. There are no means of inspecting the prison, which ought frequently to be done. From the situation of the windows and staircases, prisoners can inspect the officers, and not officers the prisoners. Those who are on the look out give notice of the officers' approach to those who are gaming, fighting, or at other irregularities. Has no doubt that gaming goes on to a great extent: the prisoners gamble even for their clothes. States that he has frequently found cards, and that there is no difficulty in getting them into the prison. Newspapers are regularly brought in to those who can afford to pay for them. The Newsman comes to the iron railings; never heard of their being forbid before the Inspectors came to the prison. The Governor used to visit the wards two or three times a week; but now he goes round every day, except during the Sessions. Governor's time is much taken up by attending Sessions, and going with draughts of prisoners to the hulks, &c. This happens about once in three weeks or a month. Governor travels in a chaise, generally the whole way, with the transports. The principals and turnkeys take their turn to go with the draughts; it comes to each man's turn about eight or ten times a year.

Mr. ——, one of the principal Turnkeys.

Mr. ———, principal turnkey, states, that it is his duty to apportion the prisoners to the different wards, after the Surgeon has inspected them; but, from his being frequently absent, this duty has devolved upon the inner-gatesman, a prisoner, at least three days per week. Is perfectly satisfied that improper characters, both males and females, are still admitted to see prisoners. A woman who has lived with a prisoner (a married man), visits him now constantly; and though known to be his mistress, and that he has a wife, she is admitted as a visitor. Thinks that the precautions taken to keep out forbidden articles are not effectual; is certain that the search of the visitors at the lodge is not effectual; it cannot be; neither time or decency allows of it. Prisoners are allowed to take in newspapers; constantly borrows one himself from ——— a prisoner; has received it frequently through the window of his apartments, which opens into the Chapel Yard, and has returned it the same way; but more frequently has received the papers openly in the yard. Has never concealed his borrowing the newspapers from prisoners. One of his sons, a boy 15 years of age, who generally lives in his apartments, runs errands for the prisoners; they give him 1*d.* or 2*d.* for his trouble; and sometimes during sessions time as much as 1*s.* or 1*s.* 6*d.* The boy does not receive in this way as much as will maintain him. States that he generally visits the wards about three or four times a week. Does not examine the bedding, or see that the prisoners regularly take it down to air and shake it. Is very frequently away from his station in the prison, by the many calls upon his time. The Governor visits the wards now much more frequently than he used to do. When first he came, he went about a good deal; but, for the last year, thinks that, upon an average, he has not visited every ward more than once a week. He occupies very little time in this duty; not more than from a quarter to half an hour; unless stopped by any prisoner to speak to him on his case. Never saw the Governor inspect the bedding, cupboards, locks or bolts. Does not think the officers have proper authority given to them over the prisoners, not enough to secure their respect and obedience. The old prisoners who are in places of trust, such as gatesmen and some wardsmen, have nearly as much power as officers, and are more respected.

Mr. ——, Turnkey.

Mr. ———, turnkey, states, that he cleans knives and forks, boots and shoes, and windows, and brushes clothes for the Governor. This takes up almost two hours of his time daily. Is an extra turnkey, employed for Richard Hammond, who is superannuated. He receives half his pay, 15*s.* per week, and the Governor gives him 9*s.* per week in addition. Has been here about a year and a half; has done the above work for the keeper all the time; it was stipulated he should do it when he was first engaged.

Mr. ——, Turnkey.

Mr. ———, turnkey at Newgate, states, for about 340 prisoners there may be, daily, nearly 300 visitors. The rule is, one visitor to a prisoner; but two are often inadvertently admitted. Young girls, mere children, (prostitutes), are allowed to enter the prison to visit the boys. Thinks that prohibited articles may be brought in by visitors, the search not being strict. Thinks that a wardsman cannot detect a prisoner in getting more than the allowed quantity of beer. A turnkey is always present at the time of delivery at the North Side and Chapel Yard, but not at the Middle Yard; but he has no means of detecting a prisoner who gets more

more than his allowance. Thinks that the prisoners generally do not have more porter than they are entitled to; but that this arises principally from their poverty. Recollects —— being the worse for having had too much. There have been great carousings in the rooms after locking up at the time of Sessions, but this is not now the case. The prisoners do not retire to bed early; if they did, they would be *toed* (string being fastened to their toes). This is the reason why a piece of string is never suffered to lie about. When a prisoner is *toed*, he generally calls out, and a turnkey goes to his assistance. Thinks that the wardsman is in an awkward situation. If he does his duty, he is exposed to ill treatment from the prisoners. If an officer was shut up with them at night, he would certainly be murdered. The wardsman, if assailed, will, as a prisoner, always find support from other prisoners. Thinks that a wardsman would not make himself very obnoxious to the other prisoners; that he would not restrain the prisoners if he heard them reciting their former adventures and misdeeds. Thinks that prisoners committed for a long period make the best wardsmen: they are influenced by the hope of something being done for them: thus, a fourteen years' man might only serve eight. Says that newspapers on Sundays are now stopped, and that the clean linen, which is brought in on Saturdays, is generally searched for papers. Orders have been given that a turnkey should attend at Mrs. Brown's shop for any articles which the prisoners might want, and that no prisoner be in future allowed to go thither; also that no prisoner be allowed to go to the Pound on the Females' Side, but that the parties should meet in the bread-room, in the presence of an officer, matron, &c. States that the Governor generally goes round the prison, visiting the wards, as well as the yards, twice a day. The Ordinary has no fixed hour; goes into the wards about three or four times a week, to the cells daily, when prisoners are confined therein. Three or four of the prisoners in each ward are excused from attending chapel: the wardsmen do not attend: sees no reason why they should not go. Sees no difference in the behaviour of the prisoners at chapel on the morning of an execution. If a prisoner is known to have money, the others will have it.

States that he attends to the Governor's gig and horse; cleans, feeds, and harnesses the horse, cleans the gig and harness. This duty occupies him from four to five hours a day, which occasions some of his duties to fall on the other turnkeys. Has no extra pay for this. His wages are 30 *s.* per week. Is allowed his regular turn in going with draughts of prisoners to Portsmouth or Chatham; but he gets some other officer to go for him about every other time, that he may stay at home to attend to the horse. The officer who goes has his expenses allowed to him out of the journey-money; witness has himself the difference. The pleasure of going is a sufficient inducement to a brother officer to take his place. Has been 11 years employed as turnkey, and the whole of that time has cleaned and taken care of the Governor's horse and gig.

Mr. —— has been here 14 years next February; all the while turnkey. He was stationed at the outer gate for two years; asked to be relieved. There is at present no fixed person at the outer gate: the turnkeys take it by turn. It is very important that there should be a permanent porter, that he may know the visitors. Has known women, to all appearance prostitutes, visit different men for a number of years together. There is no restriction as to time, between half-past ten and half-past two. Never had any orders to turn them out. Has seen prostitutes as young as 13 or 14 years of age come to visit young boys. Bad characters, in numbers, would be, and are, admitted now. Visitors vary from 100 to 150 a day. Has no doubt that bad girls call, and are admitted to see even the boys in the school; though not very frequent with the boys, but it is so with the others. These go in and out, frequently a hundred women a day. It is impossible to make any strict search. They could easily get in tobacco, money, files, &c. and even pistols and powder. On the Transport Side all the visitors can approach the railings, and shake hands; they can do the same in Chapel Yard; but on the Untried Side, none but wives are allowed to go so near the prisoners: thus the tried have an advantage over the untried. The wardsman has a key, with which he can allow prisoners to approach close to their friends. In the present way of visiting, and searching visitors, he thinks that many forbidden things must be got in. Cold provisions to any extent are allowed. Beer is brought in once a day, from twelve o'clock till one. There is no written order that no more than a pint a day be given to each man in the ward; in point of fact, a ward of 25 men might draw 50 pints, as no

Mr. ——, Turnkey.

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account is kept. The beerman comes up to the gate, and the wardsman (a prisoner) receives the beer. The officer does not intercept the beerman, or watch his motions; nor the wardsman, like the rest of the prisoners. Is sure the wardsmen do not take any pains to keep order; wishing to lead an easy life, they allow the prisoners to do as they like. Wardsmen, passage-men, carpenters, shoemakers, and cooksman, can and do go to the Women's Side, to purchase necessaries at the shop, such as tea, sugar, bread, coffee, butter, and other small matters, snuff, biscuits, &c. Mrs. Brown keeps the shop, and has no pay from the prison. Up to the time of the Inspectors' coming, the wardsmen used to take in large quantities of beer, and sell it to the prisoners; they have it in their power still to do so; but in consequence of the Inspectors' coming, are afraid to do it to any extent. The newspaper-man comes in every day, and on Sundays; he is not searched; neither is the beerman; he is unaccompanied by a turnkey, and goes to the parts of the prison where he has a customer. The wardsman of the cells has had the Sunday newspaper, the "Dispatch." Might, if he liked, buy one every Sunday. Those prisoners who are placed in the cells are condemned to death; has seen newspapers remain loose about the cells, which they might read. Thinks the wardsman does not lend the papers to men under sentence of death: he might do so; there is no rule against it. The officer searches the cells at chapel time daily, and on Sunday keeps the wardsman from chapel to help him to do so. Keeps out all but religious books. Lately there have been 17 or 18, all under sentence of death, five of whom were quite young boys; three only expected to suffer; two of them did suffer; the others had no idea that they should suffer, and conducted themselves like other prisoners in any other part of the prison. These condemned prisoners played about both yard and room. Has seen them play at blindman's buff, leap-frog, beating each other with a handkerchief, and other noisy games, played at any time of the day, exactly the same as in the other yards. Has heard them sing; but always stopped them. There is also bad language; but that is always checked. Some men, whose cases were dangerous, and those who were more seriously inclined, have complained of these annoyances, and the officer has heard them say that they would be glad to be locked up separate, and be free from them. For the first few days the men who had been convicted of infamous crimes were placed with all the others; though the Recorder, in passing sentence, thought it necessary to separate them from the other capital convicts, as too vile to be associated with them at the bar. The Newgate authorities confined them altogether by day, and at night they were locked up, each with two other prisoners; but afterwards, upon their complaining of the conduct of the others, each had a separate cell. Men likely to suffer have several times complained of the annoyance they meet with from the noise and play of the other prisoners under sentence of death, but who know they would be respited. The soldier complained of the bad language he heard during the night. The generality of those who are condemned to death treat it as a mere formal thing, quite a mockery. Smoking was very general, even in the cells, until the time the Inspectors commenced their visits and inspection. There is much contamination, even in the cells. Has seen men under sentence of death for a first offence, and who certainly would not be executed, sneered at by many desperate characters, who glory in making others as bad as themselves. Has known four or five days pass without seeing the Governor enter the cells: on an average, he comes about once a week; not so often in the other parts of the prison. He remains generally but a very short time. Mr. Cotton comes about three or four times a week; he also generally remains but a very little time: with the men likely to suffer he is more active; that is, after the report comes down that they are to suffer. The mode of making the Recorder's report to the men is calculated to diminish the impression of the law: the men often are very jovial immediately after the report has been made. Mr. Baker frequently visits. The turnkey unlocks in the morning, and leaves the cells on the bolt; then, after a quarter of an hour, the wardsman lets the men out, and the turnkey searches each man as he comes down. Generally speaking, one of the principals comes to lock up. Some days no person comes to visit or inspect all the day. Generally speaking, the prisoners are very dirty, and are so badly clothed, that it is almost impossible to keep them clean. Sufficient soap is allowed for face and hands, but for nothing else. It is impossible that the prison can be kept as clean as it ought to be with the present means. At the hour of sleeping there is much singing and noise, sometimes, at night. The officers are not minded when they attempt to keep silence. It would be a protection if the officers were more respected and upheld. Decent prisoners feel they are much exposed to their companions in consequence of the little power

power which the officers have to protect them, and they often complain. The officers are not upheld in the prosecution of their duty. In the morning, at the unlocking time, the wards are very offensive; much of the bedding is very ragged, filthy, and full of vermin. There is no employment of any kind for the prisoners, whether convicted or untried, although many wish they had something to do, and would be thankful for work. When men have been placed by themselves, the officer has observed some on their knees at prayer; but never saw this when they have been with the others. Men are cowards with respect to religion, and are afraid to own how much they are impressed, or seriously inclined, and pretend, in general, to be worse than they really are, out of bravado, before their companions. Does not know, or believe, that any means are taken to instruct or advise the prisoners by those belonging to the prison, except just before men are executed, and the boys in the school. There are prayers every day, except during Session time. At those times no prayers are said in the wards, except in the cells; and there twice a day. Thinks a chaplain's labour here will be of no use. Twenty chaplains would be of no use in the present state of the prison. There are not very frequently punishments inflicted, though there are frequent irregularities and rows. Never but once knew of any whipping for offences in the prison. A man was in solitary confinement for a month, (does not know by whose authority,) by name ———, a wardsman, for severely beating a fellow-prisoner. This was not discovered in Newgate, but was communicated after the man who had been beaten had been removed to the House of Correction. Thinks that there are yard and ward dues generally throughout the prison; but does not know the amount of them. The wardsmen find crockery and other little things, and receive some pay from the prisoners; but does not know how much. Three principal officers, the turnkey and himself, sleep within the prison, but no others. Salary, 30*s.* per week; no rations allowed. When they go away with a draught of prisoners they are allowed something extra: to Portsmouth, 30*s.*; Chatham, 25*s.*; Woolwich, 5*s.* The officers take their journey in turn. There are 25 prisoners, generally, in each draught. Generally speaking, the Governor, or deputy, a principal officer, and three turnkeys accompany each draught, and are absent about two days. It is not at all common for draughts to go on a Sunday night; very seldom indeed.

Mr. ——, Turnkey. Has been four years last August in this employ. Considers that he has duties that occupy him from seventeen to eighteen hours, daily. In turn each officer takes charge of the front gate; it is his duty to admit visitors. It is important that some person should be appointed regularly to attend to the outer gate, to acquire a knowledge of the persons of visitors. Only one visitor is allowed to see a prisoner on visiting days, and that the nearest relation. This rule is observed pretty generally, but turnkeys do depart from it sometimes. Many of the visitors who come to see the prisoners, under the name of wives or sisters, are women of known bad character. Some prisoners have no other friends, and therefore the Governor allows them to be admitted. Some women come to visit a succession of men, and are well known to be prostitutes. Prisoners' friends forsake them; and these bad characters are the only ones who can assist them, and bring them food, or clean linen, and assist them with little comforts, and get counsel for their defence. Some of these girls are very young. Visitors are searched; the females by a woman, and the men by the turnkeys. Thinks the search effectual; it may happen that bad girls visit the boys, but it is very rare. Money and cold provisions to any amount are permitted to be brought in to the prisoners. Cannot say how much money the prisoners may have; few more than a pound. Might have any amount they could get. The prisoners' friends see them on the North Side, only divided by the railings. Beer is brought in once a day, from twelve o'clock till one. One hour is allowed to serve the whole gaol. The beerman is permitted to pass in and out, unsearched; and is considered as trustworthy as a turnkey. He is not watched in supplying the prisoners. In point of fact, it is impossible to limit the supply to a pint a man; there is no limit to the supply to each yard; no account is kept of the quantity brought in, or served out to each ward. The prisoners are furnished with vessels, for each man to have his separate quantity; and if the men are tolerably decent and orderly, they are not restricted in quantity. Has not seen very lately a drunken man. The officer does not think it necessary much to watch the wardsman's conduct; wardsmen now do not think it worth their while to attend to the duties of their office: for a quiet life they will let the prisoners have, or do, what they like, provided it does not come to the officers' ears. Wards-

Mr. ——, Turnkey.

men collect ward dues; 6*d.* a week in some instances. Thinks the wardsmen do sell beer to the prisoners; they try to make a penny in every way they can. The wardsmen of the different wards go round to the shop on the Women's Side, and purchase articles for the men in their ward. The newsman comes in with papers daily, and is not searched; he takes the papers to the prisoners (his customers); and those who can afford it may have a paper. The wardsman generally takes the paper, and collects a penny from each for the use of it. No Sunday newspapers have come in for the last two months; no newsman comes in on a Sunday. There is no restriction on the prisoners' amusing themselves; no employ for them. Gaming, no doubt, goes on amongst them, and bad language. A man who wishes to be quiet could not avoid mingling with them, and hearing what must contaminate him. There are very few who would like to be kept separate, but certainly some who would. If a man were impressed with his awful situation, and wished to read his Bible or Prayer-book, there is no doubt but he would be disturbed and annoyed for doing so. Though pretty good friends one with the other, yet sometimes they play tricks, and now and then ill use each other. A man who complained would lead a very unhappy life. The Governor visits each ward about once a fortnight; not more frequently, certainly. He visits the yards once every two or three days, to see if the prisoners have any complaints to make: he never examines the bedding, and very seldom the cupboards, coal-boxes, or utensils; does not examine locks, bolts or bars, further than casting his eye upon them. The prisoners are not clean; and it is impossible, as things are at present, that they should be so; they are well supplied with water, and enough soap for face and hands, but nothing more. The prison closets are not so clean as they ought to be; it is quite impossible, where so many prisoners sleep and live together, to keep the place clean. The bedding is very dirty, and much of it is ragged and filthy, and full of vermin; the air in the morning is enough to knock a man down. The principals visit each room and ward in their respective divisions once a day, at least. The principals muster the prisoners every evening at locking up time, and the turnkeys lock up after them. Cannot tell how often the principal examines the bedding, or makes a search of cupboards, coal-boxes, &c. No search is ever made without there is some particular ground for suspicion, such as breaking out, or having stolen anything from each other. Upon an average the principal's daily visit occupies about half an hour, not more; often not so much. Unless there is a row, or some reason to suppose that anything particular is going on, the turnkey would not visit the wards and day-rooms from the time of unlocking to locking up at night, nor from night till morning; has so many things to attend to in the prison, that he cannot. There is an order given that bedding and rugs be shaken and aired in the yards once a week; the wardsmen see that this is done. There is no particular day on which this duty is ordered to be done. In some wards this may be, and is, neglected for a month together. The Chaplain professes to visit each yard once a week; visits the School every day, and he believes, the Infirmary; and the Cell wards, when there are men under sentence of death, frequently. On an average the Chaplain devotes about an hour a day. If 20 chaplains were to give 17 or 18 hours a day, it would do no good; he has no encouragement to labour, owing to so many being together, and those a very bad class of people. Prisoners do not respect or mind the officers. The Governor does not sufficiently protect and uphold an officer; the Governor rather listens to a prisoner than to an officer. Old prisoners have more power than the officers. Some time ago there was a disturbance, and the officers were not upheld; the Governor said he would discharge any officer who interfered with the prisoners, and that the principals were to report them; the officers have felt very uncomfortable ever since, and will not keep the order that ought to be kept. His salary is 30*s.* per week; he has nothing else, but journey-money. Generally the Governor, principal, and three turnkeys, go with a draught of men: this averages about ten or twelve times to each turnkey; Portsmouth two days; Chatham one; Woolwich five hours. It is very rare indeed for draughts to go on a Sunday night. There are but few reports, although many offences, and much noise. If a man is to be punished, he is put into the cells, ironed and kept upon bread and water diet for three days and nights; they have been kept more by the Governor's authority: as far as he knows, might have reported it to the sheriff, and got fresh authority. There is very little smoking now; they cannot get tobacco.

Mr. ——, Turnkey.

Mr. ——, turnkey. Has been here 20 years last November, and all the while a turnkey. Considers that, taking all the year round, he is 17 hours a day on duty.

duty. They take all the duties in turn. Going with the draughts, being on the top, and at the front gate, he considers are the most important duties. About 100 visitors are admitted now every visiting time. There are very few prisoners now. When there are more prisoners, there are, of course, more visitors. The rule is, that each prisoner sees only one visitor; but there are many ways by which he will get to see more. Has no doubt that many bad characters, both thieves and prostitutes, get in to visit prisoners. If a man has no other friends, it is considered a mercy to let his visitors come. Has had orders from the Governor to admit them. Some girls as young as 12 years of age. Several different girls visit the same prisoner under the name of a sister. Bad girls sometimes visit the boys in the school. Beer is admitted once a day; a pint is allowed to each man. Sometimes the officer, and sometimes the wardsman, takes it in. Men who have money can get more than their pint, three days out of four; might have twice as many pints as there are men in the ward. Has heard lately that prisoners were intoxicated. Thinks the wardsmen still take in beer, and sell to others. The wardsmen go round to the shop on the Women's Side. Cannot watch the beerman; indeed he is trusted almost as much as an officer. Search is made of visitors, but it is not effectual, nor can it be; it is too painful a duty to be performed by any men thoroughly. The visitors are admitted close to the prisoners, and he (witness) is sure that dangerous and forbidden things may be, and are, admitted. The newsman comes every day, and goes to the prisoners, and delivers the papers; he is never searched. Ward dues are still paid to the wardsmen, about 3*d.* or 6*d.* per week. Does not know whether a Sunday newspaper is allowed or not; it never was in Mr. Wontner's time, but certainly it has been in this Governor's time. There is no restriction upon play amongst the prisoners; no employ for them; they have nothing to do but to kill time. There is mischief at all times going on; a man must become worse, no doubt; he hears things that he never heard of before. A man could not take his Bible or Prayer-book to read. Thinks it would be better for the prisoners to be kept apart. Would certainly wish it for himself, if he were to come here. There are frequent quarrels and fights; they play tricks, and sometimes ill use each other; but the sufferer is afraid to complain, as he would lead such a life. The turnkey unlocks in the morning; and at locking up time he accompanies the principal, who musters the men, and the turnkey locks up after him. He at no other time would go into the wards, unless called by some particular circumstances to do so. Except in the cells, with men under sentence of death, no search is made of the bedding, cupboards, or any other places or things, unless directed to do so. The principals attend to lock up; but otherwise they do not visit the wards oftener than once or twice a week. The Governor does not visit every ward as often as once a week. Thinks there are some wards that the Governor has not been in for a long time. Never knew the Governor examine locks or bolts, &c., or bedding. Never knew such a search as that made by the Inspectors made by any of the officers of the prison. Thinks improper songs and books find their way amongst the prisoners; cannot say he knows it of a fact, but has no doubt of it. Thinks they still get tobacco in. The Chaplain visits the cells, Infirmary, and the boys, daily; stops about 10 minutes at one place. Amongst the condemned men he speaks for their spiritual good. Cannot say anything further as to other places. The Chaplain is much more wanted. There might be one, now and then, who would wish to hear and see him if he were at hand. Whilst prisoners remain together as they are now, more evil is done than all the chaplains in London could remove. Prisoners might be much cleaner, and ought to be; there is not soap enough allowed for the purpose. Thinks the prison is kept as clean as possible, with so many in a small space. There is much vermin in the bedding. Thinks it a horrible thing for men to sleep as they do, all huddled together on the floor. Has heard of indecencies amongst the men; but such things are kept from the knowledge of the officers: they could take place; there is plenty of opportunity. Does not think the officers are respected or obeyed by the prisoners in the way they ought to be; there is no kind of punishment, or strictness, with the prisoners. Does not think the officers are upheld by the Governor; he leans to the prisoners. Old prisoners have very much their own way, and take more liberties than an officer dare do. Turnkeys never book any acts of misconduct, or write reports; they make them all verbally. Wishes there was some regularly established order; would then know what they were doing. In Session time draughts and other calls take up a great deal of an officer's time. The top duty is very heavy. Never had a day out after top duty

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until lately. Are away with draughts about eight times a year. Some of the convicted men are kept in Chapel Yard, and some are sent round to the North Side; knows it is so, but cannot tell why. Chapel Yard is more comfortable than the North side. The men are treated in the same way before and after trial.

Mr. ——, Turnkey.

Mr. —— has been turnkey nine years the 8th September last. Has never been reported or suspended during that time. The greatest improvement that has taken place is the more frequent sessions: prisoners are sent off earlier, and are not so many crowded together; therefore they have less time to do each other mischief. There are about 100 visitors a day; not so many perhaps. Some bad characters will find their way in, but thinks not many. In those cases where prisoners have no friends, then the girl they live with is allowed to come in. Under the name of sister, prostitutes get in; but the officers take much pains to keep them out. The officers keep a watch over the beer, and in his opinion more beer does not go in than a pint to each, according to the number in the ward. The newsman comes once a day to bring papers, and fetches them again between three and four o'clock: there is none on a Sunday now. The newsman keeps a tobacconist's shop just above the Giltspur Compter. Prisoners' friends are searched; but it cannot be effectual. Thinks the prisoners are as clean as they can be kept. When there are officers enough, they do count the wards; sometimes two or three times a day. The principals always muster the men, and sometimes visit the ward at other times of the day. The Governor often goes about, but cannot say if it is into every ward; not more than once a week or so, unless there is reason to suppose the bedding or something else is wrong: no officer disturbs it, or makes search; nor are locks or bolts frequently examined; nor the cupboards, he may say, scores of times. The Chaplain visits the School, Cells, and the Infirmary. It comes to each officer's turn to go away with draughts of prisoners about eight times a year.

Mrs. ——, Matron.

Mrs. —— has been matron eleven years and three months. She believes no ward dues are exacted; a trifle may be given sometimes out of gratitude; but she has no knowledge of anything of the kind. Believes that visitors now come to see prisoners only once a week: the Governor has been more strict of late. Believes, also, that bad characters are admitted, both male and female, to the female prisoners. Under the name of husbands, brothers and sons, prisoners are allowed to come round to the Women's Side on Wednesdays and Sundays, to see their presumed relations. They see their friends at the same place as the visitors. She believes that prisoners who have borne none of these relationships have been permitted to come round. Has seen four or five at a time. Any quantity of cold provisions, except poultry or fish, is admitted on the visiting days. Has had no towels on this side, nor combs, for a very long time; thinks there is not a sufficient allowance of soap. Until about six weeks or two months ago the Governor's visits were once or twice a week, but latterly they have been three or four times a week. Has never seen any inspection of the bedding, or cupboards, or coal-boxes; they just look into the latter places, but no more. The bedding is not often taken down into the yard to be shaken or aired; the mats about once a quarter perhaps, and rugs and blankets once a week sometimes; but the prisoners do this when they like; there is no order about it, nor any person to see it done. Does not approve of the way at present in use, of the women sleeping on mats on the floor, some three and some four together. Thinks each ought to have a separate bedstead. The prisoners' clothing is very bad at present, and the accommodations for washing are very insufficient. There is no accommodation for the women washing, except at the pump in the open yard. The women sometimes, whilst washing themselves, expose their necks; this is certainly not decent, as the female yards are overlooked by the principal male turnkeys' apartments. Has seen the wardswoman (Bailey) excited by drink, not to say exactly in a state of intoxication, but flushed and heated by beer. Was insulted by Saunders, the gatewoman, who was exceedingly drunk, and reported her to the Governor. If she had not been insolent, does not think she would have said anything about it, as the woman was generally well behaved; the woman was fond of drink, but witness never before saw her intoxicated. Thinks much evil arises from putting the women so much together, and fears they corrupt one another. There are some female prisoners who are, comparatively speaking, uncorrupted and inexperienced; these must sustain lamentable injury. Says she thinks nothing so bad as a corrupt woman; that such a character will do anything. Amongst themselves women make use of very bad language. Is a great advocate for separating them entirely one from the other. Thinks

Thinks it would have the effect of deterring them from crime, and would prevent contamination; the prisoners would be saved from a great deal of bad language and improper knowledge; it would also, in her opinion, aid the work of reformation. Does not think them altogether a hopeless class.

A woman has always gone through, to clean the Governor's office, but never to do servant's work in his house; during the late Governor's time he always set his face against it. A woman who was a good upholsterer once went to make up a bed for Mrs. Wontner. Wishes the beer was forbidden altogether.

Mrs. —— has been here eleven years and three months. Her station is at the gate of the Female prison: is paid by the ladies. She keeps a shop, and sells tea and sugar, coffee, bread, butter, and a variety of trifling articles. Both male and female prisoners are customers at her shop. The tried prisoners see visitors once a week, and the untried three times a week, from ten o'clock till two. Up to the last week, two or three friends might, and did, visit each of the prisoners; but very strict orders have since been given to limit the privilege to one. Says that there is not a doubt that improper characters, both male and female, under the name of relatives, have been, and are, constantly admitted to visit the female prisoners: the same men have come to see different females. Male prisoners, under the name of husbands, sons or brothers, are permitted to come round to the Women's Side, to visit their presumed relations (female prisoners); the tried once a week, and the untried twice a week, on Sundays and on Wednesdays. She has no doubt that, under the name of relations, persons who have lived together improperly have been permitted to see each other: thinks it was known that they were not married. Ever since she has been here (now more than 11 years) it has been the custom for a woman to go through every morning for an hour to clean the Governor's office, and on Saturday evenings: no one but the turnkey goes with her. In the time of Mr. Wontner (the late Governor) a woman, an upholsterer, once went through to Mrs. Wontner's house to make up a bed for her; but, to the best of her recollection and belief, no female prisoner was ever taken to act as a servant. Mrs. ——.

Soon after Mr. Cope came as Governor, a female prisoner, named ——, was taken to the Governor's house, to assist in cleaning after the workmen who repaired his apartments; the whole of the time she went may have amounted to about three weeks. After the house was finished she rarely went. No other female prisoner went until ——, who commenced going about May or June last. Has heard the prisoners complain of the favouritism shown to ——. It has been commented upon both by the female officers and the prisoners, as a thing not at all proper. Any quantity of cold provisions is admitted; and beer is allowed, a pint per day to each female prisoner, both tried and untried. Since the new regulations, now a year since they were put in force, the beer has been restrained to that quantity; but those who have money may sometimes obtain beer in the names of those who have none. Before the new rules much more was admitted; almost whatever quantity they liked. Has heard that wardswoman —— is given to drink, but never saw her intoxicated. Remembers Saunders, the gatewoman, being removed for drunkenness; has seen her rather so before. The Governor sometimes visits the female prisoners two or three times a day, and sometimes not for two or three days together. Four or five male prisoners bring in the coals to the Women's Side every Friday afternoon. They are well watched by the female officers. But could not say that opportunity was not afforded for the male and female prisoners communicating together for a few seconds, but not more.

When —— has been taken to the Governor's house, she has gone as early as seven o'clock in the morning, and remained sometimes as late as eight or nine at night. Sometimes she is brought back by a female servant of the Governor's, and sometimes by one of the male turnkeys.

Mrs. ——, matron of the untried side, states, that it is five or six months ago since the prisoner —— used to come round to inquire the names of female patients who wished to see the Doctor. He used then to come three or four times a day, ringing the Infirmary bell. The nurse, a female prisoner, used to answer it. If she was engaged, ——, the assistant nurse, went. Other prisoners told her that —— was very fond of ——, and used to make excuses to come and ring the bell, on purpose to see her. Therefore she complained to the Surgeon, who put a stop to his coming. States that she now herself informs the Doctor what patients want to see him, and the assistant's boy brings the medicines. The female prisoner —— goes through Mrs. ——, Matron.

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2. Evidence of Officers.

through to clean the Governor's office, about a quarter before seven in the morning, and remains till about eight, or a quarter after. She always goes through without any female officer. On Saturday afternoon she goes through for about two hours, after locking up time. She lights the fire for the turnkeys every morning: no female officer is with her at this time. —— used to work as a servant in the Governor's house, until —— took her place. States that she herself sometimes goes through with her, sometimes one of Mr. Cope's servants, and sometimes a turnkey. The turnkey brings her back again; has heard that the female prisoners make remarks, and have talked very much about the favouritism shown to ——, in being taken to the Governor's house as a servant, and in being kept back from transportation, though a young single girl; when married women, mothers of families, and some of them far advanced in life, have been sent abroad. Thinks the allowing beer to be brought in to the prisoners a very bad arrangement. Has witnessed dreadful scenes when first she came here, in consequence of the admission of beer, on the eve of a ship going out. Some of the prisoners are still too fond of beer; and though only a pint is allowed to be taken in for each per day, yet, by sending others who do not want their beer, some prisoners can have two or three pints. —— is very much given to drink; has remarked a great change in her manner and appearance after the beer is taken in. Has no doubt that she has seen —— tipsy. Visitors are admitted three times a week to the untried, and bring in provisions. Among the visitors she sees very bad characters. She once saw a notorious housebreaker amongst them. This happened within the last two months. He came to visit a woman with whom he had cohabited. States that she told Mr. —— of it, and the man was ordered to go out, and has not been admitted since. Prostitutes are also admitted; is quite sure they are such; it is impossible to mistake them; knows them to be such from their loose and disgusting conduct. The prostitutes who are here as prisoners are well supplied with everything they wish for; they want for nothing; and are a great deal better off than any of the other prisoners. The men they have lived with get in to see them, under the name of husbands or brothers, and supply them with money, &c.; more so some little time back than now. Prisoners' husbands and brothers, as they called themselves, used, by permission of the Governor, to visit the female prisoners on Wednesdays and Sundays. Although they called them sisters or wives, is sure they were not such. Masters have been permitted to visit their female servants when they have both been in prison for the same charge. In the last Session an alteration was made; husbands only were allowed to come round and see their wives. Male prisoners carry coals into all the Female wards; and letters are carried round by them from female to male prisoners. Male prisoners are permitted to come to the shop, and to visit the females to draw up their briefs, petitions, &c. One of the female prisoners complained about four months ago of the male prisoner who was drawing her brief using very improper and indecent language to her. She spoke to prisoner before Mrs. —— of it, and he denied it. Female prisoners, when they go down to be tried, are under the care of male officers. Governor visits generally two or three times a week; came more frequently when first appointed. Has known four or five days pass (not in Session time) without seeing him. This has been frequent. States that there are frequent disturbances amongst the women. There was a sad set in the last Session. She had great trouble in keeping them in anything like order. There is much bad language amongst them. There is only one washing place for the women to wash their persons, and that a pump in the open yard, overlooked by the male turnkeys' apartments. States she has there seen many indecent sights and has been very much disgusted. The wash-house for their clothes is very insufficient, very small, and totally inadequate to the women's wants.

Many of the prisoners have miserable clothes; and, until lately, there has been a very bad supply of new clothing for the untried. Has some now.

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3. Evidence of Prisoners.

WE now proceed to lay before your Lordship the Third Part of our Report:— Statements received from various prisoners, who either are at present, or have been recently confined in Newgate.

In putting forward, as evidence, the statements of prisoners, we beg to state the sole ground on which we have felt ourselves justified in accepting the testimony of such characters. Where the declaration of any prisoner was not sustained by collateral

lateral testimony, we have invariably rejected it; but whenever the testimony of the prisoner has been supported by the unvarying statements of others, between whom and himself there could not by possibility have been any intercourse or concert; when his testimony has been corroborated by the attestations of officers of the prison, as well as by the very nature of the case; when, further, the prisoner's testimony has been borne out by facts of which we ourselves were witnesses in the course of our numerous visits to the gaol, by day and by night; then we felt that this accumulation of evidence gave to the declaration of the first witness, though otherwise of doubtful credit, the force and weight of demonstrative certainty: and of this unquestionable character is the evidence we now adduce.

A. B. a Prisoner.

A. B., about 14 years of age, was committed to Newgate on the 23 September 1835, and placed in the Receiving Ward: there were four other untried prisoners there: remained there one night; bought a pint of beer of the wardsman who is a prisoner, soon after he got in, for which he paid the wardsman 2 *d.*: he took it out of a stone pitcher in the cupboard that contained about three quarts: next morning he bought a basin of coffee of the wardsman, for which he paid 3 *d.*; took in coffee and sugar of his own, but the wardsman would not let him make it: paid the wardsman 1 *d.* for ward dues. Smoking was going on there amongst the prisoners, who could purchase tobacco in the prison through the wardsman. The wardsman had access to the shop on the Women's Side, where he could purchase tobacco and other things. Heard no bad language, nor saw any gambling in that ward. Next morning was examined by the Surgeon, and removed to No. 15 ward, Middle Yard. There might be about 50 prisoners in that Ward, tried and untried together. There were several Wards in that yard. Was there about two days and one night. The wardsman there was only a boy; none of the prisoners would pay him any thing for Ward dues. Prisoner used his own coffee and sugar there. Any thing might be purchased in that Yard, except spirits: the officer would get for the prisoners what they wanted. Those who had friends could have almost any thing. In that Ward all sorts of low gambling was going on, such as tossing halfpence, shoving halfpence on the table, and pitch in the hole; there was a great deal of swearing and bad language over the gambling. Prisoners were also instructing each other what to say on their trials. No officer came into the ward in the day to see what was going on: he came only at night to lock them up. Each prisoner was allowed to purchase a pint of beer a day: no account was kept; so that some might get three or four pints, or even more. Those who had no money to purchase beer for themselves, got it for others who had money. One of the prisoners in that ward got drunk the first day prisoner was placed in it. At night all belonging to the ward, about 50 in number, slept in one room, on mats on the floor, with rugs for covering; some lay down three together, some two, and some singly. There was no officer to superintend them. Singing, and larking, and telling tales, went on there until about 12 o'clock at night; but the officers have to see that the lights are put out at 10 o'clock. The wardsman is a prisoner, and has no control over the others. Next day he was removed to the Chapel Yard, about two hours before his trial: there he had his brief drawn up by the wardsman, ——, who is a prisoner under sentence of transportation for life, who had that privilege allowed him by the Governor, to earn money that way. Prisoner paid him 5 *s.* for his brief, was tried, and death was recorded. He was then removed to the Middle Yard for about two hours, when he, with others, was called out to go to the condemned cells. There were 14 under sentence of death in the Cell Yard together. Among the number were the two unfortunate men, who afterwards were executed, viz., —— and ——, and a soldier named ——, who also expected to suffer. The first week prisoner slept with one of the men, ——, who was executed, and another man; after which he slept in a cell with three others, two men and a boy. The two men who were executed, and the soldier, were then placed in the Press Room by themselves, and in separate cells. There was nothing then but reading and seriousness at night. Prayers were read twice a day by the wardsman. Were sometimes visited by the ladies, —— and ——, &c., who read and prayed with them three times a week. The ladies did not visit the two men who were executed, or the soldier, after they were separated from the others. In the Yard, during the day, the boys used to play at blind man's buff; and the men would walk about the yard reading, or else be up stairs. When the soldier and the two men who suffered, came out to walk, the others were ordered up stairs. Each prisoner there was allowed to purchase

 a pint

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a pint of beer a day, but no more; the wardsman got it for them. Was there ten weeks before the Report came down. The Chaplain visited them every day, but only just to ask them how they did: gave them no spiritual instruction; only once heard them say the Catechism. He spent more time with the three men down stairs, who were expected to suffer. Nothing bad went on there, only the boys were light and playful. When the Report came, all under sentence of death, seventeen in number, were assembled together in the Cell Ward up stairs; all knelt down: the Chaplain came in his gown, and said to the two first, —— and ——, "I am sorry to tell you it is all against you;" to the soldier, who knelt next, he said, "I am happy to tell you your life is spared; and I am very happy to tell all the others their lives are spared." One of the men who was to suffer was overpowered by his feelings, and fell down; the other did not show so much feeling. The soldier seemed to feel as much as those who were to suffer; and he asked leave to remain with them until the last, that he might read with them. None of the others seemed to feel much at the time, and the next day, the little impression that was made appeared to be quite gone. Prisoner and the other fourteen were then removed to the North Yard, where all was very quiet and orderly, until after the following Sunday, when the condemned sermon was preached. On the Friday following the two men were executed, which made a slight impression on the others for a short time only: they afterwards ate their breakfast as usual. There was no gambling or swearing that day, that he heard or saw; but the next day they gambled and used bad language as before. When he went to the North Yard, he paid 6*d.* ward dues to the gateman, a prisoner under sentence of seven years' transportation, and afterwards 3*d.* a week for ward use. The gateman got tea and sugar, or anything the prisoners wanted, from the shop on the Women's Side, to which he had access. Each prisoner was allowed to purchase a pint of beer a day in that yard, but could get more, as there was no account kept. One night they got a bucket-full. The beer-man comes to the yard gate, and the beer is handed to the prisoners, either by the officer or the gateman. Was in the North Yard about 16 days. The fourteen all slept in one room, on mats, and rugs to cover them. There was no officer to superintend them; he came only to lock them up about six o'clock. They were allowed to have a light in that ward until ten o'clock. Playing at blind man's buff, telling stories, &c., went on until then; and afterwards, up to twelve o'clock, singing and larking, stringing each others toes, and frequently using bad language. About two days before he left that yard there were sixty, he thinks, brought there from the Middle Yard. More wickedness then went on than before; about twenty-eight then slept in the room where prisoner was. He was then removed to the School Yard. Was there about three days only, when he was removed to the Penitentiary. There were eight boys in the School Yard, four convicts and four not tried; they were taught the Church Catechism and reading; nothing more. The schoolmaster, ——, is a prisoner under sentence of seven years' transportation. Nothing bad goes on there, except the boys playing when not at school. The school hours are only from about ten to twelve o'clock every morning. All the prisoners, tried and untried, go to chapel for prayers every morning (except when the Sessions are on), and twice on Sundays, when there is a sermon in the morning, and prayers in the afternoon. The prison allowance was a pound of bread a day, meat four times a week, and soup three times. But prisoners' friends can visit them before trial three times a week, and after trial once a week, when they can get the prisoners any victuals they like to send for, and can give them money. One prisoner's friends can go out and get things for another. He learnt much more wickedness in Newgate than he knew before. A person who knew ever so much wickedness, could not help learning more in Newgate in a short time.

C D. a Prisoner.

C. D——. Is about 21 years of age. Was in Newgate about a month, a fortnight before trial, and a fortnight after. Was in the Receiving Ward the first two nights; paid 1*d.* to the wardsman, for ward dues, the first night. Was so uncomfortable, that the next night he paid the wardsman 6*d.* for a bed. The wardsman, who was a prisoner under sentence of seven years' transportation, had this privilege allowed him: he was complete master of that ward, and would not allow prisoners to make coffee for themselves; they must buy it of him if they wanted it, at 3*d.* a basin-full. The wardsman used to get in a quantity of tobacco, and sell it out in pennyworths. All was quiet and still in that ward: prisoners seldom remain there more than one night. Was then examined by the Surgeon, and

and removed to No. 21 ward, on the Master's Side: that is a more respectable yard than the Middle Yard. On entering that ward, he had to pay the wardsman 1*s.* for ward dues: if refused, he would make them uncomfortable; and not allow them the use of a thing; nor even let them come near the fire, if he could prevent it. By paying the wardsman his fees, prisoners are allowed to make their own tea and coffee. If you have a flock bed of the wardsman, instead of lying on the mats, he charges 2*s.* 6*d.* a week: prisoner and another joined together for a bed: it was more than he could afford to have a bed to himself. The wardsman made a collection every night amongst the men in the ward for candles; some nights he would collect 3*d.* some nights more. He also used to sell to his fellow-prisoners tobacco and pipes, sugar and butter, and sometimes bacon and cheese, which his wife brought him in on the Sunday while the others were at chapel. He also sold beer to any prisoner who wanted more than the allowance, and which he took at the time the beer was brought to the Yard gate, three times a day, from one o'clock to three. The wardsman would take in two pails full and a large stone bottle full of beer, and lock it up in a cupboard, which he had for his use. This beer he would sell out to the prisoners in his own ward after they were locked up at night, at a profit. Gambling was going on continually every day; pitch and toss, shoving halfpence on the table, &c. No card-playing in the ward where he was; but in —— ward, in the same yard, card-playing went on frequently: has seen the prisoners there playing at cards, and also at dominoes; and has seen quarrels and fighting through it, and the cards burnt. Has seen from 10*s.* to 1*l.* worth of silver on the card-table at one time. Prisoners could get almost as much beer as they liked: has seen one man take two pots of beer for himself at dinner-time, besides what he would want in the evening. It was seldom the wardsman had enough to supply all that wanted. After locking-up time, some would be gambling at one of the tables; others would be sitting around the fire singing and smoking, and talking all kinds of beastly talk, and of their crimes, and their different acts of cleverness in committing them, and putting one another up to it. The singing consisted of noisy, beastly songs. This would be going on sometimes until nearly twelve o'clock at night; but the lights were put out generally at ten o'clock. It was not safe to have money or a silk handkerchief, or anything else of value in one's pocket. Prisoner lost a silk handkerchief and two new pocket-combs, whilst walking round the yard; he got the combs returned to him, by offeirng 1*s.* reward, but never knew who took them. They call picking pockets their *work*, and the more cleverly any one can do it, the more he is thought of. ——, who is also a prisoner, is allowed by the Governor the privilege of writing briefs and petitions for his fellow-prisoners. For a brief of two sheets he charges 5*s.* Prisoner was allowed to go from his own ward (the keys of which the turnkey used to leave with ——) to —— room, after locking-up time, to assist him in writing, for which he was allowed by —— 1*s.* for every brief and petition he wrote; also a good supper, and as much ale as he liked to drink. —— used to be so much intoxicated nearly every night, as to be unable to write himself; was generally quite stupid with drinking every night, and would sometimes lie down on the bed two or three hours to recover himself. He would always have the money from the prisoners before he delivered them the brief or petition. —— was also allowed the privilege of selling writing paper to the prisoners. The wardsman was allowed a double prison allowance, besides a quantity of stale prison bread, which he would get at times. This bread he would sell at 3½*d.* or 4*d.* the two-pound loaf, to the other prisoners. The prisoners got in what they wanted mostly through their friends, except porter and bread. If what their friends brought did not serve until they came again, they would purchase of the wardsman. A bible and prayer-book were allowed in the ward, but chiefly made game of; there was no chance of making use of it profitably. Prisoner was once going to write a brief for a poor prisoner, who could not afford to employ ——, for which he was to be paid a trifle, but —— threatened to report him to Mr. Cope, the Governor, as it was a privilege allowed him. All untried prisoners in this ward, except the wardsman, who was under sentence of two or three months' imprisonment; about twenty-two slept in one room on mats, &c. The Governor only came into the ward once during the three weeks prisoner was there. He came then in consequence of the prisoners having set fire to the bedding. They were pitching halfpence on the mats to prevent noise; some of them got larking, and upset the candles, by which accident about three of the beds caught fire. There happened to be three pails of water and a pail of cold skilly (gruel) locked up with them, with

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which they extinguished the flames. It was the next morning that the Governor came. He inquired how it was done. The prisoners said it was an accident. The wardsman told him that one of the prisoners was washing on one of the stools, and upset the candle. He told them to be careful in future. —— came every morning about 10 o'clock. He walked through the wards and looked behind the mats, to see that there were no holes in the wall. There was no regular inspection kept up by the turnkeys; they only appeared to come when they had anything to say to the wardsman. After trial, was removed, with other prisoners, to the North Side. All tried prisoners there under sentence of transportation. The wardsman there was a transport for life. The riot, confusion, and swearing there, were worse than in the former yard. A shilling for ward dues was there demanded by the wardsman, though but seldom obtained. He had no beds to let, nor anything to sell but a few tobacco pipes; he had no convenience for taking in beer to sell; he had a double prison allowance, part of which he sometimes sold to his fellow-prisoners; he made a collection every night for candles, but got very little. There was a more respectable ward in that yard, where the ward dues were too high for most. The wardsman's name in that ward was ——, a prisoner under sentence of seven years' transportation. Prisoners could have almost as much beer as they could drink in that ward, by purchasing it. They would frequently join together and take in two pails full when it was brought in, which was only once a day there. The wardsman handed the beer from the beer-man to the prisoners. Smoking, drinking, and gambling, went on there as in the other yard. There was no restraint: the officer only just went round, night and morning, to count the prisoners, and lock and unlock them; the rest was left to the wardsman. The prison allowance is brought to the yard gate, where the wardsman receives and distributes it amongst the prisoners in the wards. Has seen card-playing in —— ward, but no money posted down. There were about thirty in the ward where prisoner was; all slept in one room. Each prisoner was allowed a mat and two rugs: some would sleep two together; some three, some four, and some singly. After locking up, till about 11 o'clock, smoking, drinking, singing, and all sorts of filthy conversation were going on; also tossing for money. Has seen some lose and win as much as 4 *s.* or 5 *s.* in an hour. They would toss on a mat to prevent noise. As he expected to be removed to the hulk every day, he paid no ward dues, except 1 *d.* now and then for candles. —— was allowed the privilege of writing petitions for prisoners, and selling writing paper. All the prisoners, tried and untried, went to chapel every morning at 10 o'clock for prayers, which are read by the Chaplain. All the morning service and lessons are read, and sometimes a short sermon out of the Book of Homilies. There are two services on the Sunday, a sermon in the morning, and prayers in the afternoon. He never saw the Chaplain in his ward or yard while he was there. He might have gone to the condemned cells. They went to chapel every morning, and twice on Sundays. Some of the prisoners went to chapel in a very ragged state; some without coats, shoes, or stockings. When the weather was cold, some would make shoes of the rugs; has seen some with rugs tied round their legs. The Surgeon never came, except to examine prisoners coming in or going out. If a prisoner was taken ill he could send for him; but he was generally a long time coming. Prisoners used to practice pocket picking. Was in that yard about a fortnight. Friends can bring prisoners what cooked victuals, tobacco, or money, they like, when they visit them. The prisoners used to contribute and have a Sunday paper regularly, generally the Weekly Dispatch, on Sunday mornings. It would sometimes be lent to the other wards that could not afford to purchase one. —— was employed to write briefs for the female prisoners, as well as for the male, and was allowed to go to the Women's Side to take down their statements. Prostitutes were admitted to see male prisoners; they used to bring money, clean linen, &c. for their men. He knew them to be prostitutes by their language, which he overheard when they visited. If female visitors were admitted as friends only, the interview was held in the visiting room, where they were kept about a yard and a half apart by gratings; but there was no restraint on their conversation. He has no doubt whatever of their profession, because he used to hear them telling their men how sorry they were they had not been able to bring more money, but that they had had bad nights. Several of the lowest prisoners in Middle Yard used to keep the lowest description of prostitutes, who were admitted to come and see them; they were, in fact, the girls with whom these prisoners used to live when at liberty, and whom they used to support by thieving. He used to hear the prisoners of the Middle Yard calling

to those on the Master's Side, telling them who had been to see them; and by the flash names and language they used, he had no doubt that they were talking of prostitutes. There was a man of the name of ——, under sentence of transportation for life; he kept a girl of the name of ——, who came to see him two or three times a week, dressed very fine, and used to supply —— with money and clean linen. The Governor admitted her on those days which were not visiting days. These visits of —— to —— took place both before and after trial. The relation of —— and —— was notorious through the prison, as the whole affair regarding their offence appeared in the Weekly Dispatch of the 5th or 12th of April, and the prisoners used to joke him about it. There was also a man of the name of ——, whose girl used to come, that was transported for 14 years for passing base coin. The turnkeys admitted her as his wife, but used to tell the prisoners she was not. —— used to boast that he had left a quantity of bad half sovereigns with his girl, which he expected she would pass. She brought him a handsome great coat, dress coat, trousers and waistcoat, in which he went up to be tried. —— would laugh and say, "She must have gulled some of the flats finely" to have got him those things. Male prisoners occasionally are permitted to go round to see the female prisoners. There was a married man of the name of ——, who was allowed to go round and see ——, a servant girl with whom he had cohabited. They were both in Newgate for the same offence, stealing a watch from —— mistress. She cleared him on their trial, out of consideration for —— family. She behaved better to him than he did to her. —— was very unkind to her. —— drew up their brief, by which means he became acquainted with this fact. He does not know whether the Governor sanctioned this visit; it took place on a Sunday.

E. F. About 19 or 20 years of age, when committed to Newgate, was placed in the Reception Ward: the Wardsman's name was ——, a prisoner under sentence of transportation. Was there one night only: paid the wardsman 1*d.* for the use of a basin. All slept in one room: there were about eight or ten. Slept on mats, and had rugs for covering. Any prisoner might have a bed, by paying the wardsman either 6*d.* or 1*s.*; does not exactly know which. All were tolerably quiet there. Next morning was removed to the Middle Yard, No. 16 ward. There were three Wards open in that yard; all went into the same Yard together when they liked. There were about 24 or 25 in his Ward; all slept in one room on mats, and had rugs for covering: many were singing until nine or ten o'clock, and sometimes later; others were sitting by the fire talking of old times and their wicked deeds; of the crimes they had committed, and the best means of doing it, and making their brags of what they had done, with all kinds of swearing and bad language. This would continue until 12 o'clock at night. They used to be gambling all day long, at pitch in the hole, shoving halfpence on the table, and tossing. The officer seldom came to the Ward; a prisoner watched on the stairs whilst gambling was going on: all day long there was bad language being used by some of them. Prisoner saw the Governor about twice during the week he was in the Middle Yard. The turnkeys sometimes came in the course of the day, but they merely walked round. The milkwoman fetched tobacco, tea, or anything the prisoners wanted. Was there about ten days before trial. Tried and untried prisoners were together in that yard. The tried were mostly the worst. The wardsman was a boy, the prisoners would pay him no ward dues. Friends could visit them three times a week before trial, and could bring the prisoners tobacco, snuff, or any kind of victuals. Has seen some prisoners get a quart of beer at a time; others a pint; but does not know that it was allowed. The beerman came round at dinner time and the beer was handed in by the gatekeeper, who was a prisoner: they might get almost any quantity they liked. Two men got drunk one day: the wardsman did not report them, he had been drinking with them. After trial, was removed to the North Yard. Was there nearly a fortnight, in No. 3 ward: there were four Wards open in that Yard, and nearly 100 prisoners, who could assemble together when they liked in the Yard; and they might, and did, go from Ward to Ward. There was more gambling going on there than in the Middle Yard, and quite as bad language, swearing, talking over crime, &c. Gambling was the chief thing in the day, and singing, &c. at night; 23 prisoners slept in the room in which he slept; some single, some two, and some three, who would join their mats together, and make up one bed. They used to lark in the night, by tying cord to the bedding and pulling it away. Paid no ward dues there.

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Saw one or two prisoners intoxicated whilst there. The milkwoman used to fetch the things the prisoners wanted, as in the other yard. The Chaplain never came into the yard while prisoner was there: he only saw him when he went to chapel. Some went to chapel without shirts, some without shoes and stockings, having rugs round their waists for trousers; when they got so bad, Mr. —— used to give them prison clothing. Mr. —— used to come round nearly every day, and the assistant turnkeys sometimes two or three times a day. Some days no officer came round at all.

G. H. a Prisoner.

G. H., about 31 years of age, was committed to Newgate on the 9th day of May, 1835, and placed in the Receiving Ward; paid the Wardsman 4*d.* or 6*d.* for Ward dues, and 3*d.* for a pint of coffee. Was in that Ward one night only. Very quiet there. Some just come in were tipsy and stupid, not knowing what they were about. Next morning was examined by the Surgeon, and removed to the Middle Yard, where he remained about 12 days; saw the Governor only once during that time. There were about twenty in his Ward. All slept in one room on mats with rugs to cover themselves; one mat and two rugs for each man: some would join two mats together, and some three, for sleeping. There were four wards open in that yard, and all the prisoners might go into the yard together, and do as they liked; there was no one to hinder them: cursing and swearing, and every kind of indecent language is going on from the time they rise until they go to bed. Is sure if there is hell on earth, it is there. Gambling also, by tossing pence, &c., goes on all day long. Frequently saw card-playing in that ward, with small cards. When the officer was coming, the cards were put aside. The officer only came about once a day or so. The Chaplain did not come once all the time. The Surgeon came two or three times a week. After locking up, some would assemble round the fire, and smoke and sing; others would be repeating their crimes, swearing, and boasting what they could do; others talking the most filthy conversation; this would go on until eleven and sometimes twelve o'clock at night. In the yard where he was, beer was only allowed to be brought in twice a week, as near as he can recollect. The prisoners said that there had been so much drunkenness and fighting, that the Governor would not allow it oftener. On the beer days, those who had money would get a large quantity of beer, and put it in a pail: a pint was allowed to be purchased by each prisoner; but those who had money, would employ those who had none, to get more for them. Some would get two or three pots in this way. Has seen prisoners drunk frequently on the beer days. Scarcely a day but what there was fighting, and some had black eyes; others had their faces cut, &c. These fights used to take place frequently. Two or three would stand at the door to watch for the officers coming, and others would make a ring. The wardsman dared not report it; they would have half killed him when the lights were put out at night. Remembers a man threatening to report some prisoners for tearing his clothes; he was a very quiet man and would not mix with them, and they would let him have no peace. It was easy for them to have injured him after the lights were put out, without his being able to discover who it was. Prisoner was full of grief while among these men; he would rather die than be submitted to it again: it was the severest part of his punishment. He used to be terrified when locking up time came, and was afraid to go to sleep: they tied a string to his toe one night, which they pulled so hard that he nearly fainted with pain. They slept two, three, and four together. The ragged part of the prisoners were very anxious to destroy the clothes of the better dressed. They would light small pieces of cloth, and contrive to drop it in their fellow-prisoners' pockets. Thinks he paid the wardsman of that ward 3*d.* for ward dues; that the wardsman did not sell any thing to the prisoners: they got what they wanted through their friends, who might visit them twice or three times a week. If they want any thing more, they send for it by the turnkey. Prisoners had as much tobacco, snuff, and pipes, brought into them by their friends as they liked; also tea, coffee, sugar, eggs, and cooked meat, or any thing of that kind. Prisoners had the papers daily; indeed the reading of them occupied most of the time of some of the prisoners. Did not employ —— to write his brief; but a prisoner of the name of —— did it, for which he paid him sixpence. He wrote briefs for five or six others, but he believes it was unknown to ——. After trial, was removed to the Convict Yard, North Side. Paid no ward dues in that Yard. Had the prison allowance as before, and friends might visit him once a week, and bring in anything, the same as in the Middle Yard. Was there about nine days. Beer was had there just the same as in the other Yard. Those

who

who had money might get as much beer as they liked on beer days. Is not certain whether it was brought in once or twice a week, in that Yard. Has frequently seen prisoners drunk and fighting there on beer days. More swearing there than even in the Middle Yard; in addition to their former oaths, they would be swearing against the Judge for passing sentence on them, and against their prosecutors. Gambling, by tossing half-pence, pitch in the hole, and sometimes card-playing, going on all day long. At night, about twenty-six slept in the same room, some two, some three, and some four together; some slept singly. Singing, smoking, swearing, &c. until eleven or twelve o'clock at night, just the same as in the Middle Yard. If the prisoners wanted any thing more than their friends brought them, they sent for it by the milkwoman, and she brought it in for them. One day two ladies distributed some tracts among the prisoners, but as soon as the ladies were gone, most of them burnt the tracts; some took them to light their pipes. All the prisoners, tried and untried, go to chapel every morning at ten o'clock, for prayers, and twice on the Sunday. In chapel, very little attention is paid to the Service by most of the prisoners. Those behind pull the hair of those in front of them, run pins through their clothes into their backs, to make them jump, and such mischief. Immediately after they get out of chapel, cursing and swearing, and all the old games, go on. If there are a few quiet ones amongst them, the others are all down on them; and if they complain to the Governor or Turnkey, they are afraid of their lives at night after locking up. Thinks if any were to complain, the others would seriously injure, if not kill them; so that no one dare complain. No one can explain the terrible place it is; it is dreadful to think of it. There was often fighting both by day and night, after locking-up. Anything might go on, if there was not too much noise. The officer seldom visited the Yard or Wards, except to count, and lock and unlock them, night and morning. Sometimes might come once a day or so, and sometimes not at all, so that there was no check; any wickedness might go on without being noticed. Is sure that no person can be placed in Newgate for any length of time without becoming much more corrupted than before. Prostitutes and kept women were allowed to visit prisoners. He could have no doubt whatever that they were prostitutes, for it was the most common thing to hear them say, "I had no luck last night;" but this was generally accompanied by most horrid oaths at their ill luck, and indecent expressions. They used a great deal of slang, which he did not know the meaning of. While he was there, two prisoners were permitted to go round to the Female Side one Sunday afternoon; one to see his wife, and the other, a man of the name of ——, to see a woman with whom he cohabited. He remembers this last man's name so well because he was so very notorious for fighting and gambling; he used to stand out and challenge the prisoners. One or two of the prisoners used to go round to the Female Side weekly with coals; they used to bring news to some of the prisoners from the women; they would also bring bread from the women, which they used to sell. —— told prisoner he had the Governor's permission to visit his woman: —— and his woman were both in prison for the same offence, stealing a watch from a young man who was tipsy. The offence was committed at Stratford-le-Bow, where the parties lived. —— was sentenced to three months' imprisonment; his woman got off.*

I. K. a Prisoner.

I. K——, aged 40 years, committed to Newgate on the 20th April, 1835, for stealing stationery from the Treasury. Was in the Receiving Ward a quarter of an hour; then removed to the Chapel Yard, No. 10 ward. There were about eleven other prisoners. This Ward was considered more respectable than the other parts of the prison; they were allowed to see their friends daily; they could have anything brought in to them except spirits; a publican called twice a day with beer. The regulations permitted them to purchase two pints a day only; but it was possible to get as much as would make them tipsy, if they chose. One man, a Wardsman, was removed from his situation for getting tipsy, and placed in the Transport Yard. The prisoners took in the Times, Morning Herald, and Morning Chronicle, daily, The Weekly Dispatch, Bell's Life in London, and Weekly Messenger, on Sundays: the wardsman took in a Sunday paper. He used to charge the

* The above prisoner was a cabinet-maker, at Wapping. The Chaplain of the Penitentiary has received the most favourable testimonials of him from his neighbours, people of respectability. They state that he was a very punctual and steady workman; a good husband and father, and that he had never been suspected of any other offence than that for which he had been committed.

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the prisoners who read it 3 *d.* a week; after the prisoners had read it, he used to lend it to Mr. ——, the principal turnkey. Mr. ——'s little boy used to run on errands for the prisoners at a penny a time. The wardsman had no control over the other prisoners; never knew him to report any thing. Does not think he would have taken notice of any irregularity. He paid the wardsman 2*s.* 6 *d.* per week for the use of culinary utensils and bedding. The Governor came round irregularly, sometimes once a week, sometimes twice or three times. He merely walked through; he used not to go up stairs. The Chaplain came into the ward generally every Sunday, after Divine Service.

L. M. a Prisoner.

L. M——, about 47 years of age. Was in Newgate from the latter part of January 1835, until the 10th of June. When first committed, was in the Receiving Ward one night. The wardsman's name was ——, a prisoner under sentence of transportation. Does not recollect paying any thing on entering. He had the wardsman's bed, and some refreshment from him, some coffee, knuckle of ham, and he believes some beer. He and a young man who went in with him paid the wardsman 4*s.* for the two, for tea, bed, and breakfast; which he thought very cheap. The time he was there was so short, that he had but little opportunity of seeing what was going on: there were several wards in that yard in which were a great many of the worst characters. He had to pass through that yard several times afterwards, for trial, for sentence, &c. when he could see a little what was going on there. They attempted to pick his and others' pockets, while merely passing through the yard on their way to the Court. Next morning early was examined by the Surgeon, and removed into Chapel Yard, No. 10 Ward, which is the most respectable Ward in that yard, being kept so by being more expensive than the others; but although they were considered the better class of prisoners, yet their language was most reprehensible, and proved that the most of them were only more respectable in dress. Each prisoner paid 2*s.* 6 *d.* per week to the wardsman for a bed, crockery ware, &c.; had to pay 2*s.* 6 *d.* at first, which was considered a week's pay in advance. None in that Ward lived entirely on the prison allowance, but mostly on what they received from their friends. They had tea, coffee, cooked meat, tobacco, snuff, and other articles, brought in by their friends, as much as they liked. The beer-man brought in beer every day, about the middle of the day: a pint of porter was the supposed allowance for each prisoner to have in a day, but they were not confined to that quantity; he might have had a gallon a day, if he liked: is sure that several in that ward drank a gallon of porter a day. The wardsman's name was ——: he did not sell much to the others at a profit. When prisoners first came into the ward, the wardsman supplied them with meals, until such times as they could get their provisions; thinks he charged 6 *d.* for a breakfast, &c. He also used to sell his spare bread, of which he had a great deal, to the poorer prisoners of that and the next Yard. He did not take in beer to sell to the other prisoners; but Wardsmen of other Wards in that Yard did so: occasionally himself, and others in his Ward, bought beer of them. They also sold tobacco, and sometimes a little butter, to the other prisoners; but the Wardsman in his Ward did not sell such articles. The latter part of the time that prisoner was in that Ward, a footing of a gallon of beer was required of every new comer. There were other fines for bad manners, &c.; this money was all laid out in beer, which was taken in a pail, and divided fairly amongst the prisoners in the Ward; it would sometimes be three or four gallons. The money which was lost at cards and draughts, which was not very considerable, being only a penny a rubber, was spent in beer also; sometimes they would toss for beer, and two or three times they had a lottery, a few prizes and many blanks; those who drew the prizes were exempt from paying: this money was spent in beer also, for the evening. The draughts were in the Ward when prisoner was first placed there, and no particular notice was taken of them, as they seldom played until towards the evening, mostly after locking-up time. The cards were only in the Ward about two months; they were brought in by a prisoner's wife. The cards and draughts were taken away by the Governor a week or two before prisoner left Newgate, on his being informed what was going on there by a prisoner who had left that Ward, and had been removed to the Infirmary. There were about twelve in the Ward where he was; they were locked up about dusk, which, when he first went in, was about four o'clock; after which some would play at cards, some at draughts, and some few would read until supper time, which was eight o'clock. After supper, they used to draw round the fire, and drink the beer, smoke their pipes, sing songs, and tell any stories

stories they liked. There was much swearing and bad language, the very worst that could be used, from the first thing in the morning until the last at night. Ten o'clock was the hour for going to bed, when the lights were ordered to be put out; but some would sit up later, until eleven or twelve o'clock occasionally, but were very quiet at that late hour. He was in that ward about a week before trial, and between four and five months after. ——, (imprisoned for shooting at ——,) was in that ward: he was supported principally by the other prisoners: he was the only person that prisoner saw intoxicated, though some others used to drink an immense quantity of beer. A less quantity took effect on ——, from his having been longer in confinement. Prisoners who had money or friends to supply them, could live very well both before and after trial. Some would get in whole joints of meat cooked. No spirits allowed; never saw any in the ward but once, and then no great quantity. After trial prisoners could see their friends once a week; before trial, three times. Prostitutes were admitted to see the prisoners and bring them things. Prisoner judges that they were prostitutes by their manner and dress. Prisoner has seen three or four visiting some prisoners, and has known others to be denied that privilege. Recollects a case where a young man was visited by a young woman of loose character with whom he had cohabited, and who was recognised by another prisoner who had also had intercourse with her. While they were together, the young man's mother came, and was refused admittance.

There were several in that ward for forgery. No housebreakers or pickpockets. Conversation generally was of an indecent nature, or about crime, and swearing. There was a young man named ——, an attorney's clerk, brought to that ward; he had absconded with about 300*l.* of his master's property. He was very quiet when he first came, but prisoner saw a great change in him for the worse before he left; went out perfectly hardened, cursing and swearing in the most outrageous manner. Newgate must have the same effect, he thinks, on all who are not well fortified in their minds against every kind of corruption and wickedness.

They were occasionally visited by the Ladies, who read and expounded the scriptures, and distributed tracts, which would soon be destroyed after the ladies were gone. All the prisoners went to chapel for prayers every morning at ten o'clock, for about twenty minutes, and twice on the Sunday. Could not complain much of the behaviour there, as the eyes of the officers were on them more in chapel; but when they came out, the same bad language, gambling, &c. went on. In the Ward where prisoner was, they took in a daily paper and a Sunday paper, regularly, which were paid for by subscription; those that read it contributed towards paying for it. The following day it was generally sold to another Ward at something less than half price. They used to lend the Dispatch to the principal turnkey on the Monday; it could be handed from their ward window into the officer's apartment, or sent by his son, who was almost always within call for the purpose of running on errands for the prisoners, for which they would pay him a penny or twopence a time. The Governor was in the habit of visiting the Ward every Sunday, and about once or twice a week besides. When he had to make any communication to a prisoner, he was always attended by a turnkey. The Chaplain came only on a Sunday after morning service. The Surgeon came only when prisoners were going out, unless sent for. The principal turnkeys came to lock and unlock, and generally once a day besides, to look round the wards, and see if any attempts had been made to break out. On one occasion the turnkeys remained in the yard nearly the whole day, he supposes in consequence of some report; but this was not continued more than two or three days. The assistant turnkey brings the keys of the Ward up into the Ward, and leaves them with the Wardsman, or any other prisoner if he is not at hand, about a quarter of an hour before locking-up time.

N. O. About 21 years of age. Was in Horsemonger Lane gaol fourteen days, then removed to Newgate. The first night was placed in the Reception Ward. Wardsman's name was ——: prisoner and two others went from Horsemonger Lane together. They took in coffee and bread with them: they paid the wardsman 1*s.* for the use of things for their supper and breakfast, and 6*d.* each for their beds. There were at the same time two other prisoners, who paid the same amount of fees as himself, and six others who were very poor, that paid him 1*d.* each: they refused at first to give him anything; so he gave them their skilly (gruel) in a pail. Was removed the next morning to the Chapel Yard, where he remained till removed to the Hulks (about four weeks). The prisoners amused themselves by smoking, walking about and talking, grinding down halfpence, and cutting

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cutting them into the shape of hearts to give their friends. They had the daily papers, and there was a pack of cards in the Ward, which a prisoner out of spite informed the Governor of, and they were taken away. They could have as much beer as they could afford. Never saw a prisoner tipsy in the Chapel Yard, but heard of one being so. After they were locked up at night, they used to sit by the fire, smoking and singing, and when the lights were put out, they would get tying each other's toes, and playing other tricks. Prisoner recollects a man of the name of ——, who was in Newgate for robbing his mistress of jewels, being permitted by the Governor to go round to the Females' side to see ——, the lady's maid, who was concerned in the robbery. He went twice to see her: it was before the trial. After trial he applied to go round to see her again, but was refused. Two or three of the prisoners in Chapel Yard were allowed to see their friends daily. There was a young woman, of very doubtful character, who used to come and see ——, a solicitor, who was there for aiding and abetting —— (who was there for forgery) in escaping from the officers. The Governor came round about once a week. The Chaplain only came round on a Sunday after the morning service. Mr. ——, one of the principal turnkeys, used to come and lock up at night. Prisoner does not know who unlocked in the morning; it was done before he got up. The keys were brought up in the ward by an assistant turnkey every evening about half an hour before locking-up time, and left in charge of the wardsman, who kept them till Mr. ——, the principal turnkey, came to lock up.

R. S. a Prisoner.

R. S., aged 42. Admitted on the 6th January 1834. Offence, defalcation of taxes, 260*l.* Sentence, to be detained until the money is paid. He has been 23 months in Newgate. Was first placed in the Infirmary, and was there six or seven months; not because he was an invalid, but because he could there be more comfortable. He had no office or employment in the Infirmary. Out of the seven months he remained in the Infirmary, he was a patient about three, having fallen sick during his imprisonment. There are three wards in the Infirmary, one over the other. Prisoner was in the top ward, but could go to every room in the Infirmary. There was in the three rooms only one Wardsman, who slept in the top room. During the time he was there, never more than eight patients in the room; the average was about five. After he left the Infirmary he was appointed wardsman on the Master's Side, and inner gatesman of No. 2 station. He has heard most obscene language, and tales of former exploits, which were made matter of mirthful remark. He has never heard plans of future robberies laid, or instruction in crime given; he was not in the way of it, but believes it is done to this day, particularly in the Middle Yard. He has seen pocket picking practised. He thinks smoking continues. Mr. Cope, the Governor, visits the yard two or three times a week; Mr. Newman every day. After locking-up time, which varies with the season of the year, the wards are not visited until the following morning at unlocking time. Never knew an instance of a visit, except a person was sick, and the doctor was called for; or such an uproar was made, that the turnkeys' attention was of necessity called to the prisoners. During these hours, smoking, gaming, and fighting, can go on, and the witness believes does. He has known the prisoners sit up all night after trial, and great uproars then take place; forms and tables have then been broken up and burnt. At such times officers do go to the wards, who can hardly obtain order even with cutlasses in their hands. If any of the prisoners were disposed to read, it would not be permitted in some of the wards, whilst the singing, and gaming, and narration of adventures, is going forward. A man not of their party would most likely be knocked about. Prisoners in the wards sleep on mats on the floor, and lie as close together as possible. Some sleep on a mat alone, others draw their mats together, and sleep two, or three, or four, under the same covering. Prisoners undress, and use their clothes as their pillows. When prisoners are first admitted they have tricks played upon them, and their clothes and money and bread are taken away. If a prisoner has good friends who send him in good provisions, he is obliged to join the common mess, or else he gets ill-used; served out, as they call it. Prisoners at first are much cast down, and disposed to reflection; but they recover after a little, and become like the rest. A man must have those vices instilled into him which he never heard or thought of before: all must be made worse. He thinks some few would prefer separation, but not many. He has seen several who have appeared much shocked at the scenes to which they were exposed. He thinks some, and those of the worst kind, would be deterred from getting

getting again into prison, if there was seclusion, which that class of men cannot endure. If there was separation, the best would prefer it, and the worst would avoid it. The convicted receive provisions once a week. They receive enough for a week's consumption; never knew any prohibited as too much or too good, unless it were hot. In the Chapel Yard, friends deliver the articles into the hands of the prisoners, without the intervention of Officer or Wardsman; in other Yards they pass through the hands of the Wardsman, a prisoner. A shilling a week is demanded by the Wardsman of each prisoner for accommodation. Prisoner always took in a daily paper, and also one on a Sunday, whilst he was on the Master's Side; newsman always brought it to him. Mr. ——, the principal turnkey, always borrowed his Sunday paper of him. Mr. —— last evening warned prisoner not to tell the Inspectors that he (the turnkey) borrowed the paper of him on a Sunday. The meat is served out to each ward in a mass, according to the number of prisoners in the ward. It is not divided in the cook-house, but the Wardsman divides it amongst the prisoners by his eye. There is room for favouritism and for unfairness. A shop is at present kept on the Women's Side, where bread, butter, coffee, tea, sugar, snuff, and candles are sold: this is visited by Wardsmen and some other male prisoners, such as passage-men and labourers, who go round to the Female Side to purchase articles at the shop for prisoners in their Ward and for themselves. Letters coming in to or going out from prisoners may be opened by the prison authorities, but seldom are so: an order to that effect was given some time ago, but it has not been acted upon. Amongst the visitors the very worst of women, those well known to be so, are admitted as the friends of prisoners; women who have been, sessions after sessions, to visit other men. Females who have been prisoners have been admitted to those who were no relations. Those under sentence of death, but who do not expect to be executed, rather dread going into the Cells; but it soon wears off. They do not like sitting in the condemned pew at chapel. The prisoner who is undergoing a twelve months' sentence in Chapel Yard, for an assault with intent to commit an unnatural offence, is not avoided by the other prisoners; the disgust of such characters soon wears off, from being associated with them. Two men were executed last week for an unnatural offence. Some little awe was produced by it, but not much. It formed the subject of conversation just before it took place: some effect continued upon a few; but the majority went to their breakfast immediately after it was over as if nothing had happened. Witness did not go to chapel to hear the condemned sermon; never could go to chapel of a morning; he has so many things do: did not go three times all the while he was Wardsman. Wardsmen are not obliged to go to chapel, and seldom do; none but Wardsmen are exempt from going to chapel; prisoners in general do not like the trouble of going. Before night, on the day of the execution, a lad was committed to Newgate for picking pockets just under the gallows. In the opinion of Witness Executions do not deter from crime. Prisoners charged with murder, manslaughter, forgery, embezzlement, frauds, robbery of masters, and unnatural offences, are placed in the Chapel Yard Wards. The placing of the rest of the men and boys in the various other Wards devolves upon the inner gatesman of Station No. 2, the station prisoner filled. The duty belongs to Mr. ——, one of the principals; but as he was frequently away, it devolved upon witness, and he usually did it. If he had any doubt, he applied to Mr. ——. Boys under 15 years of age are placed in the School Ward; but, as they give in their own ages, and do not like going to the school, many, much under that age, are placed in the other wards. The Chaplain goes round some of the yards on a Sunday, and occasionally at other times. Chaplain asks prisoners how they are, and whether they want him; and is particular in saying he is always at their command, if they wish to see him. Has never known an instance of prisoners asking to speak to him on spiritual matters; but they sometimes speak to him about their cases or petitions. Has never seen or known the Chaplain of his own accord take any man apart to instruct him spiritually. He has never heard any express a wish for, or acknowledge their need of, spiritual comfort or instruction. Mr. Baker sometimes attends the prisoners; most frequently in summer. He reads a chapter or two and expounds them; he speaks to the men, and is much attended to at the time; but witness has never seen any awakened or become permanently impressed. Ladies attend to instruct the prisoners about once a week; they are well received, but they do no permanent good. He attributes the total absence of all religious impressions to the evils arising from

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the association of prisoners together, and not to the manner in which the religious duties are performed. The same ill success attends the exertions of Mr. Cotton, Mr. Baker, and the Ladies. Bibles and other religious books may sometimes be looked into on a Sunday; not at other times; men's minds are most turned to seeing their friends, the news of the day, the changes that take place in the prison, and such like: that occupies their minds entirely, religion is quite driven away. Witness was removed from his situation as Wardsman on the day of the Execution last week. Witness was directed to remain in the ward with all the prisoners until the execution was over; but he disobeyed, and came down into the Yard to try to see the men pass on their way to the scaffold. About a week before that, one of the men belonging to the Ward of which he was Wardsman, was washing himself in the yard quite naked, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon; some ladies passed through at the time, and the gentlemen with them complained to the Governor of the indecency: Governor blamed witness as Wardsman for permitting it, but did not remove him from his situation for it: he was removed a week after for the act of disobedience above stated.

U. V. a Prisoner.

U. V., 24 years of age. Committed for obtaining goods by a forged order; acquitted on the ground of insanity: was not insane, but had been living for some time very wildly, and been in a state of intoxication for three weeks previous to his committing the crime: that produced a sort of madness, and he did not know what he was about; which his friends pleaded for him. Was never before in any prison, or charged with any other offence. When first admitted he was placed in No. 11 ward, Chapel Yard, with 10 or 11 others; after about two months was made Wardsman. He paid 5*s.* for the stock, and charged prisoners 1*s.* per week for accommodating them with crockery ware, knives and forks, &c. Any amount of money, and any quantity of provisions, might be brought in to prisoners by their friends. One pint of porter per day is allowed to each prisoner, but more can be and is obtained. The men will individually draw their pints, and then the Wardsman will draw for the whole number in the Ward. If there is money, beer can be got. Has known instances of intoxication amongst the prisoners. A wardsman in Chapel Yard was removed round to the Convicted Side a short time ago for intoxication. The turnkey is not always with the man who serves the beer; as often away as with him. Wardsman does not go to chapel on the Sunday morning; he is kept away cleaning his Ward. The prisoners mostly pass the Sunday in reading the newspaper, which is regularly brought in on Sunday morning at half-past eight. Sees the Governor in the Chapel Yard about every other day; believes he visits that part of the prison oftener than any other. Sees Mr. Cotton every Sunday. He is seldom consulted by the prisoners; never knew it done but once, and then by a man under a capital charge, who asked for a Bible with a larger print. Mr. Baker sometimes visits the yard. The Ladies come once a week, and are well received; they are very kind, and obtain counsel for the prisoners. Those prisoners who are charged with, or convicted of indecent practices, are treated with contempt, and avoided at first; but the feeling wears off with many. Has seen the other men walking up and down the Yard talking with them. Men in Newgate must become acquainted with things they could not otherwise have known. The tendency of the association is decidedly bad. For himself he would not voluntarily remain a month in Newgate for 10,000*l.* Not merely on account of liberty; everything is so hurtful to him and to society; there are daily occurrences most painful and most injurious. When first admitted he would have preferred being placed alone, but now he is more accustomed to the society; would dread a long period of seclusion. Thinks separation would be a great protection to character, and would in general be chosen by the well-disposed, but dreaded by the ill-disposed. False shame and fear of ridicule prevent many men from consulting the Chaplain, and seeking religious consolation. Separation would certainly prevent the evils of prison association. The Separate System would be much more dreaded than the Silent System. Seeing friends occupies the thoughts of the prisoners very much. There is great anxiety to read the newspaper, and hear the passing events, the result of trials, and what counsel have said; these things occupy the time and attention of the prisoner. The execution of the two men last week did not produce any serious impression, and no commiseration. Prisoners thought it was necessary that they should suffer from the nature of their crime. There was some awe at the moment of execution, but it soon passed away. Prisoner

soner was three days in the Cage in the Bail Dock, awaiting trial, and was there mixed up with all sorts of horrid characters, who are like wild beasts in a den. He suffered more then than all the rest put together. The conversation was gross and horrible. Some behaved more as if they had been going to a fair than to a trial. All who are not of their own set, or gang, they annoy; particularly those who are low and desponding, and seem alive to a sense of their situation. All ages are there together. Has known it as late as eleven o'clock at night before prisoners have returned from the cage, and that they have been kept there several hours after their trial is over.

X. Y., a prisoner on the North, or Convict Side, states, that he is under a sentence of two years' imprisonment; that he has been in the prison since the 2d of March last. Was placed in Chapel Yard, ward No. 11. Was soon after made wardsman, and paid 19*s.*, on taking possession, to the outgoing wardsman, for crockery ware and knives and forks. These articles he let out to prisoners for 1*s.* per week: he frequently bought a Sunday paper of the newsman, who came into the prison on Sunday morning about half-past eight o'clock: the prisoners might have had one every Sunday, and on other days, if they could have afforded it: was removed for getting drunk; thinks his drunkenness was observed by some ladies, who came to read to and instruct the prisoners, and who, he believes, represented his state to the Governor: does not think it was observed by any of the turnkeys: he had had four or five pots of beer; they were paid for by two of his fellow-prisoners, named —— and ——, who used to try to make the prisoners drunk. The greater part of the five pots was drunk by the witness, at the railings, in the sight of the beer-man, who several times filled the can, as he saw the witness empty it by drinking the beer.

X. Y., a prisoner.

The witness made these statements to the Inspectors as to ward dues, newspapers, and beer, in the presence and hearing of the principal turnkey, Mr. ——, who, on being asked as to whether he believed the statements to be correct, replied, "he had no doubt they were so."

2 *G. H.*, aged 21 years; crime, burglary; committed to Newgate in the beginning of March, 1835. Was placed in the Receiving Ward, where he remained two days, waiting to be examined by the Surgeon. The wardsman made coffee for them, for which he charged 3*d.* per basin, and 2*d.* a head for ward dues. He was removed into the Middle Yard: was there three weeks. The Governor came round twice while prisoner was in the Middle Yard. The Chaplain came round every Sunday, after the morning service: did not visit the Middle Yard on the week-days. There was a turnkey of the name of ——, who used to come round and examine the prisoners' mats generally every morning: some mornings he would not come round. There was no turnkey present when the prisoners were playing in the Middle Yard. They used all to be playing at different games; tossing, cards, shove-halfpenny: shove-halfpenny boards were cut out upon the tables in the wards. They used to play at leap-frog, and wrestle and fight. When they were going to have a fight, they would all get into the ward and form a ring. They often got black eyes; but the officers used not to take any notice of them. One Sunday afternoon there were three fights; one in No. 15 ward, one in No. 16 ward, and one in No. 18 ward, one after the other; as soon as one was over the prisoners all rushed to see the next. The fights generally arose from the gambling; trying to cheat one another. Prisoner's sisters (married women) used to come and visit him while he was in the Middle Yard; they could never stop long, because of the bad talk of the prostitutes, who were admitted with the visitors, and who he supposes gained admittance by calling themselves sisters of the prisoners. He is led to form this opinion from what he heard a turnkey of the name of —— say while he was in the Condemned Cells. The conversation turned on prisoners being allowed to see their friends. One of the prisoners told —— that his sister had been refused admittance; —— said he was not on the gate; he said he would have let in any one calling themselves sisters or brothers. After the prisoners of the Middle Yard were locked up for the night, they used to have all sorts of larks; singing, dancing and tying strings to prisoners' toes and pulling them. Prisoner had his toe nail torn off by this (his toe has been examined, and his statement found to be correct), and was always afraid to go to sleep afterwards; he was afraid to report it. He was placed in the Condemned Cells on the 8th of April. They could have the same larks in the Condemned Cells as in the Middle Yard, only they were obliged to keep

2 *G. H.* a prisoner.

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a better look out, for fear they should be caught tossing. The turnkey used to sit and chat with them. They could have beer, tobacco, and papers. The turnkey would sometimes lend them a paper, and sometimes he would borrow the prisoners'. The Governor came into the Condemned Cells about four times while prisoner was there (about two months). The Chaplain came to the Condemned Cells every Sunday, and about once a fortnight in the middle of the week. One night, after prisoner was locked up in his cell with two others (—— and ——), the two latter got talking about the National Debt. —— called —— a liar. —— got up and struck ——; and then they had a fight. Prisoner was trying to separate them, and —— got prisoner's finger in his mouth, and bit it very hard. He cried out for the turnkey; but it was ten minutes or more before he came, and the fighting was all over. When he did come, he took —— out of the cell and locked him up by himself. Two men got quarrelling one day in the ward, —— and ——; the latter took up a knife and tried to stab —— in the back; it only went through his jacket. The prisoners secured ——, and took the knife from him, and told the wardsman, but he did not tell the turnkey. The turnkey was in the yard at the time.

2 *A. B.* a prisoner.

2 *A. B.*, aged 21 years, convicted of stealing some carpenter's tools, and sentenced to seven years' transportation. Was placed on the Master's Side of the prison, in 21 ward. He was there fourteen days, and was then removed to the Middle Yard, and placed in 17 ward, at the top of the prison. There were twenty-three prisoners in the ward. He states that there was much noise, fighting, and sing-singing, after locking-up, till ten o'clock; telling their exploits, and trying each other. He never kept much bad company before he was taken. Witness is a currier by trade: he learnt much mischief about thieving and picking pockets; he has seen it done in the wards; they are at it all day long; and hardly anything else doing. The last day of last Sessions, there were three pails full of beer brought into the ward, and eight prisoners had it amongst them. The others looked on, and only a little was handed round to the favourites. The publican came to the grating; there was no turnkey with him: the prisoners handed the pots through the bars, which were filled by the publican, and then the beer was poured into the pail which stood by the gate: three pails were filled, which took about 20 minutes to fill. There is no restraint upon the quantity of beer; those who have money, may have a pail full if they like. Has seen eight or ten prisoners at a time giddy drunk, and not able to sit on the forms. The turnkey sometimes stands by, when the beer is taken by the prisoners, and sometimes is away for a quarter of an hour. Has seen one prisoner in the Middle Yard with four sovereigns. Eighteen pence a week is demanded for the use of knife and fork and basin, by the wardsman; and those who could not pay it, were sent into the Middle Yard. —— was the name of the wardsman. A prisoner had a silk handkerchief picked out of his pocket, which was given up, upon the threat of stopping all calls or friends. Has seen a newspaper there on a Sunday morning; the prisoners subscribe ½*d.* a piece; and those who pay for it read it. Some had been in prison before, and some of them three or four times. Smoking was going on in the ward, although not allowed. An old man gets the tobacco, and charges the prisoners 4*d.* an ounce, and ½*d.* for himself: he wears a blue apron, and cleans about the prison. Those who have money seldom are without tobacco: they smoke at all times. Has never seen spirits or wine. There is a good deal of swearing and indecent talk in the Middle Yard. Of thirty-four men who were in the ward, but three or four cried, when the two men were lately hung. They were abused by the others, and called blubbers, and told that they ought to have been in their places. When they first heard the men were going to be hung, some said they were sorry; some said it served them right. It did not make them more serious. At the time that the execution was going on, there were a good many filthy words about it. About half-past eight on the morning of the execution, it was talked about that a young chap was taken up for picking pockets under the gallows. Was present at the condemned sermon: many of the prisoners made a laughing-stock of it, and said that —— (meaning Mr. Cotton) had no business to tell the men all that, when they were going to die, and wished they were out when the men were cut down; and said they would draw them by the legs all round Newgate. Amongst the visitors were many prostitutes. Prisoners said "my flash woman is coming to see me." Some of them had two or three flash women to see them: knows a modest woman from another; and has seldom seen

seen one here, except a mother or two. A prisoner of the name of —— had seven penny pieces rubbed down, and verses written on them for seven different girls. All seven came to see him; three of them one day, and four on another day. There were no Bibles or books in the Middle Yard; there was one in the Receiving Yard. When any of the men took the Bible to read, it was snatched away, and played at ball with. The last day of the Sessions a lady came down, and gave some tracts away. Some of the prisoners immediately tore them up to light their pipes with, and when the lady was gone, said, "—— religious books; give us some story books; that will be more satisfactory." Heard plans of robberies they intended to commit, if they got out, and what houses they would get into. Some were showing the shapes of false keys, and how to make them, with pieces of wood. Is now on the North Side; all transports. The same conduct and talk goes on there. Beer can be had there to any quantity. Five men to-day were tossing for beer, and had 14 or 15 quarts. Had it twice; and afterwards sent for more; but the turnkey said they were too late: the man was gone; they should have come five minutes sooner.

2 *I. K.*, aged 18 years, burglary, committed to Newgate 16th March, 1835. Was placed in the Receiving Ward on a Saturday night. There were eight other prisoners. The wardsman made them coffee, for which he charged 2*d.* per basin. He also demanded some halfpence for ward dues, telling them it was a general rule. The next morning, Sunday, he was placed in the Middle Yard. They took a Sunday paper into the Middle Yard with them, which they subscribed for, and purchased of Wood, the wardsman, for 8d. Prisoner remained in the Middle Yard about a fortnight. In the day time, the prisoners, who in this part were of the lowest description, amused themselves in a variety of ways;—such as "pitch and toss," "shove-halfpenny," "cobham," "fly the garter," or "leap frog;" for which purpose they would spread their bedding to save their feet when leaping. The wardsman, who was a Somersetshire man, used to wrestle. Sometimes they would have a fight in the ward; for which purpose the door was shut, and a watch set on it. The wardsman dared not report any irregularity. Recollects one wardsman reporting something; in revenge for which they broke open his cupboard and stole every thing that was in it. They used to sleep two together, some three and four together. Prisoner was often afraid to go to sleep for fear of the toeing—tying the toe by a string, and pulling it, which was very painful. The Governor visited the Middle Yard about three times during the fortnight prisoner was there. The Chaplain did not come once while prisoner was in the Middle Yard. The principal turnkeys came at locking-up and unlocking; and sometimes once a day besides. On these occasions he would look behind the mats which hung against the wall. Prostitutes were admitted to visit prisoners. There were three or four boys from Westminster, who used to have their girls to come and see them. The boys were about 13 and 14 years of age; the girls about 15 or 16. It was impossible to mistake the character of these girls; both their dress and conversation showed it. The mother of witness came to see him, and one of these girls, in pushing for a place, struck his mother in the chest. The respectable part of the prisoners' friends, a mother, sister, or wife, were obliged to stand side by side with these bad women, and hear their conversation. Some prisoners were allowed to see female prisoners—friends. A man of the name of —— saw his wife. Prisoner was placed in the Condemned Cells on the 8th of April, and remained there till the 11th of June following. There were about 18 others. A turnkey was always in the ward, or yard. The turnkey sits in the ward, smoking; and would enter into conversation with the prisoners on the news of the day. The prisoners amused themselves here by making leaden hearts, and grinding the impressions off penny pieces, then pricking figures or words on them, to give to their friends as memorials. The prisoners were all in a state of uncertainty as to their ultimate fate; but none appeared cast down, or reflected on their condition. While the turnkey used to be talking with some in the ward, the others would pull off their shoes, and play at "leap frog," and "puss, puss, give me a drop of water." One day, when the turnkey was in the yard, the prisoners got teasing a young man of the name of ——, who seized a knife, and endeavoured to stab one of the men named ——, in the back; the other avoided the blow by stooping, but it cut through his jacket. The other prisoners immediately disarmed him. This was not known to the turnkey. The turnkey would allow them to play at "puss, puss, give

2 *I. K.*, a prisoner.

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give me a drop of water;" but not at any other game. The ladies came to see them about once a week, to give them religious instruction; and a gentleman of the name of ——, used to come and pray with them, and instruct them; as did another gentleman of the name of ——. The Chaplain came to see them generally every Sunday; and sometimes once or twice a week. He used not to give religious instruction; he would ask if they had any thing to say to him. They were locked up at night, three in a cell. One night there was a great disturbance in one of the cells. Two of them got talking about Parliament; they could not agree, and got fighting about it. The third man was feeling about in the dark to separate them, and put his finger into one of their mouths, who bit him severely. At last the turnkeys came, and locked them up in different cells. The Governor visited the Condemned Cells about twice a week. Prisoner was removed from the Condemned Cells to the Transport Ward, having been reprieved. There he stopped about a fortnight. In this place the state of things was similar to the Middle Yard. They could have what beer they could afford to buy, and the newspapers, and they used to play the same games. While in this yard, prisoner remembers the turnkey, ——, coming in one day, when a party were playing at cards: the prisoners who had been set to look out had been negligent. As soon as they saw ——, they called out, "stall round," which meant, "hide us." —— reported three boys, and they were taken to the Governor, and put in a dark cell; but these boys had nothing to do with the cards. When they were locked up, those who had the cards began playing again.

2 *C. D.*, a prisoner.

2 *C. D.*, aged 19 years; convicted of stealing a 10*l.* note from a dwelling-house; committed to Newgate in October 1834, and placed in the Middle Yard; remained there five weeks. There were between thirty and forty men and boys in the Middle Yard. They passed the day in playing at different games, pitch and toss, dominoes, shove-halfpenny, and leap frog. They could get as much beer as they could afford to buy, and the daily papers. On sentence night they made a great uproar; the wardsman and about five others got tipsy. Prisoner could have learnt how to make bad money, how to pick pockets, and other offences, if he had liked. They used to sleep two, three, and sometimes four, together, who were always messmates. After they were locked up, they used to have fights. Prisoner never went to sleep till all was quiet, for fear they should play tricks upon him. The Governor came round sometimes once, sometimes two or three times, a week. He would sometimes speak to the wardsman. The Chaplain came round once or twice a week. Mr. Brown, the principal turnkey, came round generally every morning, and looked through the wards, and examined the bedding; he used also to lock up. After trial, prisoner was placed in the Transport Yard, with about 40 others. The prisoners passed their time here as in the Middle Yard. The wardsman used to take in the Weekly Dispatch, and lend it out for money. Both in the Transport Yard and the Middle Yard the wardsmen were in the habit of purchasing prisoners' clothes: some of them would become almost naked: they would borrow an old pair of trousers to put on, and then apply to Mr. ——, the principal turnkey, for prison clothing. Some of the prisoners would sell their trousers, and tie rugs round their waists.

The women could see through the window in their gallery at the Chapel into the men's yard. Cannot say whether any communication was carried on in that way by the men and women.

2 *E. F.*, a prisoner.

2 *E. F.*, aged 28 years; charged with stealing worsted; committed to Newgate on the 3d April 1835. Was placed in Chapel Yard; he was there 14 days. Was in No. 12 Upper Ward all the time. He never saw the Governor in that ward, but he used to visit the Lower Ward and yard occasionally; he came about three times while prisoner was there. The prisoners could have what beer they could afford to buy. They took in the daily papers and Sunday papers. They had a pack of cards in No. 12 ward; they used to play for beer. A man of the name of —— used to drink a great deal; he was generally tipsy every night; on one occasion he gave the wardsman a black eye. The prisoners in Chapel Yard did not play at "pitch and toss," or any of those low games; their time was generally passed in smoking, talking, and reading the papers. The son of ——, the turnkey, used to run on their errands, at 1*d.* or 2*d.* a time. Prisoner has seen women of bad character admitted to see prisoners: some used to call themselves wives, others sisters

sisters and cousins; they were not the lowest description of women. He had more than the stated number of friends come to see him one day.

The constant communication which was kept up between witness and his brother-in-law, through the turnkey, regarded the manner in which witness's defence should be conducted, what witnesses should be subpœnaed, &c. Prisoners used to carry coals into the Women's Ward. It was possible on such occasions to pass a word with them.

The wardsman used to unlock the Upper Ward, but Mr. ——, or Mr. ——, was always with him. Prisoner was placed in the Master's Yard; was only there three days. Here the prisoners played at all sorts of games, and gambled. Some of them were in a very ragged state; they used to sell their clothes for tobacco and beer. Some were without shirts, and many almost without trousers. When they were going to the hulks, the wardsman would persuade them to sell their clothes before they went, as they would get a better price for them in Newgate. When prisoner was in Chapel Yard he paid about 2*s.* 6*d.* per week ward dues.

2 *N. O.*, aged 17 years; states, that the first night she was placed in the Receiving Ward no other prisoner was there. Paid the wardswoman 2*d.* for the use of tea-things: prisoner took in tea, sugar, and butter with her. She slept on a mat, and had two blankets and a rug for a covering. The next morning she was examined by the Surgeon, and removed to the Untried Side, Servant's Ward, where there were about ten or eleven. There were two other wards in that yard, one for women and children, and the other for unfortunate girls. All used the same yard, and might go from one ward to another as often as they liked. In the yard, in the day, the language used to be dreadful; swearing and talking of what crimes they had committed, and how cleverly they had done it. They frequently quarrelled, but prisoner saw no fighting. The Matron's room was just over the ward that prisoner was in; in that ward it was very quiet and peaceable both by day and night. All slept on mats on the floor; every three had two mats, two blankets, and a rug. If the ward was not very full, two would have that quantity. Used to be locked up about five o'clock in the evening by the gatewoman, a prisoner under sentence of 14 years' transportation. The Matron, Mrs. ——, would come round after to see that all was right. The gateswoman used to unlock again in the morning. She was never locked up; so that if there were any taken ill, or if there was a disturbance, she could inform the Matron. The wardswoman was a prisoner under sentence of seven years' transportation. Prisoner paid her 6*d.* ward dues for the tea-things. The beer was brought in once a day; each prisoner was allowed to purchase a pint of beer a day; but those who had money could get more, by sending those for it who had no money to purchase for themselves; many used to get a pint for their supper in this way. The wardswoman there sold nothing. If any prisoners wanted anything, they could get it from Mrs. ——, who kept a chandler's shop in the prison. The female prisoners were allowed to go to the shop, and buy for themselves. The men prisoners brought coals into the women's wards every Friday; no officer used to be with them; they could then talk and "lark" together for a few minutes; they were not allowed to stop, not more than five minutes altogether. No whitewashers or labourers, who were prisoners, came into that ward whilst she was there. Mrs. Brown used to come and call the names of the women who wanted briefs written, and the prisoners were taken from that yard, but does not know to what place they went to have it done; it was one of the men prisoners that did it. Never saw any communication between the men and women in Chapel. Could not see each other except the screen was pulled aside, which they dare not do. The Matron and Mr. ——, used to sit by the screen. Never saw any of the men prisoners at the shop. The milkwoman used to get from the shop what the men wanted. Was in that yard about ten days before trial; she could see her friends three times a week there. Friends could take them any cooked victuals, tea, sugar, coffee, or anything of that sort. They used to have the Weekly Times newspaper, which was brought in by prisoners' friends; has heard prisoners say it was not allowed. The friends of one prisoner used to bring a newspaper every time they came, three times a week. After trial she was removed to the Tried Yard, where she remained about ten days, until removed to the Penitentiary. There were four

2 *N. O.*, a female prisoner.

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wards open there, besides the Receiving Ward; all used the same yard by day, and they might go from ward to ward by day. In prisoner's Ward, No. 4, there were eleven. Paid the wardswoman nothing there; she had no things to lend out. Prisoner's friends brought her a tea-pot, cup and saucer, and what she wanted. Were locked up there by ——, the gatewoman, as in the other yard, accompanied by Mrs. ——, the Matron. Each was allowed a pint of beer a day, if they could purchase it. No one was allowed by the gatewoman to take more than a pint; but some who wanted more would send others for it, who could not buy for themselves. Saw no one tipsy; but heard others speak of one ——, under sentence of 14 years' transportation, in the same yard, getting tipsy almost every night. No more means of communication with the men there than in the other yard; the only time was when they brought coals. Went to Chapel every morning for prayers for about half an hour, and twice on the Sunday; some would pay attention, and some would not: general behaviour pretty good. Saw the Governor once whilst she was there; the Sunday after she was tried he just came and asked the wardswoman if they were quiet, and went away again. Never saw the Chaplain in the yard or wards whilst there; neither could she see him in Chapel. The Surgeon came into the wards about four times a week, and asked every one if they were well; if any one was very ill he would order them to the Infirmary. Mrs. ——, the Matron, came into the wards every morning after breakfast, and would stop five or six minutes, and talk to any one who had misbehaved. The gatewoman ——, was seldom or ever accompained by the Matron when she unlocked the wards in the morning.

2 *P. Q.* a female prisoner.

2 *P. Q.* About 28 years of age. Was first placed in the Receiving Ward; she was the only person there: saw the Surgeon the same evening, and was removed to No. 8 ward, on the Tried Side. Was in the Receiving Ward not many minutes; nothing demanded there for ward dues. No. 8 ward on the Tried Side was the most respectable ward in that yard. Thinks there were four wards open into that yard; but she never went into any other ward but her own the whole time. Never walked once in the yard. When she first went into that ward there were seven or eight, but a few days after, all were removed, except prisoner and the wardswoman ——, under sentence of 14 years' transportation. The wardswoman has been there between two and three years. She is very strict and clean, and sees that every thing is done in an orderly manner. Would not permit prisoners of other wards to come into her ward. Prisoner could see the prisoners walking in the yard from the window of the ward she was in, but heard no quarrelling, or bad language, or disturbance of any kind whilst she was there. —— the gatewoman, a prisoner under sentence of transportation, used to lock up the wards at night, and unlock in the morning; does not know whether accompanied by an officer or not. The gateswoman takes in the parcels and letters for the prisoners. She inspect the parcels, but believes they are examined before they come to her. Each prisoner was allowed to purchase a pint of beer a day. There was not more than that quantity taken by any in the ward she was in. What they did in other wards she cannot say, but does think that more than a pint for each prisoner was allowed to be taken in. The wardswoman always took prisoners' beer in. The wardswoman demanded nothing for ward dues. Prisoner borrowed tea-things, &c. of her, for which she made her some little compensation on leaving, for she was very kind to her whilst she was there. Wardswoman sold nothing of any kind. Prisoner was well supplied with tea, sugar, buns, a plum pudding at Christmas, &c. and any little necessary she wanted, by her friends. If she wanted anything, such as grocery, or potatoes, more than her friends sent her, the wardswoman got it for her from Mrs. Brown's shop. Never went to the shop for anything herself. Saw but one newspaper whilst she was there; that was a Sunday paper which her friends sent her with some things. That was the Sunday after she went to Newgate; it was the paper that contained an account of her trial. Since then she has heard the wardswoman say that no newspaper is allowed to be brought in. She has not seen one since. She returned that paper after she had read it. Saw no prisoner intoxicated whilst in Newgate. Went to Chapel every morning, at a quarter before 10 o'clock, except when the Sessions were on: the morning prayers and a chapter were read by the Chaplain. And every Sunday a sermon in the morning, and prayers in the afternoon. Saw no bad behaviour in Chapel. Women cannot see the men in Chapel; the curtain cuts off all view. The Matron and two turnkeys sit next the curtain. No communication

communication can go on between the men and women in Chapel. Never saw any signs. Does not know whether the Men's Side of the prison can be seen from the Chapel gallery. Does not know which is the Men's Side. Friends can visit prisoners in that yard every Tuesday, when they can bring them any little thing they may want. No spirits allowed to be brought in. She never had any spirits or wine, nor did she see any. The Governor came round generally three or four times a week in the ward, mostly about dinner-time; just looks round to see if all was correct, and walks off again. Never noticed him in the yard. Mrs. —— was the Matron on that side; she generally came into the ward once, and sometimes twice a day. Did not stop long in the ward she was in. Every thing was kept very clean and quiet there. Saw the Surgeon several times when he came round the prison. Never saw the Chaplain in the ward where she was, nor in that yard. Friday is the Ladies' Committee day. Every Friday all the female prisoners went to the Committee Room. The Ladies would read and expound a chapter or two in the Bible, and sometimes pray with them, and hear the prisoners repeat what portions of Scripture they had learned. Some of the Ladies would generally be round several times in the week. They gave out work to the prisoners, for which they paid them a trifle, to give those who had no friends an opportunity of getting some little things for themselves. The prisoners were generally attentive to what the Ladies said.

2 *R. S.* a female prisoner.

2 *R. S.* Aged about 41 years. Was committed to Newgate on the 18th of March 1835. The first night she was in the Receiving Ward had no half-pence to give the wardswoman; it was customary to give her 2 *d.* for the loan of her tea-things. There were five in the ward that night; all was very quiet there. They slept on mats, and had blankets and rugs for covering. The wardswoman went to Mrs. ——'s shop and bought some tea and sugar for prisoner, and she made her own tea, and had some of the prison bread. The next morning she was examined by the Surgeon and removed to the Untried Side, No. 5 ward. There were three wards open in that yard. The ward called the Servants' Ward was the most respectable; but the Matron said there was no room for prisoner in that ward. In the ward where she was placed, the number at first was about twelve or fourteen, but it increased before trial to thirty or more. All slept on the floor on mats; at last they were obliged to sleep three on two mats, and each three had three blankets and two rugs for covering. In the day most of them were out in the yard occasionally, where there was the most shocking language, swearing, and telling every thing they had done, whom they had robbed, and where they had been; she never witnessed such scenes before, and hopes she never shall again; it was dreadful! Would rather die in the Penitentiary than go through such scenes again. They were locked up about six or seven o'clock, she thinks by Mrs. ——, the Matron. Those who were poor, and could afford nothing but the prison allowance, went to bed early; others who had money, and friends to bring them things, would have supper, and sit up until 10 or 11 o'clock. After locking-up they would frequently quarrel, and very often fight; throw their shoes, and whatever they could get, at each other; and the most dreadful oaths, and the worst language, too bad to be repeated, were made use of almost every night. The Matron was frequently up in the night, by their quarrelling and fighting. One night she expected to have been killed through a quarrel between two of the women; one threw a pannikin (what the prisoners eat their soup and gruel out of) at the other, and it fell on prisoner's bed. The wardswoman, ——, was a prisoner under sentence of transportation; she appeared to be a decent woman; some of the others did not like to be kept under by the wardswoman; and that occasioned some of the quarrelling; they said she was nothing better than themselves. Prisoner paid the wardswoman 6 *d.* for the use of her tea-things. The beer-man, she believes, came in once a day; the wardswoman took the beer that the prisoners wanted in a pail, which she took up to her room, and those who wanted it at night she used to let them have it; prisoner never had but two half pints of beer whilst in that ward; she had but little money, and could not afford it; a great many others in that ward had no beer. Has heard them say that each prisoner was allowed to purchase a pint of beer a day; but as a great many in that ward had none, others who could afford it might have more than the allowance if the wardswoman had it to spare. The wardswoman took all the beer for the prisoners. Saw no one tipsy in that ward or yard: never saw a newspaper in that ward: no men prisoners were

 employed

employed in that yard whilst she was there, that she saw, except one coming into the ward with coals once a week. Saw no communication between him and the women prisoners; never saw any communication between the men and women prisoners in Chapel; they could not see each other, the screen cut off all the view, and next the screen the Matron and one of the men officers sat. Some of the girls would go on with nonsense, and be noisy sometimes in Chapel, but the Matron used to check them for it. Never heard of men prisoners writing briefs for the women; prisoners could see their friends three times a week before trial. Her daughter visited her once a week generally, and brought her any little thing she wanted, such as tea and sugar, and, once or twice, a little cooked meat. The ladies came once or twice a week, and sometimes oftener, and would talk to them, and pray with them, and give them tracts, &c. The prisoners appeared generally attentive while the ladies were there, but as soon as they were gone they used to go on with their old games. After trial she was removed to No. 8 Ward, on the Tried Side. There were three wards open in that yard. The Ward she was in was called the Ladies' Ward. It was a remarkably clean and strict Ward. The Wardswoman, ——, a prisoner under sentence of transportation, was very strict; suffered no bad language, nor any communication between the prisoners of other Wards and those in her Ward, if she could help it: but in the Yard all could mix together. The Tried Side was better than the Untried Side, but there was much bad language used there. One Ward particularly was very bad, where there used to be quarrelling and fighting at night; the Matron was obliged to be called there sometimes at night. In the Ward where prisoner was there were eight; all were very quiet and peaceable. She paid the Wardswoman 6*d.* for the use of tea-things. Each prisoner was allowed to purchase a pint of beer a day there; some would fetch it themselves, and for some the Wardswoman would bring it; none in that Ward drank more than a pint a day, and some drank none. The gateswoman at Mrs. ——'s gate, ——, who used to take in the letters and parcels for the prisoners, got very drunk one night, and made a great disturbance. She lost her place in consequence. She was a prisoner under sentence of transportation. That was the only time prisoner ever heard a piece of work through the drunkenness of any prisoner. Other prisoners used to say that all the Wardswomen used to drink a great deal, but prisoner never saw any of them tipsy. There was no communication with the men prisoners in that yard, more than in the other. The one that came to the Ward with coals once a week was the only one she saw. Went to Mrs. ——'s shop for things sometimes; never saw any men prisoners there. At the time there was a soldier tried there for murder, they in that ward clubbed together one Sunday, and had a newspaper to have an account of his trial. The Wardswoman got it for them; that was the only newspaper she saw whilst in that yard. What that Wardswoman did with it afterwards she does not know. Prisoners' friends could visit them only once a week there; they could bring them anything, as before trial, only every thing that passed in was examined by the gateswoman that got drunk; never saw any spirits whilst in Newgate. The Ladies visited that Side oftener than the other; they used to read and pray with the prisoners in the Wards; and every Friday the prisoners went to the Committee Room, where the Ladies used to talk to them, and read the Scriptures and pray with them: most of them were very attentive at the time, but after they were gone, many of the young girls were just as wild and giddy as before. The Governor came to the Ward where she was, about once a week, and sometimes twice; would just look round and ask if there were any complaints, and go off again. Has seen him in the Yard on the Untried Side frequently, but not in the Yard on the Tried Side, except just to go through to the Wards. The Matron visited the Ward every day; would just come in and look round, and talk to the Wardswoman about the Ward and go off again. The matron on the Tried Side was Mrs. ——. Never saw the Surgeon in the Wards, or in the Yards. She saw him twice whilst in Newgate; when she first came in, and the morning before she left; both times near Mrs. Brown's gate. Never saw the Chaplain in the Wards; once saw him go through the Yard, when she inquired who he was. Does not exactly know who locked and unlocked the prisoners, but thinks it was ——, the gateswoman; has heard the Wardswoman say that she could not go out to the Governor's apartments, which she used to clean every morning, until —— unlocked. There were some Bibles and other religious books in her Ward, and a monitor appointed, that used to read every night to them. Before trial she had no work, but

but after trial the Matron supplied those with needle-work that could do it; and the Ladies supplied others with knitting.

3. Evidence of Prisoners.

2 *X. Y.*, states that she has been in Newgate, under sentence of transportation for life, one year and eight months. The Governor has promised that she shall not be sent away abroad. States that she was 21 years of age when convicted. It was four months after her conviction before her first illness. Since then, she has been ill several times. States that she has been frequently taken to the Governor's house, to act as a servant, since last May. She first went when the prisoners from the House of Commons were there. She went every day, for a week; went about seven o'clock in the morning, and returned sometimes about five or six o'clock generally; till of late, when she has been kept till eight o'clock, and the last time till nine. Does whatever the servants order her. States that she can go about the house, up stairs or down to the kitchen. She is paid 1 *s.* per day by Mrs. Cope; the cook paid her. Has her victuals the same as the other servants. Has had wine once in the Governor's house, when the House of Common's prisoners were there. On other days had table-beer and porter, the same as the other servants. Has extra meat, beer, and milk, every day besides. When in the Governor's house, has to find a woman to do her work as assistant nurse in the Infirmary, for which she has to pay her 8 *d.* per day, and gives her beer and mutton.

2 *X. Y.*, a female prisoner.

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4. Extracts from Parl. Reports.

THE Fourth Head of this division of our Report contains extracts from Reports of Committees, both of Lords and Commons, which have been at various times appointed to inquire into the state of Gaols; and especial attention has been given by them to the state and condition of the Gaol of Newgate. The Reports and Documents, from which extracts will be found in the Appendix, are the following:—

Report of Committee of the House of Commons on Metropolitan Prisons	1814
Ditto	1818
Grand Jury Presentment	1817
Ditto, January sessions	1818
Ditto, February ditto	1818
Ditto, to Committee of House of Commons	1817
Report of Committee of House of Commons on Secondary Punishments	1831 1832
Report of Committee of House of Lords on Gaols	1835

We have drawn together important passages from these several documents, in order to show that attention has been again and again called, in the most authoritative manner, but unhappily without effect, to the multiplied evils which we still find existing.

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5. Inferences.

WE proceed now to lay before your Lordship the fifth head of our Report, viz. our Inferences from the evidence which we have collected. And we enter upon this portion of our subject not only with a persuasion that everything contained in it will be found to be fully borne out by the evidence; but also that the earnestness with which we deem it our duty to mark the evils of the system, now for a long period in disastrous operation in the gaol of Newgate, will be imputed to that deep sense of their mischievous character which our inspection of this prison has impressed upon minds.

Assuming that the primary object of imprisonment is to deter from crime, and that, in order to effect this object, the legislature has declared "that it is expedient such measures should be adopted, and such arrangements made in prisons, as shall not only provide for the safe custody, but shall also tend to improve the morals of the prisoners confined therein, and shall insure the proper measure of punishment to convicted offenders;"—seeing also that it keeps in view the moral improvement of the prisoners, by means of "regular labour and employment, and religious and moral

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moral instruction;" in furtherance of which object the Gaol Act (Act 4 Geo. 4, cap. 64.) has provided no less than twenty-four distinct rules and regulations to be observed and carried into effect in every prison in England and Wales to which that Act extends;—we have now to lay before your Lordship a few remarks founded upon the evidence given above, and more fully developed in the Appendix to this Report, by which it appears, even upon the showing of the Governor of Newgate himself (to whose evidence we beg to call particular attention), that nearly all the rules and regulations above referred to are now, and for a length of time have been, directly infringed by the system in operation in this prison.

Association.

The Association of Prisoners of all ages, and of every shade of guilt, in one indiscriminate mass, is a frightful feature in the system which prevails here; the first in magnitude, and the most pernicious in effect. In this prison we find that the young and the old; the inexperienced and the practised offender; the criminal who is smitten with a conviction of his guilt, and the hardened villain whom scarcely any penal discipline can subdue, are congregated together, with an utter disregard to all moral distinctions, the interests of the prisoners, or the welfare of the community. In such a state of things can it be a matter of wonder that the effects should be such as have been described? Every other evil is aggravated by this; and it would be worse than idle to attempt a remedy for the rest, while this most demoralizing intermixture of criminals of all ages and degrees of guilt is suffered to frustrate the very ends of prison discipline, and to give tenfold violence to all those mischievous inclinations and passions, upon which it is incessantly operating, and which it is the design of justice to discourage and repress. Apart from higher considerations, sound policy itself demands that such a system should be instantly rectified, for so long as it continues, society is nursing a moral pestilence in its own bosom, and maintaining an institution in which are forged those weapons that are destined to be wielded with fatal dexterity against the community itself. Every device by which the fences of property may be overcome is here framed, and divulged to ready agents. Every fraudulent artifice, every successful trick, every ingenious mode of over-reaching the cautious, or of plundering the unguarded, is perfected here, and communicated to those who had not hitherto been initiated in the mystery of crime.

But the most distressing circumstance connected with this system is the cruel indifference with which it regards the condition and necessities of those on whom the extreme penalty of the law is doomed to fall. Prisoners actually awaiting the execution of the awful sentence of death are placed, by the evil influence of companionship, in the most unfavourable circumstances for self reflection. Religion and humanity combine to point out the imperative necessity of providing men, brought by the sentence of the law to the verge of eternity, with the means of spiritual improvement and consolation; but the system of prison discipline in Newgate practically defeats every such merciful design. My Lord, no human authority has a right thus to trifle with the eternal interests of a dying criminal. Against this serious evil the Chaplain has repeatedly and loudly protested; and it is in evidence that the unhappy victims themselves have earnestly implored the officers to deliver them from a situation in which it was impossible for them to devote the few remaining hours that the law allowed them, to reflection and prayer. But this is not all. The companions in guilt of these wretched men become further hardened by the influence of this association. The indulgence of thoughtless apathy, unfeeling mirth, or revolting ribaldry, are productive of incalculable mischief to the minds of those who are subjected to their influence. The prisoner who witnesses with levity or indifference the last moments of a culprit in Newgate, comes forth a greater villain than he went in. In him the evil principle has done its work, and the very exhibition of terror which justice designed for the reclaiming of the survivors, by a perversion of moral influence, irremediably hardens the heart which it was intended to soften and amend. If human ingenuity were tasked to devise a means by which the most profligate of men might be rendered abandoned to the last degree of moral infamy, nothing more effectual could be invented than the system now actually in operation within the walls of the first metropolitan prison in England!

Want of employment.

Another feature in the Newgate system, to which it is our duty to call your Lordship's attention, is the utter absence of all employment for the prisoners: an

an evil which imparts to indiscriminate association nearly all its force and malignity; since even the mischief of association would, in a measure, be mitigated, by keeping them in constant employment. But here the one evil is permitted to inflame the other; and the consequence of both is a mass of unbridled delinquency, which it is as impossible for prison regulations to grapple with, as it is frightful for any well-regulated mind to contemplate. The other evils which it is our painful duty to recount are but the natural off-shoots from this combination. The efforts of the officers are wholly unequal to the task of efficiently superintending such a number of lawless and abandoned characters, whose original depravity is increased tenfold by the circumstances in which, unhappily for themselves and the community, they are necessarily placed.

The prisoners naturally take refuge from the oppressive languor of idleness in such pursuits as those in which characters, so trained and associated, will inevitably employ themselves,—in the excitement of gambling, in the quarrelling, bickerings and fightings, to which gambling gives rise, and in the vulgar sports and corrupt communication, in which natural inclination or evil example prompt them to indulge.

Religion.

The application of the doctrines and duties of the Christian faith to the accomplishment of that which every wise and benevolent mind regards as one of the main objects of penal confinement, namely, the reclaiming of the criminal, entitles Religion, no less than its own supreme importance, to the most serious consideration. We therefore make no apology for enlarging upon the bearing of this subject on the actual state of this prison. And here we are compelled to state that no circumstances could be imagined more calculated to defeat all hope of reformation than those in which a prisoner in Newgate necessarily finds himself placed; forced and constant intercourse with the most depraved individuals of his own class; the employment of those means and agents by which the lowest passions and most vulgar propensities of man are perpetually kept in the highest state of excitement—drink, gaming, obscene and blasphemous language; utter idleness; the almost unrestricted admission of money and luxuries; uncontrolled conversation with visitors of the very worst description—prostitutes, thieves, receivers of stolen goods; all the tumultuous and diversified passions and emotions which circumstances like these must necessarily generate, forbid the faintest shadow of a hope that in a soil so unfavourable for moral culture any awakening truth, salutary exhortation, or imperfect resolutions of amendment, can take root or grow. Every devotional feeling here perishes in the birth; no time or place is allowed for secret meditation, reading, or prayer; and the whisper of conscience is drowned in the noise of revelry, obscenity, or blasphemy. And what is the consequence? The Minister of Religion, baffled and disheartened, gives up the unequal contest; or else proceeds, in despair, in the discharge of duties from which no fruits can be expected: his person and character are slighted or reviled; his ministrations made the object of scorn and derision; and the very Volume of Inspiration itself, is not merely unread, but treated with irreverent contempt and indignity. What is the effect, also, upon the minds of the prisoners themselves? An utter subversion of the moral sense; an irremediable searing of the conscience; a settled, incurable, hardening of the heart against all future appeals from that religion, whose merciful and transforming agency they have wilfully withstood, and whose most solemn and awakening threatenings they have been accustomed to treat with levity or indifference. My Lord, this is not respectful to Religion, nor just to Society, nor fair to the Criminal himself. If the instrumentality of Religion is to be employed at all within the walls of a prison, we are bound, in common reason and consistency, to see that antagonist agencies be not allowed to overbear with impunity her benign influence.

Chaplain.

A Chaplain's duties (from the due and zealous discharge of which the most desirable effects may be confidently anticipated) are so important and so onerous, that we beg to express our conviction that his whole time ought to be exclusively devoted to the performance of them; and we only now allude to this subject for the purpose of showing that, circumstanced as a Chaplain of Newgate must now be, those duties can scarcely be performed to any useful purpose. We do not overlook the fact that the Chaplain now conducts the public services of the church; but we

are thoroughly satisfied, that, bearing in mind the circumstances of prisoners in Newgate, those liturgical duties, however well performed, and those discourses from the pulpit, however appropriate in themselves, and however earnestly delivered, are not only insufficient, but absolutely powerless, without the additional duty of private exhortation and teaching. It is upon the reciprocal influence of public and private instruction that the amendment of the prisoner must depend; and where one is absent, no hope can be rationally entertained of the efficacy of the other. Experience incontestibly proves, that where these are in conjoint operation, the effects have been most gratifying. On the other hand, the inefficiency of public worship alone, in working any moral amelioration upon the prisoners in Newgate, is decisively and painfully attested by the evidence of every witness competent to bear testimony upon the subject. We are aware of the various difficulties with which the Ordinary of Newgate has had to contend; we are aware of the want of facilities for private communication with the prisoners (there being no room for that purpose): we are aware that he has again and again represented the obstacles which he has had to encounter, and we are not unmindful of the fact that he has given some instruction to the boys, the sick, and the condemned. Nevertheless, we cannot forbear expressing our opinion that he might have shown greater perseverance, in the face of impediments confessedly discouraging, in the discharge of that most important branch of his duties—the private teaching of the prisoners in the wards generally; from the regular and zealous performance of which duty, under favourable circumstances, effects so desirable have been the almost constant result. A resolved adherence, in spite of discouragements the most disheartening, to that line of conduct which his duty imposed on him, would, it is probable, have eventually overcome the reluctance of some of the prisoners at least, and would have possessed so much moral dignity, as effectually to rebuke and abash the profane spirit of the more insolent and daring of the criminals.

Visitors.

The practice of admitting visitors is fraught with the most pernicious effects. Not only does this indulgence operate as an alleviation of the mental torpor of unemployed prisoners; not only does it withdraw the mind from the exercise of self-examination and the profitable discharge of religious duty; but, as allowed, or rather abused, in Newgate, it tends to support in luxury, gaiety, and extravagance, the inmates of a gaol. Besides, it is in evidence, that the greater number of those who visit the prisoners are notoriously bad characters, supporting their paramours with the wages of prostitution, the fruits of dishonesty, and the rewards of successful knavery; or by passing upon the unwary, counterfeit coin: so that there is a reciprocal operation between the confined and the visitors; the wit, invention, and activity of the one are sharpened by the want and solicitations of the other; and the public is doubly a sufferer between them. And for what object? That a criminal may enjoy ease and indulgence, where justice demands, and society expects, that he should suffer privation and restraint. An alleviation of that punishment to which the law subjects the offender, is supplied to the prisoners by their associates in actual criminality or habitual profligacy. Every occupation that can deaden or destroy the moral sense, every invention of vulgar revelry, and every low amusement that can excite the mind, or rouse the passions of the most depraved of human beings, are here not occasionally and by stealth, but systematically and uninterruptedly, pursued; and the means are ministered from without! What the prison regulations denounce or prohibit, the laxity of the discipline connives at or admits; provisions in any quantity, money to purchase beer, or newspapers, or to supply a medium of mental dissipation by gaming, an amusement to which prisoners are exceedingly devoted, all these evils are generated and fostered by the highly reprehensible system of visiting.

Receivers of Stolen Goods.

It is also in evidence, that among the visitors, are not unfrequently to be reckoned receivers of stolen goods, between whom and the prisoners is kept up a correspondence and intercourse most injurious to the latter, who are thus encouraged to resume, on their enlargement, their criminal pursuits, which that class of persons render so facile and lucrative.

Newspapers.

To this system is also traceable another evil, which also has a tendency to diminish the distastefulness of confinement as well as to minister to the indulgence of those vulgar enjoyments, which the evils already noticed so abundantly supply

supply. We allude to the admission of newspapers, particularly of those Sunday papers which are expressly provided for the information and gratification of the most depraved classes of the community; inasmuch as they are filled with police reports, the adventure of abandoned characters, and that description of matter which is calculated to pander to the meanest and most corrupt passions. These papers are either furnished, directly, by the visitors, or are, by means of the money with which they supply the prisoners, purchased from a newsman, who, as is proved in evidence, regularly attended the prison, daily, and particularly, early on Sunday mornings, for the purpose of supplying his customers.

It is preposterous to hope to stop these evils, while they are allowed to flow with such mischievous abundance from the source and fountain of them all, the Visiting System.

Beer.

The next evil to which we feel it to be our duty to advert, is the admission of beer into the prison, in quantities which no single witness has been able to specify, and which, in several instances, has led to intoxication. The effect of this abuse may be adequately conceived from this consideration—excess in drink, and its direful effects, mostly take place after the prisoners have been locked up for the night, and when no one is present to mark the mischief except the wardsman, himself a prisoner, not only morally, and from his circumstances, incapable of preserving order, but having actually an indirect interest in the production and continuance of the mischief, by a power, connived at by the prison authorities, of providing and selling, to the other prisoners, that quantity of beer which exceeds the prison allowance. Of the scenes which often take place on these occasions, some of the prisoners, examined by us, have given very lamentable accounts; such indeed as the nature of the case would fully lead us to expect.

Wardsmen, Ward-dues, Briefs.

The System of Wardsmen, Ward-dues, and emoluments derivable from the permission to draw up briefs and petitions, merits the strongest reprehension.

The associating together of a number of prisoners in one ward is necessarily attended with this evil consequence, that a kind of sub-officer, a wardsman, appointed to keep constant order amongst them, must be selected from among the prisoners themselves. The necessity of this most reprehensible expedient ought to insure the immediate suppression of its cause, viz. the indiscriminate herding together of a number of culprits of different ages, characters, and degrees of criminality. We are not merely referring to the obvious impropriety of placing a prisoner in any circumstances whatsoever that essentially distinguish him from other prisoners; we are adverting to the palpable absurdity of a regulation which professes to clothe a prisoner with authority, of which his own character and condition must, in the eyes of his fellow-prisoners, inevitably divest him. With what effect can that officer exercise a power of control over others, with whom a community in guilt, as well as punishment, holds him perpetually on a level? Against this conviction of equality, the ill-judged nature of the prison regulations must ever vainly struggle. His moral character is at war with his official trust. In his ward he cannot, dare not, discharge the duty which the Authorities of the gaol place him there to perform. But there is one case in which the authority of the wardsman is exercised with effects peculiarly mischievous; and that is, where that officer acts also as gatesman. Here (as is abundantly proved in evidence by officers and prisoners) the Wardsman has the opportunity and power of selecting from the prisoners in the Receiving Ward those whom he judges the fittest subjects for his own Ward, as the best able to pay his Ward dues; while, with utter disregard to anything but his own interests, he consigns to the most offensive situations, and the most demoralizing associates, those who, by their age, appearance, demeanour, or alleged criminality, may be the least corrupted, but who, from their apparent poverty, are the least likely to be able to satisfy his exaction of ward dues. But this is not the only oppression to which the prisoners are subjected by the nominal authority of the wardsman: during the nights, after locking-up hour, the only officer who can take any cognizance of the general behaviour of the inmates of his ward is the wardsman, a prisoner invested with authority, which the rest of the prisoners despise, and which, for his life, he dare not exercise to any salutary purpose. In such a case, we may imagine the condition of the Ward—a place where blasphemy, swearing, singing, recounting

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of exploits, gaming, go on uninterruptedly, where the strong oppress the weak; and the quietly-disposed become the jest or victims of the riotous and unfeeling. The picture of the nightly scenes on these occasions, as described by the concurrent testimony of all the prisoners whom we have examined, is truly distressing. And to what are these wretched effects to be ascribed? To the appointment of prisoners as wardsmen; to the appointment of men to control others whose moral influence is powerless; and that, too, at the very time when effectual control is most of all needed.

Ward-dues.

To secure the zeal and attention of the Wardsman, as well as to reward his services, he is allowed privileges, or rather sources of emolument, which ought not to be permitted to be enjoyed by any prisoner upon any pretence whatever. He is permitted to furnish his fellow-prisoners with accommodation at meals, with crockery ware, knives and forks, and with bedding; for the use of which he exacts fees in the shape of ward dues, varying from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* or less per week, from each prisoner. He is allowed, also, in some cases, to draw up briefs for them, as well as petitions; for the former of which he charges 5*s.*, and for the latter from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.*

Briefs.

The system of brief-drawing is most mischievous. The wardsman is permitted to visit the prisoner, whether male or female, whose brief he is to frame, and is allowed to hold free intercourse with the parties. Often the particulars of the case are openly canvassed and discussed among the prisoners, whose combined invention and experience, sharpened by exercise and necessity, are brought to bear upon the subject; so that they are enabled to suggest the most iniquitous or ingenious means of defeating the ends of justice; assisted, as they also are, by the unrestrained correspondence which they are permitted to keep up with their friends without. And thus, in numerous instances, the criminal is enabled to return to his associates to commit new depredations, with better skill to effect them, and with less dread than before of the terrors of a prison, and less apprehension of the vengeance of the law, which he has thus been enabled to defy.

Convicted Prisoners.

The last evil which we have to notice is the subjection of convicted prisoners to the same degree only of restraint and privation (with the single exception of a restriction upon the number of days for receiving visits) to which they had to submit when merely awaiting their trial. That the law should inflict upon an individual whom, as yet, it regards as innocent, the same measure of privation and restraint to which it subjects the convicted culprit as a punishment, involves a confusion of moral distinctions, and a disregard for individual suffering. This feature in the system of confinement in Newgate, is not merely opposed to the dictates of morality and justice, and to the Enactments of the Legislature; but it totally defeats the very end of imprisonment itself: the innocent regard it as unjustifiably oppressive and severe; and the guilty view it as utterly disproportioned to the magnitude of their crimes. The intentions of justice are therefore frustrated, and an encouragement is presented to a repetition of the offence. The language, behaviour, pursuits, and amusements, of the convicted, show that this is the inference which they practically deduce from the nature of the punishment which the law awards them, and from the indifference with which it consigns the convicted criminal to the very same treatment which he experienced before his guilt was established.

We cannot close these remarks without an expression of the painful feelings with which we submit to your Lordship this picture of the existing state of Newgate. That in this vast Metropolis, the centre of wealth, civilization, and information; distinguished as the seat of religion, worth, and philanthropy; where is to be found in operation every expedient by which Ignorance may be superseded by Knowledge, Idleness by Industry, and Suffering by Benevolence; that in the Metropolis of this highly-favoured country, to which the eyes of other lands turn for Example, a system of prison discipline, such as that enforced in Newgate, should be for a number of years in undisturbed operation, not only in contempt of religion and humanity, but in opposition to the recorded denunciations of Authority, and in defiance of the express Enactments of the Law, is indeed a subject which cannot but impress every considerate mind with humiliation and sorrow. We trust,

trust, however, that the day is at hand when this stain will be removed from the character of the city of London; and when the first Municipal Authority of our Land will no longer be subjected to the reproach of fostering an institution which outrages the rights and feelings of humanity, defeats the ends of justice, and disgraces the profession of a Christian country.

We now proceed to advert to the several descriptions of prisoners who are at present committed to Newgate, in addition to prisoners before trial; and, agreeably to your Lordship's directions, to suggest the mode in which these classes may be disposed of, in the event of its being determined to appropriate Newgate exclusively to the untried.

The classes consist of

1st. Prisoners committed by the House of Commons for breach of privilege.
2nd. Prisoners committed by the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, at Westminster.
3rd. Prisoners committed by the Commissioners of Bankrupts.
4th. Prisoners committed by the Commissioners of Taxes.
5th. Smugglers.
6th. Prisoners sentenced to various periods of imprisonment by the Central Court.

In the year 1835, the unusual number of ten prisoners were committed to Newgate by the House of Commons. During the ten years preceding, the number amounted to but five. When we consider the special circumstances attending the cases of prisoners of this description, and the impropriety of subjecting them to the same kind of discipline as ordinary criminals, the inexpediency of continuing to commit them to Newgate will be at once obvious. Connected, however, as is this subject with the question of privilege, a difficulty may arise in confining these offenders in any other gaol than that over which the Sheriff of London and Middlesex has jurisdiction. On the practicability of making any change in the present system we do not presume to offer an opinion; and will only add, that should there be no legal obstacle in the way, prisoners committed by the House of Commons, might be sent to the Milbank Penitentiary, where peculiar facilities exist for their suitable accommodation, without at all interfering with the order and discipline of that prison.

Commitments by the Judges, by the Board of Customs, and Commissioners of Taxes, occur but seldom. In the last three years the number has not exceeded sixteen. While justice requires that the detention of these parties should be strictly of a penal character, the nature of their offences does not render it desirable that they should be confounded with the ordinary inmates of a gaol. The treatment to which these parties should be subjected would necessarily interfere with that uniformity of discipline which ought, in our opinion, to be enforced in Newgate, and with reference to the untried only; and we therefore recommend that the especial cases now under consideration should also be sent to the Penitentiary.

These remarks are equally applicable to such Smugglers as may at any time be committed to Newgate; a class, not one of which, however, has been in confinement there during the last three years.

Independently of the untried, the only considerable class of prisoners in Newgate, are offenders who have been sentenced to confinement in that gaol by order of the Central Court. In the year 1835, there were 158 convicts thus sentenced. They pass under the general name of "Newgate Fines." Of these, 120 were sentenced for various periods not exceeding 14 days, several being detained but for a single day. We submit that these prisoners might as well be sentenced to pass the period of their imprisonment in a House of Correction, as in Newgate, and that immediately after conviction they should be removed. On the occurrence of any especial case in which imprisonment in a house of correction might be objectionable, such prisoners might, on application of the Justices to the Secretary of State, be transferred to the Penitentiary, upon their engaging to repay the expense of the prisoner's maintenance during his detention.

As the maintenance of all the classes which we have enumerated, at present falls upon the City Authorities, in every case in which prisoners belonging to them are transferred to Milbank, the cost of their maintenance should, of course, be defrayed by the same parties.

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In order to appropriate Newgate exclusively to the Untried, a measure to which we are about to call your Lordship's attention, and to prevent any necessity for breaking in upon the arrangements for that purpose which we now beg to submit, we earnestly recommend that as soon as possible after the close of each Sessions, prisoners sentenced to be confined in this country, as well as all convicts under sentence of transportation, be removed to their respective places of destination.

It will be further necessary to abolish a practice which now prevails, of allowing convicts from the country, who are under sentence of transportation, to lodge a night in Newgate in passing, through London, to the place of embarkation. This accommodation is at present granted on the plea, that the prisoners arrive in the metropolis too late to admit of their proceeding on their journey until the following day. The fact, however, that this accommodation is confined to the convicts of certain only of the counties, shows that the custom may be dispensed with, and we feel persuaded that there is no necessity whatever for its continuance. By judicious arrangements, the late arrival of convicts in the metropolis may be avoided; and we see no reason why they should not continue to travel through the night. In fact, the draughts of transports from London and Middlesex usually leave Newgate at midnight.

Having thus indicated the mode in which we would dispose of the convicts now confined in Newgate pursuant to their respective sentences, so as to admit of that prison being devoted exclusively to the detention of the Untried, we will now proceed to lay before your Lordship the plan which, after mature deliberation, we venture to recommend as, in our opinion, the best by which this Object may be effected.

The greatest number of untried prisoners confined in Newgate at any one time during the three following years were:—

1833	220	Males	51	Females	Total	271
1834	242	—	63	—	—	305
1835	211	—	65	—	—	276

During the last five sessions of the Central Criminal Court, the greatest number of untried in Newgate, at any one time, were:—

1835	October Sessions	143	Males	57	Females	Total	200
—	November —	152	—	38	—	—	190
—	December —	91	—	27	—	—	118
1836	January —	64	—	25	—	—	89
—	February —	187	—	59	—	—	246

The greatest number, therefore, to be provided for is not very large. But even this number, inconsiderable as it is, comprises both males and females. And here we wish to direct attention to an expedient by which the total number of prisoners may advantageously be still further diminished: we allude to the transference of the female prisoners to a distinct place of confinement. Of the necessity of this measure we are firmly persuaded. We feel it to be our duty to express most strongly our conviction that the women should be removed to a prison set apart for females. The grounds on which we hold this opinion were early suggested to us by observation; and they have been confirmed in every possible way, and by every variety of testimony. Every thing connected with this branch of the subject, which we have either seen in the course of our inspection, or which has been remarked to us by persons of judgment and observation, goes to prove that we shall in vain attempt to maintain within the walls of Newgate, under the same regulations, and by the aid of the same officers, however vigilant and zealous, an efficient system of superintendence for both male and female prisoners. Neither can the difficulty be evaded by the employment of two separate plans for the sexes in Newgate. The attempt would involve a perpetual interference between dissimilar and conflicting systems; distracting the minds and paralyzing the exertions of those whose duty it would be to endeavour to carry them into effect. The system, too, is not without its ill effects upon the prisoners themselves. The consciousness amongst them that both males and females are under the same roof acts injuriously upon their minds, and puts them upon devising schemes to enable them to see, or communicate with, each other. There is extreme difficulty in preventing this: the expedients and contrivances which the prison regulations have provided against this communication, and the perpetual and sometimes

sometimes abortive efforts of the officers to check it, indicate at once the strong sense which is felt of the importance of the object, and the difficulties of its attainment. Neither are we unsupported in this view of the case, by the judgment of others. The opinions of expe-rienced persons coincide with our own in the expediency of providing separate and distinct prisons for the sexes. The spirit of the measure recommended by us is likewise recognized by the existing Gaol Act, which has endeavoured to throw every impediment in the way of such communications, and has laid down numerous precise regulations, expressly framed with the view of preventing the male and female prisoners from seeing, conversing, or holding intercourse, either by looks or signs, with each other. It is, therefore, desirable that an object so necessary and important, and hitherto vainly sought to be compassed within the walls of the same prison, should at once be secured, without difficulty or risk of failure, by the simple and obvious expedient of distinct prisons for males and females. We accordingly suggest (without entering now into details as to the precise mode of effecting this, which may be reserved for future and deliberate consideration,) that Giltspur-street Compter should be set entirely apart as a prison for the female prisoners belonging to the City; one part of it being assigned for those before trial, and the remainder employed as a House of Correction; whilst the City Bridewell may be appropriated as the House of Correction for male prisoners. Thus allotting three distinct prisons to those three distinct classes of prisoners:—Newgate for Untried Males; Giltspur-street Compter for Females; Bridewell as a City House of Correction.

We now return to the consideration of Newgate as a Prison of Detention for the Untried. We are aware that we shall be encountered by a measure which has been suggested as a specific and sufficient remedy for the enormous and acknowledged evils of the present system: we mean the classification of the prisoners. It is maintained that, by a proper classification, we may get rid of the apprehension and mischief of gaol contamination. We deliberately deny this. The opinion is based upon a foundation which both reason and experience abundantly prove to be delusive. Classification is professedly regulated by one or other of these two standards—gradation in crime, or diversity of character. Now we submit, that an attempt to classify according to the degree of imputed guilt is entirely futile; the standard itself is purely technical, inasmuch as the law places in the same category crimes which, in moral atrocity, are separated by the widest assignable interval. But, even granting that the legal denomination embraces crimes of the same degree of moral turpitude, the imputed guilt of the prisoner will not necessarily consign him to the society of his equals in moral depravity; because a most atrocious character may happen to be committed on a charge involving only trivial criminality. Is this accident, then, to associate him with trivial offenders? By the system of classification by crime, it must be so. But the advocates of this system seek to avoid the lamentable consequences of this branch of the arrangement by taking refuge in the other. They offer to determine the class in which the prisoner shall be placed, by the actual moral habits and character of the offender! They profess to determine the case by a reference to a test of which they cannot have any cognizance; by an inquiry into circumstances which are impenetrably veiled from all human scrutiny—the internal habits and disposition of the mind and heart! We will not trifle with the subject, by further needlessly exposing a doctrine, the fallacy of which is so apparent; and shall therefore proceed to state to your Lordship the nature and advantages of the Separate System, by the adoption of which we feel a strong conviction that most of the evils which attach, more or less, to all other plans, will be guarded against, and the benefits aimed at by a judicious and well-digested system of prison discipline will be secured. If we venture to express ourselves confidently upon this subject, it is because a long and patient investigation, pursued under circumstances peculiarly favourable to an intimate acquaintance with it, in all its various aspects and bearings, both in this and other countries, has forced a conviction upon us of the various merits of this most valuable system, and justifies us in strongly recommending its adoption. But before we proceed, we deem it right to guard against any misconception of our meaning, as to the sense in which we employ the expression "separate confinement." By these terms we mean the confinement of the prisoners individually in cells, so as effectually to keep them separate from each other. In this sense it will be perceived that "separate confinement" is not the same as

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"solitary confinement," with which it is often inadvertently confounded. It does not contemplate the utter seclusion of the prisoner from all human intercourse: on the contrary, it expressly secures to him that intercourse, so far as his circumstances admit of and require it. It provides, that he shall see the Chaplain both in public worship and in private converse: upon a due performance of this latter duty are founded the strongest hopes of the reformation of the offender, whose spiritual good this system provides for with an earnestness proportioned to its importance, and with a rational expectation of success which no other system can venture to entertain. Under this plan, also, the prisoner sees the medical officer when he needs his assistance: he sees constantly the officers of the prison, and is permitted to confer with his legal adviser; and, under proper regulations, with his relations and friends. He only sees not those whom it is his own interest, and the interest of the State, and of Public Justice, that he should not see. The system, in short, is not an instrument to oppress; it is a shield to defend. It denies the prisoner no advantage which he ought to possess. It guards him against those evils to which the present system unfeelingly exposes him. In order to mitigate the discomfort necessarily attendant upon this mode of confinement, we propose that, for those who desire it, means and materials for employment should be provided. But in any provision which the prison regulations may make for the employment of the accused, we must never lose sight of the protection due to the rights of the Untried. His guilt is but contingent: he may be innocent: therefore, no occupation which may be provided for him should be characterized by marks of compulsion, or degradation, or severity.

We trust that this brief statement of the nature of the system which we recommend will be sufficient to dissipate those prejudices, and to quiet those apprehensions, which some well-meaning, but imperfectly-informed, minds have felt upon this subject.

We now proceed to enumerate briefly some of the most considerable advantages which the system holds out, and of the most striking evils against which it guards. It secures to an innocent man the protection of character; enables him to come forth unsullied in reputation and morals; and defends him against the fear or injury of recognition. In this point of view, it secures the community against the contamination of its members, and the prisoner against the evils of gaol communications; whilst it also lessens the chances of evil by the means of improper visitors, by rendering imperative the presence of an officer; and, at least, it defends the moral sense against further depravation. It induces and fosters habits of industry and self reflection; it prepares the minds of the prisoners for the reception of religious instruction. By leading to a depth and permanence of religious impressions, and by encouraging hopes of reformation, it secures the active and constant efforts of the Chaplain, who is no longer discouraged by impediments against which he deems it hopeless to contend. Proper books, too, will be used by those who can read; and those who cannot, will learn to prize, at its real value, the faculty of reading, and will readily embrace any provision for imparting instruction that the proper authorities may deem it advisable to make.

In the enumeration of the advantages of this system, we must not overlook the effect which it will have even upon those who shall eventually be found guilty. Upon their minds it will impress the conviction that a prison is what the law designs it to be, and that its regulations cannot be defeated. The gloom with which their imaginations will infallibly connect the interior of a prison, will make a powerful impression; and thus from the first moment that Justice lays her hand upon the offender, he will feel that he is suffering for his misdeeds.

Amongst the evils against which the Separate System affords a safe-guard we may enumerate the following: it prevents, in the first place, the most alarming of all evils which attend imprisonment as now conducted, viz., gaol contamination. This it does simply and effectually. And when we say that it provides against this evil, we entreat one moment's reflection upon the magnitude of the mischief it at once destroys. Under contamination are included blasphemy, obscenity, demoralizing intercourse, profane jesting, instruction in crime, boasting of criminal adventures, gambling, combinations to defeat justice, concerted efforts at escape, conspiracy to effect future depredations; all these manifold evils, and many others, which we have shown to exist in prison association, are by this plan effectually suppressed. No necessary reliance upon the vigilance of officers, which is so frequently baffled—no regularity of superintendence, so constantly omitted—is involved in the administration

administration of the plan which we advocate. The system may almost be said to perform its own work, and to do it well, and without intermission.

Another evil against which we thus provide is that of wardsmanship, with all its attendant inconveniences. We have already shown the nature and extent of this mischief, both in the body of our Report, and in our Inferences from the evidence which we have submitted.

The dreadful state of terror and alarm in which prisoners are constantly kept, and the exposure of the weak to the oppression of the strong—evils against which the present system can provide no remedy—have no place in the Separate System; and consequently cannot operate against those habits of self-examination and reflection, which are totally discouraged and overborne by the present unhappy and fearful circumstances of the prisoners.

The last evil which we shall notice is that of Recognition, against even the apprehension of which, separate confinement fully secures the prisoner. This is a measure which justice, as well as humanity, loudly demand. Regulations which fail of completely effecting this, have not even the merit of palliating the evil. The object must be effected thoroughly: all partial attempts are vain. Let us for an instant consider the distressing manner in which this evil may operate; first, upon the prisoner who, upon trial, is acquitted: such a man returns to society, if not depraved in morals, yet exposed to the pain, shame, and injury, of meeting in the streets, and of having his acquaintance claimed by, those who may have been imprisoned at the same time with him. Let us, secondly, suppose that the prisoner is convicted; that, after having undergone his punishment, he reforms, and, by steady perseverance in the path of honesty and virtue, gains the station and the character of a useful member of society: such a man may have all his prospects cruelly blighted, and his restored name suddenly and irremediably forfeited, by the recognition of a worthless and abandoned fellow-prisoner who has obtained his enlargement, and who might be tempted through interested motives, envy, or malignity, to expose the past delinquencies of the man, of whom, but for this previous association in prison, he could never have had the slightest knowledge.

In conclusion we would observe, that under the Separate System no needful defence is withheld from innocence; no unfair protection is accessible to guilt; no untainted mind is exposed to contamination: no adept in crime has here an opportunity of spreading the knowledge of his mischievous devices, while he is led to anticipate the certainty of his conviction; and is thus in a condition to receive, with due reverence, the admonitions of religion, and to look forward with salutary and unmitigated dread to the infliction of that punishment which he foresees that he cannot escape. Society is, at the same time, reaping all the benefits of the administration of a wholesome system of prison discipline: it is no longer menaced with the return to its bosom of better skilled and more experienced villainy: it receives no moral wound in the injured reputation or tainted minds of its members, previously innocent: it sees crime properly discouraged by the strongly excited apprehension of the evil-doer, and is not shocked and discouraged by the triumph of fraud over the efforts of Justice

In support of the views which we have thus taken of the necessity of Separate Confinement for the Untried, we beg to call your Lordship's attention to what has been done, and is now doing, in the United States of America, for the advancement of the same end. Whatever differences of opinion may prevail in the United States as to the expediency of adopting a rigid system of separation for convicts, the advantage of its application, in a modified form, to prisoners before trial is becoming generally acknowledged. In Pennsylvania two county gaols have been erected on this principle; and even the Authorities of the city of New York, attached as they have hitherto been to the Silent System, have yielded to the general conviction that it is most unjust to subject the Untried Prisoner to association with other prisoners. A County Gaol, or House of Detention, is now building in the city of New York, on the Separate System. The Committee appointed to consider the expediency of this measure, observe "that they cannot but view the practice of indiscriminate confinement, especially before trial, as a remnant of barbarism, entirely at variance with those liberal and enlightened views which should always characterize the policy of a virtuous and intelligent people; while, on the contrary, your Committee believe that the system of Separate Confinement before trial will secure in the most effectual manner the safety of the person of the accused, and at the same time ensure to him a perfect exemption from most of the evils attendant upon indiscriminate confinement. Here the accused may enjoy the advantages secured him by the constitution and

laws of the land. He can have the benefit of counsel, by seeing and conversing with him at reasonable hours, who will not be obliged to encounter the pestilential atmosphere of a modern prison. He will also be able to procure process for the attendance of his witnesses, and be otherwise prepared for trial in the manner contemplated by law. As regards the security of the persons confined, your Committee believe that the chances of escape will be materially diminished. As the prisoners will be confined separately, there can be no combination or concert in action, and consequently little or no danger of escape. Among the advantages contemplated by the plan of Separate Confinement before trial we may number the opportunities which it will afford to the accused for that reflection, the want of which has (if guilty) been probably the cause of all his misfortunes. It will also afford him an opportunity of forming virtuous resolutions, and fortifying himself with sufficient courage to carry them into execution when released from confinement; but above all, it will preserve him from the degradation and disgrace, and the inevitable moral destruction, arising from the corrupt associations of indiscriminate confinement, where one continual round of revelry, blasphemy, and obscenity are kept up. Under such revolting circumstances, a few days of separate confinement can do no harm, and may have a salutary effect; for, hitherto, it would seem that the only object of imprisonment before trial was to secure the person of the accused, without the smallest regard to his moral treatment; and your Committee are strongly inclined to the belief that the most prominent cause of failure in the Penitentiary System has been the practice of indiscriminate confinement before trial, whereby the remnant of moral feeling left in those destined to become the subjects of its salutary influence, has been utterly annihilated before they have been subjected to its wholesome discipline."

These sentiments are entitled to the more consideration as they may be regarded as a fair representation of public opinion in the city of New York; a community peculiarly jealous of the privileges of its citizens, and in which no invasion of the rights of an untried prisoner would be tolerated that was not regarded as necessary to his own moral welfare, and absolutely indispensable to the general good.

Newgate, in its present state, is incapable of the introduction of the Separate System. Even with all the alterations which it would be possible to effect in its actual conformation with a view to the introduction of that system, it would not admit a sufficient number of cells for the prisoners for whom it would be expedient to provide. The prison has been carefully examined by a skilful and experienced architect, who has devoted a great part of his professional life to the consideration of prison architecture, and from him we learn that if the present rooms of Newgate were subdivided, not more than 144 separate cells, of 10 feet by 8, could be constructed; and to secure even that number, it would be necessary to form a passage along each of the present rooms, by which to enter the cells; but that passage would very materially impede the light and ventilation of the building, and would increase the difficulty of access to the cells for the officers.

But further, if even, by any arrangements for a more frequent gaol delivery, 144 cells could be made commensurate to the number of prisoners in confinement, still the imperfect ventilation, the want of light and accommodation, and the serious obstructions to a requisite inspection by the officers, which must necessarily attend such a partial and inadequate alteration, would expose the whole system to a great risk of failure.

We therefore conceive it to be our duty to lay before your Lordship a plan for the entire re-construction of that prison, with the exception of the Keeper's house and the present outward walls; and we present the accompanying plans from Mr. Bullar, to whom our obligations are due not only for the labour and study he has bestowed upon the Design, but for the judgment and talent which he has displayed in framing a plan, by which, upon the most superficial inspection, the practicability of the alterations will be apparent, and the simplicity and efficacy of the arrangements distinctly seen. The proposed Building contains 280 cells, so constructed as to secure the complete separation of the prisoners confined in them: large, light, thoroughly ventilated, and warmed, provided with every needful accommodation for the prisoners' health and convenience: the whole of the prison, within and without, having free and uninterrupted communications for light, air, security, and inspection.

About

About twenty other rooms are provided for the use of Chaplain, Surgeon, Officers, Infirmaries, and various other purposes. There is also a Chapel, most conveniently and centrally situated, in which provision is made for 240 prisoners, each having a separate seat, all being seen by the Chaplain, but not able to see or communicate with each other.

For the fuller explanation of the Design, and for the estimate of the probable expense of erecting the buildings, we beg to refer your Lordship to a paper drawn up by Mr. Bullar, which will be found in the Appendix. We have also added the plan of the ground floor of Newgate, as it is at present, as the only mode by which any idea of its intricacies can be conveyed. See Appendix.

In the Appendix will be found the Report which, in obedience to your Lordship's instructions, we drew up respecting the alterations which we deemed it advisable to suggest, in effecting the restoration of those parts of the Milbank Penitentiary which were destroyed by fire in September last.

At a meeting of the Superintending Committee (attended by their architect, Sir Robert Smirke,) and the Inspectors, which took place in the presence of the Honourable Fox Maule, Under Secretary of State, the Committee expressed their complete approval of the suggestions of the Inspectors. Our object in adverting to facts with which your Lordship must be well acquainted, is to call your attention to the important circumstance, that, in these alterations, the plan of treating patients medically in separate cells, is for the first time proposed to be adopted; and we are enabled to state that the Medical Superintendent of the General Penitentiary has reported most favourably as to the practicability and safety of the plan; stating, "That the dimensions and modes of ventilation of the cells are well calculated for the convenience and comfort of sick prisoners."

The Infirmary of a prison is always that part which is most opposed to, and subversive of, its discipline, and has hitherto rendered the association of, prisoners almost inevitable. The introduction of the Separate System into Infirmaries constitutes an era in the annals of prison discipline, and is of special importance at a time when the introduction of the Separate System generally is so much under consideration.

In another part of that Report we have proposed the construction of large, airy separate cells at Milbank, with every needful accommodation for the prisoner. The value of the plan suggested will be further felt, when it is considered that by carrying it into effect in a place so central and important as the Metropolis, at a time when the magistrates in several parts of the kingdom are contemplating the erection of separate cells, a model will be presented for general imitation. This circumstance is the more important, as much ignorance and misconception prevails throughout the country relative to the construction and fitting up of separate cells.

By the kindness of Sir Robert Smirke, we are enabled to accompany our Report with a plan, in which is shown the mode in which he proposes to carry into effect the alterations in the General Penitentiary proposed by the Inspectors of Prisons, and approved by the Superintending Committee. See Appendix.

JUVENILE DEPREDATORS.

We now proceed, agreeably to your Lordship's directions, to report on the measures which it is expedient to adopt, in reference to the important subject of Juvenile Delinquency.

Various Estimates have been made, at different periods, of the number of boys in the Metropolis, engaged in the commission of crime. These calculations do not rest upon data which inspire much confidence; and we are inclined to think that the estimates thus formed have been very much over-rated, notwithstanding the great extent to which the Evil unquestionably prevails. The striking increase, however, in the commitment of boys to prison, of late years, may be ascribed to other causes than the positive advance of crime. Many offences for which a lad is now sent to gaol were formerly disregarded, or not considered of so serious a character as to

I. HOME DISTRICT. Juvenile Depredators.

demand imprisonment. By the Vagrant Act alone, hundreds, who formerly were permitted to remain at large, are committed not for the commission of a specific offence, but as "idle and disorderly," or "reputed thieves." The Malicious Trespass Act and other laws peculiarly applying to the offences of youth, have also materially contributed to the increase of juvenile prisoners. Since the introduction of an improved system of Police, crowds of young offenders, who formerly escaped detection, have been brought to justice. Before the appointment of this Force, the apprehension of the delinquent in most cases originated with the party robbed. If, however, the theft was not immediately discovered, or any other circumstance occurred to favour the escape of the Criminal, he was rarely apprehended. The case is now different. An officer apprehends a boy in the streets under suspicious circumstances, and with property believed to be stolen. The boy is detained, the property advertized, and the prisoner remanded in order to afford time to discover the owner. The effect of this practice is undoubtedly favourable to the detection of offenders, and would be altogether unobjectionable, if the imprisonment to which the party is in the meantime subjected, were not calculated to inflict on him a severe moral injury. In estimating, therefore, the actual increase of crime, we must not forget that the Police Force, coupled with the summary powers given to Magistrates by the Police Acts, have a considerable share in bringing before the public a vast number of depredations which used to pass unnoticed, and consequently in increasing the number of commitments. Delinquencies of the most trifling description, committed by mere children, and formerly thought very lightly of, are now treated as grave offences; and the youth who would a few years back, on detection, have been summarily chastised, is sent to gaol and arraigned before a criminal tribunal. Some of these charges are of a most frivolous character. A boy has been committed to Cold Bath Fields House of Correction for stealing an orange: several have been confined in the Westminster Bridewell for taking a few apples: one boy has been committed to Clerkenwell prison for stealing two buns; and another for defrauding his master of sixpence. Among the boys who have been in the latter prison, one has been charged with stealing a wooden bowl, another a hair broom, another a half-ounce weight, another a handsaw, another a brass candlestick, another sweetmeats, another a cocoa nut, another a knife, another a whip, another three half-pence, and another two biscuits.

The repayment of expenses attending prosecutions, which by a late statute was extended to assaults and other misdemeanors, has further tended to augment the number of juvenile prisoners. We are also of opinion that an erroneous judgment has been formed from the conclusion, that the actual number of offenders is equal, or nearly equal, to that of the commitments; whereas, in fact, a very considerable proportion of these boys are confined for short periods, and frequently re-committed by different names, and under circumstances which prevent the possibility of their being identified.

We are of opinion, that, for these reasons, the positive increase of this class of offenders has not been so great as is generally imagined. There can, however, be no question that juvenile delinquency does prevail to an alarming extent, and that the number of boys who crowd the prisons, and infest the streets, of the Metropolis, are such as fully to justify the strong public interest which the subject has excited, and urgently to call for the attention of His Majesty's Government. Of the numerous youthful prisoners who are confined either for trial at the Assizes, or Sessions, or convicted under sentences of those Courts, or summarily by virtue of the Malicious Trespass Act, the Larceny Act, the Vagrant Act, and other statutes, the official statistical Tables are only applicable to the classes which come under the cognizance of the Assizes and Sessions. We have, therefore, not the means of making any classification of offenders of all descriptions who become the inhabitants of prisons. On reference to the Criminal Tables of 1834, it appears that of 22,451, committed to take their trial at the Assizes and Sessions in England and Wales in that year, 9077, or about 40 per cent., did not exceed twenty-one years of age; and 2604, or 12 per cent., did not exceed sixteen years of age; that of 18,880 males committed for trial in the same year in England and Wales, 2236, or more than 12 per cent., did not exceed the age of sixteen years; and that of 22,451 (being the whole number of males and females committed), 6435, or about 29 per cent., were acquitted, or otherwise discharged without conviction. In estimating the guilt of these youthful prisoners, it will consequently be necessary to make some, though perhaps not quitea proportionate, allowance for acquittals and discharges. Taking this

this allowance at not more than one-fifth of the number, we shall have 1789 boys under sixteen, who were convicted and sentenced, the remaining 447 having been discharged after passing several months in gaol without any legal proof of guilt. The proportion of juvenile delinquents would appear from the tables to which we have referred, to be considerably greater in the Metropolis, and in the Manufacturing Districts, than in the Agricultural Counties. In London and Middlesex, of 3075 males committed for trial in 1834, 498, or about 17 per cent., and of 962 females so committed, 101, or about 10 per cent., were under the age of sixteen. In Lancashire, the proportion of boys under sixteen, was above 14 per cent., being 312 out of 2203, and of girls, about 14 per cent., or 74 out of 575; whilst in Devonshire the boys under sixteen, were not more than 8 per cent., and of girls 10 per cent. In Buckinghamshire, the proportion of boys under sixteen, was only about 6 per cent., and of 14 females committed in that county, there was not one under the age of sixteen.

These facts sufficiently indicate large towns as the soil in which the evil has taken the deepest root; and the Returns also show that juvenile offenders bear a far larger proportion in the case of larcenies and thefts than in that of any other class of offences. In the year 1834, 16,607 offenders were committed for crimes against property without violence, of whom 7,330, or 40 per cent., did not exceed twenty-one years, and 2,272, or 13½ per cent., did not exceed sixteen years. This number comprises 13,608 males, of whom 2,009, or more than 14 per cent., were boys under sixteen; and 2,999 females, of whom 263, or about 9 per cent., were girls under sixteen; whereas, of the 5,272 males and 572 females who are comprised in the other classes, there were only 227 boys, and 25 girls under sixteen; being, in the former case, a proportion of little more than four, and in the latter of five, per cent.

It is therefore an object of primary importance to apply a remedy for the correction of juvenile thieves in populous districts. Owing to the defect of statistical information, before alluded to, we are unable to adduce facts applicable to the whole mass of juvenile offenders; but in regard to London and Middlesex we have ascertained the following particulars of the boys under sixteen, who have entered the metropolitan prisons in the last three years:—

1.—NEW PRISON CLERKENWELL (for Offenders before Trial).

RETURN of PERSONS, aged Sixteen years and under, committed.

YEAR.	Committed to Newgate for Trial.	Committed to Clerkenwell Sessions for Trial, and Acquitted.	Committed to Clerkenwell Sessions for Trial, and Sentenced.	Summarily convicted and sent to House of Correction.	Discharged on examination for want of evidence or prosecution.	Discharged at Sessions for want of prosecution, Bills ignored, &c.	Discharged at expiration of time for which Sureties were required.	Bailed.	Total.
1833 - -	86	20	256	75	285	95	10	8	835
1834 - -	112	23	147	42	321	53	3	17	718
1835 - -	97	6	53	41	242	60	2	10	511
Total - -	295	49	456	158	848	208	15	35	2064
Deduct ¼ for probable proportion of Females.	73	12	114	39	214	52	2	9	515
Total Males -	222	37	342	119	634	156	13	26	1549

2.—GILTSPUR STREET (Common Gaol and House of Correction for City of London).

RETURN of BOYS, aged Sixteen and under, committed.

YEAR.	Committed to Newgate for Trial.	Summarily Convicted.	Committed to Bridewell.	Discharged on Examination.	TOTAL.
1833	43	3	56	108	210
1834	35	9	57	92	193
1835	32	12	78	111	233
Total	110	24	191	311	636

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3.—BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL (for Summary Committals by City Magistrates only).

RETURN of Boys, aged Sixteen years and under, committed.

YEAR.	Apprentices committed by the Chamberlain.	Other Committals.	TOTAL.	OBSERVATIONS.
1833	6	110	116	
1834	12	133	145	Of these, 47 were re-committals.
1835	11	163	174	Of these, 100 were re-committals.
Total	29	406	435	

4.—WESTMINSTER BRIDEWELL (Common Gaol and House of Correction for Westminster).

RETURN of Boys, aged Sixteen years and under, committed.

YEAR.	Convicted of Felonies.	Reputed Thieves.	Vagrants.	Convicted of Misdemeanors.	Stealing Plants and Fruit Trees.	Committed for Trial.	Committed for re-examination	TOTAL.
1833	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1834	41	22	96	42	1	61	65	328
1835	33	63	135	61	10	93	86	481
Total	74	85	231	103	11	154	151	809

5.—NEWGATE (Common Gaol).

RETURN of Boys, of Sixteen years of age and under, committed from London and Middlesex, excluding those from the other Counties within the Central Court.

Year.	Number.
1833 - - - -	214
1834 - - - -	280
1835 - - - -	319
Total -	813

6.—COLD BATH FIELDS (County House of Correction).

RETURN of Boys, of Sixteen years of age and under, committed.

YEAR.	Felonies.	Reputed Thieves and suspected Persons.	Vagrants.	Misdemeanors.	Stealing Plants, &c.	TOTAL.
1833	247	510	261	249	54	1321
1834	182	420	258	234	26	1120
1835	122	368	141	251	55	937
Total	551	1298	660	734	135	3378

These Returns, although their accuracy may be relied on, do not furnish the means of stating with precision the total number of boys imprisoned, on account of the difficulty which exists in distinguishing the transfers from one prison to another, and the absence of accounts of re-committals within the same year. We have endeavoured, however, to form an analysis to show the probable number, and give it as the nearest approximation which can be made to the truth.

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NUMBER of Boys, Sixteen Years of Age and under, who have entered the Metropolitan Prisons in the years 1833, 1834, 1835.

Prisons:		Number.
Clerkenwell		1,549
Gi'tspur Street		636
Bridewell	435	
Deduct included in Giltspur-street	191	
		244
Westminster, 1834 and 1835	809	
To supply the want of Return for 1833, say	300	
		1,109
Newgate	813	
Deduct included in Clerkenwell	222	
Ditto in Giltspur-street	110	
Ditto Westminster 154 *plus* 60 for 1833, *minus* one-half, supposed to be committed to Westminster Sessions	107	
	439	
		374
Cold Bath Fields	3,378	
Deduct included in Clerkenwell, as sentenced	342	
Deduct in ditto as summarily convicted	119	
Ditto included in Newgate as above	374	
	835	
		2,543
Total of three Years		6,455
Average of each of the three Years		2,151

Of the number of commitments in the last three years, viz., 6,455, 1,295, or about 1-5th, were committed for trial at the Old Bailey, Clerkenwell, and Westminster sessions, being an annual average of 432. The remaining 4-5ths, or 5,160, were summary commitments, being, on an average, 1,720 in each year.

From the actual number of offenders ought to be deducted the re-committals within the same year. But on this most important point we have very imperfect information. Referring, however, to the Accounts of the Westminster Bridewell, it appears, that of 215 boys, of sixteen and under, committed to that prison, in the half year between Midsummer and Christmas 1834, not less than 62 were re-committals; of whom 31 had been once before, seven twice, two three times, and 22 repeatedly, in confinement. These facts are sufficient to show that the general proportion of re-committals must be very considerable.

We do not deem it to be within the province of our duty to enter into an elaborate review of the primary causes of juvenile delinquency. An increased population must inevitably add to the number of criminals, and at seasons when the want of employment is severely felt, the inducements to theft are almost irresistible. A propensity to steal is one of the earliest vices of the young; and in no case, perhaps, are the evils of poverty more lamentably felt than in the inadequate means which parents among the lower classes of society possess of checking in their offspring the first indications of this criminal desire. The discovery of such a disposition in the superior walks of life is usually followed by the most anxious and unremitting endeavours to eradicate in the youthful breast a proneness to dishonesty; and even under all the favourable circumstances which education, wealth, and leisure afford, the evil is not unfrequently found most difficult to cure. But how greatly are those difficulties increased with parents who, however well disposed, are compelled to labour from morning to night for the support, and who have but little time to devote to the moral welfare, of their children.

If such be the circumstances under which the children of even the industrious poor occasionally become the inmates of a prison, much more frequent and fatal in their effects are the causes which tend to demoralize the offspring of the criminal and depraved. The poverty and ignorance, the misery and degradation, which mark the condition of many thousands of the lowest orders in this vast Metropolis,

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affect the character not more of the parent than of the child. Tutored from their infancy in crime, accustomed to imbibe their strongest impressions from the most profligate scenes, a youth is exposed to contamination from which it is almost too much to expect that any human being can escape uninjured. Ignorant of the duties of life, and unimpressed by moral and religious obligations, he yields at an early age to the vicious associations by which he is surrounded, and soon becomes initiated and confirmed in all the criminal habits of the juvenile depredator.

There is, however, another cause of the offences of youth, which most powerfully contributes to strengthen the vicious propensities which they derive from every other source. We refer to the corruption produced by imprisonment. It is painful to reflect that the remedy provided by law for the correction of the offender, should only tend to render him more criminal. Of many children whom we have seen in prison, we hesitate not to affirm, that absolute impunity would have been far less mischievous than the effects of their confinement. It is notorious with what delight experienced thieves endeavour to corrupt those who are but just entering upon a criminal career. The detail of exploits, the most successful modes of committing depredations, the disposal of plunder, the narrative of escapes, the phraseology of thieves; these subjects are in the highest degree alluring to the young offender, and are eagerly discussed, in order to enliven and dispel the weariness of imprisonment. The first entrance of a boy into prison is almost invariably accompanied with feelings of alarm. No advantage, however, is taken of this favourable state of mind to inculcate good impressions. The boy is thrown among veterans in guilt, by whom his fears are derided, his rising penitence subdued, and his vicious propensities cherished and inflamed. Here he finds able and willing instructors in the perpetration of crime, and the foundation of every virtuous feeling becomes gradually destroyed. He enters the prison a child in years, and not unfrequently also in crime; but he leaves it with a knowledge in the ways of wickedness, which it is scarcely possible that he could acquire in any other place.

That this description is not overcharged, some idea may be formed, from the following sketch of the manner in which boys are confined in the prisons of the Metropolis.

Boys for trial by the Metropolitan Central Court are committed to Newgate. Others, who have been sentenced to transportation by that Court, are also frequently detained in this prison for some weeks after conviction. The elder of the juvenile prisoners, as well before as after conviction, are confined with the men, and are required to conform in all respects to the same regulations. No greater facilities can be conceived for the corruption of youth than are to be found in this prison. Boys committed for their first offence, and those whose guilt is doubtful, have no means of avoiding the society of hardened and atrocious offenders. There is no restraint on conversation; and the youth is consequently, soon after his admission, initiated by the most skilful instructors in all the arts of fraud and villainy. It has been seen that by the regulations of this gaol, any person assuming relationship with a prisoner may visit the Untried on three days in the week. Boys may consequently have intercourse with their former associates, and with girls of the most abandoned habits. The younger of the boys are generally collected in two apartments, with a view to keep them apart from the men; but they are not in fact (as we have shown) completely separated, as the room over one of these apartments is occupied by convicts who are employed as workmen in various parts of the prison. There is a common staircase and a common yard, and thus the workmen have access to the boys. Instruction is given in reading, during part of the day; but, except at these intervals, there is no kind of employment, and the nature of the confinement is calculated altogether to counteract any benefit which might, under other circumstances, be derived from the School. There is no separation by day or by night, and as the selection of the boys is guided by their age, all descriptions, whether tried or convicted, and every variety of offenders, are herded together. At the commencement of the last Session, twenty-four boys were in these apartments. Of this number, seven had been committed for robbing their masters, one for purloining from his father, and another from his aunt. One boy was charged with taking an article from a shop door, and another with stealing from

from a Yard. These lads were in close association, by day and night, with six pickpockets and three other boys, charged with stealing from a shop and dwelling-houses. Of the twenty-four, nine had been before (one of them four times) in confinement.

The prison in Giltspur Street is a Gaol, House of Correction, and Watch House. To this place are often committed boys before they have been taken to a Magistrate; others remanded for examination; others for trial; others convicted by sentences of the Central Court; others summarily convicted; and others apprehended at all hours of the day and night, for being disorderly in the streets. The prison is, in a great measure, an asylum for the houseless; and its wards and yards exhibit at all times a most disgusting accumulation of crime and destitution. The contracted space and crowded state of the Giltspur Street Compter render any approach to separation quite impracticable. The number of boys who are committed to this prison for being found abroad at night, or for other acts of vagrancy, is very considerable. As it is not possible to confine them apart from others, they are constantly placed in contact with notorious and hardened thieves. On a late visit we found several cases of this description: one, a sailor boy, who, having been shipwrecked, had been committed to the prison as a place of refuge, until a vessel could be provided for him. This boy was in a ward with twelve men, some of whom had been remanded on charges of felony and embezzlement, and others convicted of various felonies and misdemeanors. And yet, objectionable as was this association for a boy simply destitute, and who had not been charged with any crime, there was no other part of the prison in which he could have been placed, with less danger to his morals. In the Vagrant Yard were several lads, objects of great destitution, in the closest intercourse with others who were notorious offenders.

Juvenile offenders, convicted summarily by the City Magistrates, are usually committed to the Bridewell Hospital, the discipline of which is in no respect calculated to deter or reclaim. The boys are employed at stated periods on a treadwheel, but in passages so dark as to preclude in a great measure the power of inspection. During certain intervals of the day, the wheels are stopped; and on those occasions the prisoners are in entire idleness. Of the effects of imprisonment in this place some idea may be formed from the fact that of 174 boys committed in 1835,—100 had been before in confinement in this prison.

A considerable number of young persons, committed for re-examination, or for trial at the Central Court, or the Middlesex Sessions, are confined in the New Prison, Clerkenwell. Here it is hardly possible for a boy to remain a day without injury to his morals. Of 511 boys committed to this prison in the last year, not less than 302 were discharged on re-examination. They were all necessarily confined with others committed for trial, many of whom were known to be abandoned characters. The frequency with which boys are remanded, and the long time which elapses between the days of their examination, occasion in some cases so much delay, before a final commitment, that the advantage of being tried at the approaching Sessions is often lost, and the boy has to wait a further period of three weeks for the recurrence of another Session.

At this prison, two small rooms and a yard are appropriated to young persons. This separation from the men is productive of but little advantage, as all descriptions of youth are placed together. There were lately twenty-two boys in confinement, charged with the following offences: several had been frequently before in confinement:—

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Juvenile Depredators.

The following is an enumeration of their Offences.

	Age.	Offence.	
L. C. M.	16	robbing his master	for examination, never before in prison
J. L.	14	housebreaking	
Y. B.	14	stealing shoes	ditto once before in custody
F. H.	13	ditto	ditto twice ditto
T. N.	13	ditto	ditto twice ditto
J. S.	16	robbing his master	ditto never before in custody
J. T.	14	housebreaking	
C. B.	15	stealing a book, value 1 *s.*	ditto ditto
J. W.	13	uttering counterfeit coin	ditto repeatedly in custody
H. J.	16	stealing a piece of pork valued at 1 *s.* 6*d.*	ditto never before in custody
J. W.	14	robbing his master	ditto ditto
W. G.	14	stealing wearing apparel	ditto repeatedly in custody
J. B.	16	stealing three suits of clothes	ditto repeatedly in prison
H. F.	16	stealing a pair of scales, value 5 *s.*	ditto never before in ditto
T. A.	16	uttering counterfeit coin	ditto ditto
J. T.	16	robbing his master	ditto ditto
J. K.	14	attempt at housebreaking	ditto ditto
J. R.	13	stealing a dog's collar	
A. C.	16	uttering counterfeit coin	ditto once before in prison
R. P.	10	ditto	ditto twice ditto
J. E.	16	creating a disturbance, with felonious intent	
J. B.	16	stealing clothes	ditto repeatedly in prison

The Juvenile Offenders of the County of Middlesex who have been sentenced by the Central Court, or at the Sessions, to periods of imprisonment, together with Boys summarily convicted in the county, are confined in the House of Correction at Coldbath Fields. The Boys are generally placed with the Men, and are employed either on the Treadwheel, or in picking Oakum. It will be observed by the statement already given, that of 937 boys, not exceeding sixteen years of age, confined in this prison in 1835, 368 were committed as reputed thieves. We are ready to admit that great vigilance is exercised by the officers of the prison in order to enforce silence; and that, consequently, the boys have not the same opportunities for mutual corruption which prevail in most other prisons. In this alone, however, consists the comparative advantage of imprisonment in Coldbath Fields. Conversation may be restrained, but ample opportunities occur for making the prisoners known to each other. Their names are daily called over, and they soon become as well acquainted with the offences, as with the countenances, of each other. That communications do exist, we have been assured by those who have been in confinement. Signs are interchanged immediately on admission, and the prisoner is constantly on the watch for the means of making more intelligible communications. But if these opportunities of intercourse did not exist, the simple fact of boys being subjected to recognition on their discharge, and of their being habituated to the ordinary routine of prison regulations, would render imprisonment in this House of Correction extremely unfavourable to the future reformation of its juvenile prisoners. Firmly as we are convinced of the unsoundness of what is called the Silent System in regard to men, we are even more strongly convinced of its inefficacy as a salutary punishment for boys. Its advantages are altogether of a negative and contingent character; on the other hand, the evils of the system are numerous. It imposes unnatural restraint on the elasticity of youth. It presents a constant temptation to disobedience, while the frequency of punishment necessarily excites resentment. It therefore keeps alive a feeling of irritation, instead of encouraging that resignation to the sentence of the law, which is the first step towards amendment. Under such circumstances, the thoughts of the prisoner cannot be employed on subjects calculated to promote his moral welfare, but are perpetually directed to the means by which he can escape the observation of those placed over him. In whatever degree the intercourse may be limited during confinement, the advantages of that restriction are thus counteracted by the personal association of the prisoners—an intercourse which on their discharge ripens into acquaintanceship, and leads to connexions injurious in themselves, and ruinous in their results.

These remarks apply also to the Westminster Bridewell, in which prison the discipline enforced on the convicted is similar to that of the House of Correction in Coldbath Fields. Being, however, a Gaol as well as a House of Correction, boys apprehended

apprehended in Westminster, and committed for trial, by the Central Court, and Westminster Sessions, are also confined there. The frequency with which the same boys return to this prison is a lamentable proof of the inefficient character of the punishment inflicted on them. The numerous gangs of young thieves in the vicinity of this prison, are well acquainted with the day on which any one of their associates is to be liberated, and it is common for his companions to meet him at the prison gate, in order to proceed forthwith to the renewal of depredations.

The contaminating associations to which juvenile offenders are subjected in the London prisons, and the short periods for which they are generally committed, are doubtless sufficient to discourage the exertions of even the most earnest of those, whose duty it more especially is, to attend to the moral welfare of these boys: on these grounds, alone, are we able to account for the fact, which we feel compelled to state, that proper advantage is not, in our opinion, taken even of such opportunities as do exist in these prisons for promoting the religious improvement of criminal youth. In some instances a convict is employed in teaching the Catechism to the boys; but the duties of the Chaplain are invariably confined to the performance of Divine Worship, and, in some prisons, to catechetical examinations at the time of public service. In no single case, however, have we found that a Chaplain has formed a select class, and personally superintended it, or been in the habit of taking boys individually apart for private admonition and instruction. This remark is strictly applicable to all the prisons; but to none more so than to that which is the best regulated, viz. the House of Correction in Cold Bath Fields, to which boys are sentenced for periods sufficiently long to admit of their being systematically instructed in the doctrines and duties of Christianity. Highly as we value the importance of the public services of religion, we cannot but lament that any opportunities should be neglected for subsequently strengthening in private, the impressions which these services are calculated to impart, and of communicating instruction in a way which experience has shown to be well calculated to engage the attention, and reach the heart.

We have no desire that any violator of the law should escape punishment, nor would we endeavour to excite an undue degree of sympathy for any class of offenders; but if the salutary correction and moral reformation of the guilty be among the first duties of social government, we submit that there never was an occasion in which a thorough change was more urgently required, than in all that relates to the imprisonment of juvenile offenders.

Impressed with the disadvantages which must in some measure always attend the confinement of young persons in ordinary prisons, we respectfully suggest that every measure should be adopted, consistently with what is due to public justice, to prevent the commitment of a boy to gaol. Numbers of juvenile offenders whom it is now the practice to send to prison, in order that they may await their trial, ought not, in our opinion, to be sent thither. This evil, we feel assured, might in many cases be avoided by extending the practice of taking bail.

The statute (7 Geo. 4, cap. 64) is understood to limit the power of Justices in the acceptance of bail to cases of felony, in which there shall not be, in their opinion, a strong presumption of the guilt of the party. But if either the statute were to be more liberally interpreted, or the law altered so as to give the Justices a free discretion in admitting to bail, without reference to presumption of guilt, the parents or employers of a boy would doubtless frequently offer themselves as sureties, and might thus rescue him from the degradation of a commitment, and the ruinous consequences of imprisonment. Such an alteration would, we believe, be consistent with the principle of the ancient custom of Frankpledge, and of several early statutes not now in force.

But, to whatever extent the practice of taking bail for young persons may be enlarged, there will always be a considerable number whose commitment is unavoidable; and as imprisonment before trial is generally more fatal than after conviction to the morals of a youth, the previous imprisonment should obviously be as short as possible. In the Metropolitan district, within the jurisdiction of the Central Court, the Sessions occur monthly; but, with the exception of a few counties, in which the practice of holding intermediate Sessions has lately been adopted, a boy charged with an offence, however trifling, is often condemned to suffer between two and three months' imprisonment before he can take his trial at the Sessions, and of

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double that period, if he be tried at the Assizes. Whe nthe fact is duly considered, that nearly one-third of the whole number of persons committed are ultimately either acquitted, or discharged for want of prosecution, it must be conceded that these evils are far from imaginary, and affect, as we have shown, several thousands, a large proportion of whom are youths.

The truth of these remarks may be generally illustrated by reference to the Criminal Calendars throughout the country; from one of which, containing by no means cases of an extreme character, we have made the following extract:*

——	Age.	Offence.	——	——
1 R. L.	16	stealing a quantity of suet, the property of his master.	- - in prison before the commencement of the session for 71 days.	- - sentenced to hard labour for 2 years.
2 T. M.	16	- ditto a pair of list shoes, the property of his master.	- ditto 65 days -	- ditto 14 days.
3 T. E.	15	- ditto a pair of stockings -	- ditto 58 ditto - -	transported for 7 years, having been formerly committed.
4 S. S.	16	- ditto a pair of boots - -	- ditto 57 ditto - -	sentenced to be imprisoned one year.
5 W. B.	12	- ditto a cotton gown - -	- ditto 54 ditto -	- ditto.
6 W. N.	15	- ditto a coat, hat, and a pair of trousers.	- ditto 55 ditto -	not a true bill.
7 J. B.	16	- ditto two fowls - - -	- ditto 51 ditto -	not guilty.
8 J. J. 9 W. S.	15 15	- ditto a pair of mud-boots -	- ditto 42 ditto -	transported for 7 years.
10 J. B.	16	- ditto 2 *l.* 4 *s.* 2 *d.* and certain metal weights.	- ditto 28 ditto -	to be imprisoned for 3 months.
11 T. C.	16	- ditto a pair of trousers -	- ditto 25 ditto -	- ditto 2 years.
12 E. M.	15	- ditto several silk handkerchiefs	- ditto 8 ditto - -	not a true bill.

The injustice of confining a boy, innocent, perhaps, of the crime imputed to him, or guilty of some trifling offence, would be sufficiently apparent, were he protected, in this interval, from the pernicious evils of prison association; but how greatly is the hardship of his situation aggravated by being obliged during this period to hold constant intercourse with the guilty and depraved. If innocent, he is placed in a situation the best calculated to corrupt; and if guilty, he cannot fail to become still further vitiated and hardened. To avert these consequences, not a day should be lost in bringing a boy accused of crime, to trial. In the case of the more serious offences, which require that the party should appear at the Assizes, the remedy is more difficult; but we submit that the greater number of criminal charges on which these boys are committed, are of a description that ought to be instantly disposed of.

To point out a tribunal which would be wholly free from objection, for the summary cognizance of such offences, is a task by no means unattended with difficulty; but both the nature of the charges, and a recurrence to the constitution of the old hundred and manor Courts, in which justice was summarily dispensed on the spot, induces us to think that there are no insuperable objections to the establishment of such a tribunal. We, therefore, venture to submit to your Lordship the following, as a plan which we conceive to be calculated to effect the important objects in view; with a full conviction that any change from the present system would not only increase the efficiency of the law, but prevent it from becoming the instrument of lasting contamination, and at the same time extend a parental arm to rescue youthful folly from the gulf of confirmed depravity.

We are of opinion that the offences in question might be summarily disposed of by two Justices in Petty Sessions. These Sessions are held weekly in most parts of the country. The Justices have already very extensive powers of summary conviction under the Larceny Act, 7 and 8 Geo. 4, cap. 29,—the Malicious Trespass Act, 7 and 8 Geo. 4, cap. 30,—the Act for consolidating offences against the person, 9 Geo. 4, cap. 31,—the Revenue Acts,—the Metropolis Police Acts,—and other statutes. By the first mentioned Act they may dispose summarily by fine and imprisonment, and in some cases whipping, of the following offences, viz.: stealing from wrecks, stealing deer, destroying rabbits and hares in warrens, stealing dogs and tame animals, killing pigeons, taking fish, stealing shrubs of 1 *s.* value

* Vide Criminal Calendar.

value (for 1st and 2nd offences), stealing rails and fences, having stolen wood in possession, stealing fruit in gardens (for 1st offence), and stealing vegetables not in gardens. By the Malicious Trespass Act the Justices may in like manner dispose of the following offences; destroying shrubs of 1 *s.* value (for 1st and 2nd offences), destroying fruit in gardens (1st offence), destroying vegetable productions not in gardens, destroying fences, and other petty trespasses on real or personal property, not enumerated. The 9th Geo. 4, cap. 31, gives power to Justices to fine for common assaults to the amount of 5 *l.*, and to imprison for two months in default of payment, with a provision that aggravated cases may be reserved for the ordinary course of law. The two first mentioned Acts give an Appeal to the Sessions, against convictions where the penalty exceeds 5 *l.*, or where the sentence of imprisonment exceeds one month, or in case the conviction takes place before one Justice only; and the Appellant must either remain in custody until the Sessions, or give bail with two sureties to prosecute the appeal, and answer the costs. The Justices are required to transmit the conviction to the next Sessions as a record of the offence. We conceive that the objectionable part of these enactments is the right to appeal; as litigation and expense often ensue, and an offender not finding bail is on these occasions detained in a prison until the recurrence of the Sessions.

We propose that in the case of young persons, not exceeding the age of sixteen, the following offences, not now summarily cognizable, should be tried by Justices in Petty Sessions:—

CLASSES. Taken from the Official Criminal Tables, 1834.	Number committed under 16, in 1834.	
	Males.	Females.
From Class No. 1, viz. Offences against the person:		
Assaults	17	2
Ditto on peace officers	8	—
From Class No. 2, viz. Offences against property, with violence:		
Robbery	7	—
Assault with intent to rob	1	—
From Class No. 3, viz. Offences against property, without violence (including all Larcenies):		
The whole	2,009	343
From Class No. 4, Malicious offences against property:		
None proposed to be included		
From Class No. 5, Forgery and offences against the currency:		
The whole	13	9
From Class No. 6, Miscellaneous, Riots, &c.:		
The whole	30	1
Total	2,085	355

This Table comprehends the whole of the offenders in England and Wales, under sixteen, with the exception of 191 boys and 13 girls, who were charged in the year 1834 with murder, manslaughter, burglary, arson, malicious injury to crops and cattle, and other crimes of a grave nature. Upon these higher classes of criminals we would let the law take its present course, giving the Magistrates more extensive powers in taking bail; but as to other juvenile offenders, we cannot foresee any inconvenience in leaving them to the cognizance of the Petty Sessions. We have proposed to include assaults and robberies, and also offences against the currency. Should this be regarded as going too far, the class No. 3, alone, consisting principally of larcenies, or even so much of that class as applies to articles stolen above a limited value, might be selected for the operation of the new tribunal. But we would respectfully submit to your Lordship, that to render such a new tribunal efficient for the objects we have in view, its scope should be as comprehensive as circumstances will admit.

To obviate any apprehensions which might be entertained from thus increasing the power of Justices of the Peace, we propose that the trial should be by a Jury of five members, over whom two Justices should preside. The Juries should be summoned from the list of Petty Jurymen for the Assizes and Sessions, by the Clerk to the Justices, or Constable, who should, from time to time, be furnished with copies of the Jury list. If the Jurymen of these Petty Sessions were proportionately relieved from their duties at the Assizes and Quarter Sessions, they would not be likely to consider this new demand upon their time as either irksome or unreasonable.

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In the trial of these boys, the character of the Magistracy, the Jury, and the publicity of the Court, would be safe guarantees for the administration of justice; the interests of which would be still further secured, if the Magistrates were required immediately, and without waiting for the next Sessions, to transmit the conviction (setting forth the whole of the evidence) to the Clerk of the Peace, who should be directed to furnish a copy to any person, on payment of a reasonable charge. In the possible event, therefore, of any violation of justice, the circumstances might be made public, or submitted to the consideration of the Secretary of State. A sentence from such a tribunal, sitting on the spot where the offence was committed, and the certainty and promptitude with which punishment must follow crime, would be highly exemplary in its effects. The expenses incurred by prosecutions, and the attendance of witnesses at the Assizes and Sessions, would also be avoided. The new tribunal should have a discretionary power of punishment by whipping, as well as by imprisonment*.

Should such a summary tribunal be instituted, we apprehend that some modifications of the provisions of the Malicious Trespass and Larceny Acts, as well as of the other Acts which authorize summary convictions before Justices only, would be desirable. The jurisdiction given by those Acts should be transferred to the new Tribunal, in order that offenders of this class should have the same benefit of a jury, as it is proposed to give to juvenile offenders. The rules in regard to Appeals, and the publicity of convictions, should also be the same in both cases.

It may be said that the mode of punishment should be regulated rather by the *corpus delicti*,—the substance of the offence,—than by the age of the offender. But, in a moral sense, Age ought surely to be regarded in fixing the measure of turpitude. Nor is there any occasion for the *corpus delicti* being changed in law. All that is proposed is, to transfer the jurisdiction to the Petty Sessions, with some further discretionary powers to the Justices in regard to the sentences of those who are mere children. Without entering into more details, we will only add that our experience leads us to believe that a legislative measure, to the effect suggested, would not only be well received by the Magistracy, but be zealously carried by them into effect. Upon their cordial and discreet co-operation, much of its success must, of course, depend; and that success could not but gradually raise the standard of morality among the children, and consequently contribute to advance the highest interests, of the labouring classes in general.

In considering the arrangements which should be made for the imprisonment of boys, we must observe that the circumstances connected with the situation of the juvenile depredator in the Metropolis, and in the country, are so widely different as to call for the application of distinct remedies. In the country, with the exception of the most populous manufacturing districts, the numbers of these offenders are comparatively small, and scattered over so considerable a space, as to render it impracticable to collect a large number in any place to be exclusively appropriated for their confinement. But in London the numbers remanded for examination, committed for trial, summarily convicted, or sentenced by the Courts, are so considerable, that they are alone sufficient to occupy a prison. When we reflect on the difficulty which exists in any ordinary gaol, in keeping boys individually apart, and the certain mischief which results from confining them either together, or with men, we feel deeply convinced of the great importance of no longer committing boys of any description to the prisons of the Metropolis. We are extremely unwilling to offer any suggestion which involves the necessity of incurring expense, but we know of no other way of averting the evils which at present arise from the imprisonment of boys in the Metropolis, than the establishment of a separate prison, to be exclusively appropriated to their correction and reform. This prison should, in our opinion, consist of two parts: a house of detention for boys committed for re-examination, and also for trial; and a House of Correction for boys of all descriptions sentenced to periods of imprisonment not exceeding twelve months. We would suggest that all boys charged with, or convicted of, offences in the district comprehended by the Central

* If, after a fair trial of the new Tribunal, it were found to answer for juvenile offenders, and the class of petty delinquents who are already subject to summary conviction, its jurisdiction might be still further extended, so as to embrace a large proportion of larcenies and offences against property, unaccompanied by aggravating circumstances. This would, however, be matter for future consideration, and dependent upon the result of the measure within the more limited sphere which we have at present, after mature consideration, felt it to be our duty to suggest.

Central Court should be committed to this prison. The superintendence would be a matter for your Lordship's consideration. Perhaps it might be vested in a Committee to be selected from the Magistrates under whose concurrent jurisdiction the prison would be established.

We cannot too highly estimate the advantages which the interests of justice would derive from this measure, and the blessings which such a prison would be calculated to confer on the criminal youth of the Metropolis. The boy committed on suspicion only, or the apprentice charged with some trifling fraud, or petty depredation, would be protected from the evils of prison association. Numbers might be arrested in their earliest steps in crime, who are now doomed by imprisonment to certain and irretrievable ruin. Those whose career in guilt has been but short might be restored to reputable parents, and even yet be rendered useful members of society; and even the hardened and depraved, while they would no longer be able to contaminate others, would enjoy those advantages which the most approved system of prison discipline presents for the correction of the guilty, and for guiding them into the paths of religion and virtue.

In considering the provision which it is desirable should be made for the imprisonment of boys *in the country*, charged with or convicted of criminal offences, we are of opinion that attention should be directed to the confinement of the following classes:—

1. Boys charged with the minor offences, who may be committed to take their trial at a Petty Session.
2. Boys charged with offences of the highest class, who will be tried at the Assizes or Quarter Sessions.
3. Boys sentenced to imprisonment, whether summarily or otherwise, for periods of twelve months and under.
4. Boys sentenced to be transported.
5. Boys sentenced for periods of upwards of twelve months.

The boys comprised in the first class are generally of more decent habits, and belonging to more reputable connexions, than those of other descriptions of juvenile depredators. The crimes of which they are accused are often of the most frivolous character, for which personal chastisement would often form the most appropriate punishment. It is very desirable to respect the good feelings, and preserve as much as possible the reputation, of this description of boys. But if even during confinement they could be protected from contamination, the mere circumstance of their committal to a prison could not fail essentially to injure them, and affix on their characters a stigma never to be removed. To send these boys before trial to an ordinary gaol, would be to defeat the important objects of the summary tribunal. The proximity of that court, the frequency of its sessions, and the distance, in most cases, of the county prisons, would render it as inconvenient as it would be unnecessary to remove the boy before trial from the district in which he resides. It may be said that in the interval between his apprehension and trial, he might be confined in the cage, or lock-up house, of the neighbourhood. But to this arrangement there are serious objections. These places are often uninhabited by any officer, and are for the most part in a very wretched state. To confine a boy in them for a period, however short, would be to demoralize his character, expose his feelings, and perpetuate his disgrace, in the very quarter in which it is most desirable that he should recover his station. We feel assured that in cases in which bail could not be safely taken, the interests of justice, as well as of humanity, would be best consulted by arrangements for the detention of the boy on the spot, in a secure and unobjectionable place of confinement, for the few days only which could elapse before the occurrence of the Petty Sessions. The attainment of this object is not without its difficulties. Considering the extreme youth of the party—frequently a mere child—the light character of the offence with which he is charged, the small inducements to effect an escape, and the interest of the parents to prevent it, we submit whether temporary provision could not be made by Magistrates, for the separate confinement of this class of boys, in the custody of a constable, or other person in whom confidence could be placed. The accommodation required would be but limited, and the expense need not fall on the local, but might be defrayed by the county funds. The county would be relieved by an arrangement which would prevent the cost of conveying an acquitted boy to prison, and which would besides materially reduce the expense now incurred for the support of this class of depredators before trial.

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With regard to boys charged with the higher offences, and who must take their trial at the Assizes, or Quarter Sessions, we fear that there is no alternative but to commit them, as at present, to the county prisons. The necessity for detention before trial is, under any circumstances, a matter to be deplored; but when the period of this imprisonment becomes of considerable duration, as is frequently the case in most parts of the country, where the Sessions occur but quarterly, and the Assizes twice in a year, the serious nature of the evil cannot be too deeply felt. In proportion, however, to the length of the period before trial, is the importance of the prison discipline to be enforced. Strongly as we feel it our duty to advocate the individual separation of untried prisoners generally, we consider that every argument in its favour is strengthened when applied to boys. We would, however, suggest that care should be taken to mitigate the seclusion by the offer of light employment, by communicating instruction, by the visits of friends, under proper restrictions, and by frequent intercourse with the officers of the prison. We do not advocate this individual separation as a punishment, but solely as a protection. We do not affect to deny that the long intervals before trial, in the case of youth, may impart to separate confinement, a character of harshness. In fact, to impose any discipline upon the untried, has, at first sight, the appearance of severity, and even of injustice; but between separation and contamination there is no alternative: the evil really consists in the necessity of imprisoning any unconvicted person, and in the lengthened period of detention before trial. This evil, however, which must at present in many cases be unavoidable, will continue to be of serious magnitude until the institution of more frequent gaol deliveries, or the practice of taking bail be extended. The immediate question, however, for consideration is, in what manner such imprisonment can be rendered least prejudicial to those who are the subjects of it. We are satisfied that the plan of individual separation before trial, is that only by which the pollutions of a gaol are to be avoided; and when we take into account the cases of innocent persons, and those of good character and decent habits, who are thus relieved from the outrage which their feelings must endure under any other system, it will be found that the aggregate of even temporary pain is by no means increased. A system of seclusion, modified in the way which we have suggested, although doubtless for a time felt by young persons as a restraint, would confer upon all a lasting benefit; while, in the case of those who are most deserving of consideration, it would be found no less satisfactory in its immediate operation, than salutary in its ultimate effects.

Of the convicted, the first class to which we beg to draw your Lordship's attention, are boys sentenced for short periods. These offenders are very numerous: they are mostly convicted under the Vagrant and other Acts, the penalties of which do not exceed imprisonment for three months. A large proportion are committed to hard labour for perhaps a month, having been convicted of begging, &c. and are committed as "idle and disorderly," and as "reputed thieves." No sooner discharged from prison than again in custody, they form a class whom destitution, vagrant habits, and vicious inclinations, almost irresistibly drive to petty depredations. These boys are unquestionably legitimate objects for a House of Correction; but the short sentences passed upon them render it impossible that they should derive much benefit from any system of gaol discipline. We do not consider it necessary to subject boys of any description to a rigorous plan of individual separation for any lengthened period; but while short periods of commitment continue to be the practice, having regard to the weak impression which the discipline of even the best Houses of Correction produces on these young persons, and the frequency of their re-committals, we are induced, in the strongest manner, to recommend separation as the only means of preventing mutual contamination. In considering the course to be pursued with this class of prisoners, there are not the same difficulties as those to which we have alluded in the case of the Untried. In the present instance imprisonment is intended as a punishment, and the only question is, in what way that imprisonment can be best conducted with a view to deter and reform. It appears to us that a system of seclusion, in a less mitigated form than that before suggested, is best adapted to promote these objects. Although we are by no means sanguine as to the success of this, or any other system of prison discipline, which can only be enforced for short periods, we are satisfied that the one recommended can have no counter tendency. Indeed a system of seclusion is the only one of which it can be said that it may succeed in attaining its objects, and cannot possibly frustrate them; that if it does not establish good principles, it at least contributes nothing to check their

their growth; that if it does not restore the prisoner an honest member of society, it cannot impede his return to a respectable course of life, by introducing him to acquaintance whom he would afterwards vainly attempt to shun, and of whose baneful influence, in spite of his best endeavours, he too often becomes the victim. We beg, however, to suggest that if, on a repetition of an offence, these boys were sentenced to longer periods of imprisonment than they now are, such of them as had been subjected without effect to the milder punishment, might then experience the beneficial restraints of a sound system of prison discipline; and this without any danger of confounding all degrees of juvenile delinquency by too great an assimilation of punishment, or of sanctioning the belief that the magnitude of the offence has not been mainly regarded in fixing the proportionate penalty.

We apprehend the occurrence of but little difficulty in the suitable disposal of the boys composing the fourth class, viz. those sentenced to be transported. It has been the practice to confine such of these boys as are detained in this country, on board a vessel fitted up for the purpose. The impracticability of establishing a beneficial system of discipline on board a prison-ship, has subjected these vessels to most of the evils prevalent in ordinary gaols. We, therefore, rejoice to learn that it is the determination of His Majesty's Government to discontinue this mode of imprisonment for boys, and to establish instead a prison for the correction and reform of juvenile offenders. Such a prison has long been required. To combine the advantages of a school with the restraints of a place of confinement, to wean the delinquent from his criminal propensities, inculcate moral principles and religious impressions, and instruction in those branches of handicraft labour which may contribute to his maintenance, and enable him hereafter to earn his subsistence, are the great objects to which, it is trusted, the discipline of this prison will be mainly directed.

The success of such a measure in checking the advancement of crime cannot be doubted. The benefits resulting from the "Refuge for the Destitute" affords satisfactory proof that there are few, even among the most depraved, whom kindness will not soften, and judicious discipline subdue. What has been done in this Institution amidst many disadvantages may be effected with greater facility in a Prison, where the authority of the law can be exercised to enforce personal detention, and the observance of the rules. We feel the more happy to allude to the success of this establishment, in reclaiming the youthful character, inasmuch as the difficulties which are stated to be felt in managing juvenile offenders, in ordinary prisons, have been in a great measure surmounted in this excellent Institution.

We would, however, suggest that the advantages of the proposed Reformatory for Boys should not be confined to those offenders only who are sentenced to transportation, but that a distinct part of the prison should be allotted to boys composing the 5th class, who are sentenced by the Assizes and Quarter Sessions throughout the kingdom to periods of imprisonment exceeding twelve months. The transfer of all boys of this description to such a prison, immediately after conviction, would be a great relief to the County Gaols and Houses of Correction: but as the measure would throw upon the country at large an expense which is now defrayed by the respective counties, we presume that some engagement will be necessary on the part of the counties, for proportionately reimbursing the Government for the expense of supporting all who might be in this manner temporarily disposed of. These boys could not at the expiration of their sentences be compelled to go abroad; but, destitute as many of them are, they would readily accept of any offer to convey them to a British Settlement; and we consider it highly important that they should receive every proper encouragement to emigrate. As, however, cases will of course occur in which boys of this class will prefer to remain at home, we submit whether it would not be desirable that, on sending a boy to this Reformatory, each county should undertake to defray the expense, in addition to that of his maintenance, of returning him to his friends, or of conveying him to his parish, at the period of his discharge.

Although the destitute condition of many juvenile depredators gives them strong claims on the public commiseration, it is important that care be taken lest, in bestowing relief, advantages should be extended to them which are superior to those enjoyed by the children of the poor at large. A Refuge for the indiscriminate admission of destitute youth would tend not to the diminution, but to the increase, of the criminal population. To establish an institution for the gratuitous

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instruction, clothing, and education, of all destitute young persons, would be to afford to indigent parents the strongest inducement to abandon their children. For these reasons we consider it to be of great importance that the House of Correction in the Metropolis, the necessity for which we have taken the liberty to suggest, as well as the proposed General Reformatory, should be stern in its aspect, and penal in its character. So far from affording any encouragement to the vicious and depraved, these prisons should inspire the dread not only of juvenile offenders, but also of all with whom they are connected. As one method of effecting this object, we earnestly recommend that during the confinement of a boy, all personal intercourse with his friends shall cease.

Among the obstacles to the reformation of criminal youth, one of the most formidable is that of finding suitable employment for those, who, at the expiration of their sentences, have no means of support.

Whatever measures may be adopted for the benefit of the juvenile offender, they must in a general sense be inefficacious, unless some arrangements be made by which the destitute may, on their liberation, be placed in a situation in which they can earn an honest subsistence. The law provides for the boy, who is simply friendless and deserted, an asylum where, by proper arrangements, his moral improvement may be promoted, and his vagrant habits reclaimed. There is nothing peculiar in his situation which should prevent him from obtaining, or the parish on whom he has a claim from procuring for him, employment. But it is far different with the criminal youth. Bereft of character, as well as of friends, he has no resource but to recur to his former habits, and is thus driven for support to the renewal of depredations.

Experience has shown that this difficulty is of a character too formidable to be overcome by any measures for the settlement of Criminal Youth in this country. Happily, however, the relief which the parent country cannot afford, her colonies supply. The demand for labour in many of these colonies is boundless; and we know of no way in which provision can be so effectually made for this class of young persons, as by encouraging the emigration of those whose offences do not justify banishment, and of rendering that banishment compulsory on the worst classes of juvenile convicts. Such a measure, extensively pursued, would be most beneficial to the colony, the individual, and the mother country. We therefore consider it of importance, even in regard to minor offenders, that in the London House of Correction and in the General Reformatory, the boys should be instructed in a manner the best calculated to render them efficient labourers in the colonies to which they may be sent. Arrangements might be made, under the direction of the Colonial Governments, for receiving them on their arrival, and for providing them with appropriate situations either as apprentices, or otherwise. In the Canadas, and at the Cape, many lads of this description, sent out by the "Refuge for the Destitute" have readily found employment; and we submit that what this institution has desultorily effected, on a small scale, might, with the aid of the Colonial Governments, be extended to youthful offenders generally, with the best effects.

It is important, however, in every respect, not to confound emigration with banishment. The one should be regarded as a preventive, the other a punishment for crime. It will therefore be necessary to establish a broad distinction in the treatment of the emigrant, and the transport-boy. This distinction may consist in the selection of the colony to which they are sent, their treatment on their arrival, the terms and period of their apprenticeship, and in the prospective advantage to be enjoyed at its expiration.

But much of the success of either the emigration, or banishment, of youth, will be dependent upon the colony selected for the purpose. Hitherto, boys have been transported, in common with other offenders, exclusively, to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. We should carefully abstain from offering an opinion on this subject, were it not inseparably connected with the inquiry to which your Lordship has directed our attention; but, under these circumstances, we cannot refrain from expressing our conviction that the continuance of this system in regard to boys is open to the most serious objections. Whatever may be in general the deterring effects of transportation on the minds of the criminal population at large, we feel satisfied that in no description of persons does it inspire less dread than in the case of the juvenile depredator. Buoyed with the spirits, and animated by the hopes of youth, he is seldom depressed by the thought of leaving his native land; and he knows so little of the servitude

servitude which awaits him, that his prospects are altogether unclouded by fear. The restraints of labour, in a well regulated prison (such as that to which we propose he should in future be committed), are infinitely more calculated to correct and deter, than any impression which he at present derives from the idea of transportation. But it is not only because it fails to inspire terror, that we consider it inapplicable to the juvenile offender: it is still more objectionable for its demoralizing effects. The great distance of these settlements renders it necessary, in order to avoid expense, that the convicts should be transported thither in large numbers. The construction of a vessel does not admit of any degree of personal separation. These circumstances, together with the length of the passage, usually a period of five months, during which the prisoners are in entire idleness, renders the voyage, in a moral point of view, highly detrimental. Were these the only evils of transportation, they would, in our opinion, call for a reconsideration of the policy of continuing it, at least in regard to youthful offenders. On their arrival, however, in the colony, they are placed under circumstances which cannot fail to perpetuate the injury received on the voyage, and to counteract every effort that may have been made for their moral welfare in this country. Transferred to a settler in the interior, the boys are destined for years to be the constant associates of the most abandoned convicts. There is little, if any, security for attention to their moral and best interests. The observances of religion may or may not be regarded: all, in fact, connected with their welfare, depends on the character and disposition of the master with whom they may happen to be placed.

We do not undervalue the benefits which a system of transportation affords, in providing an outlet for our convict population; but great as is this advantage, it is, in our opinion, too dearly purchased by the demoralization of the juvenile offender. Of little avail will be any exertions in this country for the reformation of criminal youth, if, at the expiration of their imprisonment, they are to be subjected for months to the pollutions of a convict ship, and on their arrival in the Colony to be doomed to servitude for years with the most degraded of their fellow-creatures.

Persuaded that the measures which we have proposed for the reformation of youth will be wholly frustrated, if the transportation of juvenile convicts to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land be continued, we submit to your Lordship whether channels more favorable to the moral welfare of these boys may not be opened for them.

Boys hitherto sentenced to transportation are now about to be subjected to a penitentiary discipline, the restraints of which will be regarded with infinitely more dread than any punishment which they have yet endured. Taking into consideration the increased severity of the proposed treatment, we submit whether the whole of the present system of transportation, as regards boys, should not be revised and modified; whether the offender, in the generality of instances, might not be permitted to exchange a portion of the term of his imprisonment for a voluntary exile; whether, having suffered the penalty of the law at home, he should still be regarded as a criminal abroad; or whether, on landing in the Colony, he should not be free; whether apprenticeships might not be encouraged, which would conduce alike to the interests of the employer and his servant; whether the place of his banishment might not be so selected as to favour his reformation; whether the period of his exile should be limited; whether its termination should not be dependent on his good conduct; and whether he should not be required to repay, a part, at least, of the expense which he has occasioned to his country by the violation of her laws.

CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

Criminal Lunatics.

Agreeably to your Lordship's instructions, we have directed our attention to the subject of Criminal Lunatics, and to the circumstances which occasion the detention in prison of several persons of that description.

The treatment and removal of Criminal Lunatics are regulated by the 9th Geo. 4, c. 40. It is therein enacted (sec. 54), "That in all cases where any person shall be kept in custody as insane by order of any Court, or by His Majesty's order subsequent thereunto, any two Justices of the Peace where such person shall be kept in custody, may ascertain the prisoner's legal settlement and pecuniary circumstances; and if his property be insufficient for the purpose, such Justices may make an order

I. HOME DISTRICT.

Criminal Lunatics.

on the parish to which he belongs for the payment of a weekly sum for his maintenance in such place or custody as the Secretary of State may direct. If the settlement cannot be ascertained, the order may be made on the county where the prisoner shall have been apprehended. If the prisoner has sufficient property, it may be applied to his maintenance."

By the 55th section of this Act, it is provided, "That if any person, while confined in any prison in England under sentence of imprisonment or transportation, 'shall become insane'; and if the same shall be duly certified, the Secretary of State may direct the removal of such prisoner to such County Lunatic Asylum, or proper receptacle, as he may appoint, where the prisoner is to remain until it be duly certified that he has become of sound mind. The Secretary of State is then authorized to direct the removal of the prisoner to the prison from which he was taken, or to discharge him if the term of his imprisonment shall have expired."

The Justices of most of the counties have availed themselves of the provisions of this Act to transfer to a lunatic asylum such prisoners as have been declared insane. It appears, however, by the last returns, that there are yet several persons, alleged to be lunatics, who are confined in the prisons regulated by the 4th Geo. 4, c. 64; while prisoners of a similar description are to be found in other places of confinement under corporate jurisdictions, which are not brought within the operation of that Act.

Several of these persons have been imprisoned for long periods. At Newgate and at York Castle lunatics have been in confinement for five years; at Ilchester, Morpeth, and Appleby, for seven years; at Warwick for eight years; at Buckingham, and Hereford, for 11 years; at Appleby for 13 years; at Anglesea for 15 years; at Exeter for 16 years; and at Pembroke for not less a period than 24 years.

There are three classes of Criminal Lunatics. 1st, prisoners committed for trial and discovered to be insane before the time of indictment arrives. The existing law obliges these persons to remain in prison from the time of commitment to the next Sessions or Assizes, when they may be dealt with pursuant to the Act 39 and 40 Geo. 3, cap. 94.

2nd. Prisoners who, having been found insane by a Jury upon arraignment, so that they cannot be tried, or having been brought up to be discharged for want of prosecution, and found insane by a Jury, or having been tried and acquitted on the ground of insanity, are detained by order of the Court until the King's pleasure be known, pursuant to the Act 39 and 40 Geo. 3, cap. 94.

3rd. Persons summarily convicted, and committed thereon by Justices. There is no provision for finding the insanity of this last class of persons by a Jury, and doubts are entertained whether they fall within the 55th section of the 9th Geo. 4, cap. 40, which enables the Secretary of State to remove prisoners who become insane whilst under sentence of imprisonment or transportation. It is said that a summary commitment is not a sentence within the meaning of this section, and a declaratory enactment appears therefore to be required to the effect which we shall hereafter suggest.

All prisoners, however, who have been adjudged lunatic, do not prove to be insane. Cases frequently occur in which the prisoner, after having been transferred to an asylum, is sent back to the gaol, in consequence of his being of sound mind. In such circumstances he remains in prison to the great detriment of its good order and discipline. The regulations for the enforcement of hard labour are relaxed in his favour, and his imprisonment becomes injurious to himself, and mischievous as an example to others.

As the existing law appears to have made provision for the maintenance of persons kept in custody as insane, by order of the court, in asylums, to which the Secretary of State shall have ordered their removal, it is much to be regretted that so many cases should have occurred in which the intentions of the Legislature have been frustrated by the miserable sufferers being allowed to remain for long periods in prison. It has been considered by some magistrates, that they should be empowered to effect their removal without the intervention of the Secretary of State, as unavoidable delay is thereby occasioned. It has also been alleged that, when the parish cannot be discovered, the expense ought to fall not upon the county, but upon the public. Without presuming to decide upon the justice of such complaints, we cannot but deplore than any person who

who is visited by this most awful of calamities should be suffered to remain a day longer in prison than the forms of procedure require. We know not of a more real object of compassion than a prisoner thus circumstanced, too often the sport of the idle and depraved. Deprived of the means which can alone contribute to his cure, he is placed in a situation beyond all others calculated to confirm his malady, and prolong his sufferings.

Although provision has been made by law for such prisoners as shall become insane under sentence of imprisonment or transportation, no power has been given to justices to dispose of prisoners who, whilst under commitment for trial, or summary commitment, prove insane; or who may have been improperly committed for, or convicted of, an act done whilst in a state of insanity.

An enactment appears necessary to authorize the discharge of any prisoner under commitment for trial, or summary commitment, upon evidence of his insanity; and also to invest the Secretary of State with additional powers in cases where it shall be made apparent that a prisoner has been wrongly convicted as a sane man. It may be said that a prisoner would not, under the latter circumstances, have been committed. But cases have occurred in which justices and juries have been entirely deceived by the conduct of prisoners when under examination. Unsoundness of mind is in such cases often assumed; and, if real, it may have been induced by stimulants, the withholding of which will, in a few days, effect recovery. The question is, therefore, one of a nature to be best decided after the prisoner has been some days in confinement, and the subject of close and frequent observation.

Prisoners who have been pronounced insane, but who are not actually such, form a class so peculiar and distinct, as to render it necessary that they should be subjected to regulations which are applicable to no other description of prisoners. The offences of which the greater number of these persons are charged have been occasioned by extreme violence of temper, and indulgence in excesses which have produced temporary madness. So long as many of them are deprived of access to ardent spirits, their conduct is rational and inoffensive. But having been declared too dangerous to be at large, to restore them to society, except perhaps in special cases, and under very peculiar circumstances, would be to endanger the public peace. The situation of these prisoners, the declared irresponsibility of their acts, and the consequent protection which the law has thrown around them—the absence of any verdict by which their guilt can be assumed, or of any sentence which would justify their punishment—entitle them to be treated with a consideration which is incompatible with the ordinary regulations of a prison. To subject them to correction would be both morally and legally wrong. So long, however, as the safety of society demands the imprisonment of such persons, that imprisonment should be conducted as much as possible with a view to their own moral welfare, and to avoid any interference with the punishment of others.

Having given to the subject our best consideration, we submit—

1st. That in every case in which there may be reason to doubt the sanity of a prisoner who is under commitment for trial, any two of the Visiting Justices of the prison shall be required, upon the alleged insanity being certified to them by the Governor and Medical Attendant of the prison, to transfer the prisoner to the County Lunatic Asylum, or other public Asylum, there to remain until the next Sessions, when the alleged insanity shall be inquired into and determined by a jury, as under the Act 39 and 40 of Geo. 3, c. 94; and if the prisoner be so found insane, the justices in sessions shall thereupon be required to remit him to the Lunatic Asylum, without the necessity of applying to the Secretary of State.

2nd. That in the case of persons summarily convicted, and committed thereon for any term not exceeding *three* months, any two of the Visiting Justices shall be required, upon a certificate of insanity signed by two medical attendants and the keeper of the prison, to remove the prisoner to the County Lunatic Asylum, or other public asylum, there to remain until it be duly certified that he has become of sound mind; when he shall be either sent back to the prison, or discharged, if his term of imprisonment shall have expired.

3rd. That in the case of persons summarily convicted and committed for any term exceeding *three* months, it be declared that the powers given to the Secretary of State by the 9th Geo 4, c. 40, sec. 55, shall extend to such cases.

I. Home District. Criminal Lunatics.

The above three propositions are intended to remedy the defects of the existing law in regard to prisoners under commitment for trial, or summary commitment. The expenses of maintenance should be provided for in the same way as by 9 Geo. 4, c. 40, sec. 54.

4th. That additional powers be given to the Secretary of State to dispose of prisoners who shall be proved to his satisfaction to have been insane at the time of their conviction and sentence, although found sane by a jury. The 55th section of the Lunatic Act is understood not to apply to such cases.

5th. That if, on the detention of any prisoner whatever in any lunatic asylum, he shall not for a period of three months have manifested any symptom of insanity, a certificate shall be signed by two of the Visiting Justices of such asylum, and the superintendent and the medical attendant of the asylum, to the effect that the prisoner is of sound mind, that he has been sane for three months preceding the date of the certificate, and that, in the opinion of the medical officer, the prisoner is likely to continue sane. That in addition to such certificate two of the Visiting Justices of the prison, and the Governor and Surgeon of the prison from which the prisoner was committed, shall be required to certify their opinion as to the present sanity of the prisoner.

6th. That in case of any difference of opinion between the officers of the lunatic asylum and those of the prison, the question shall be decided by the Secretary of State.

7th. That on the transmittal of these certificates to the Secretary of State, he be empowered to give directions for sending the prisoner to the Milbank Penitentiary; the county or parish, as the case may be, undertaking to reimburse the Government the expense of his conveyance thither, also of his maintenance while at Milbank, and of sending him back to prison, in the event of his proving to be, or of his becoming at any time, insane.

8th. That if, on the admission of the prisoner to the Penitentiary, he shall be found to be, or shall thereafter become, insane, and a certificate to that effect, signed by the Chairman of the Superintending Committee, the Governor and Surgeon of that institution, be transmitted to the Secretary of State, the prisoner shall be sent back to the prison from which he was received, for the purpose of being transferred to a county lunatic asylum.

The effect of the above propositions would be to prevent the detention in prison of any insane person under commitment for trial, or summary commitment; to remove difficulties arising from the improper conviction of lunatics; to leave untouched the present powers of the Secretary of State, for the removal of lunatics discharged or acquitted on the ground of insanity; and to make a better provision than at present exists for all lunatics who may recover in the asylums, or whose sanity may be matter of dispute between the prisons and the asylums. In regard to the question of maintenance, although it has been contended by many magistrates that the expense ought to be transferred from the county to the public, all we feel called upon to observe is, that the principle hitherto acted upon, of charging the parish when discoverable, and otherwise the county, seems to us neither inconsistent nor unfair. This branch of the subject, however, we beg to recommend to your Lordship's consideration.

We beg to add, that we have made considerable progress in the inspection of other Prisons, a full description of which we hope shortly to lay before your Lordship in a Supplementary Report.

We have the honor to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servants,

Wm. Crawford, } Inspectors of Prisons for
Whitworth Russell, } the Home District.

To the Right Honorable Lord John Russell, &c. &c.

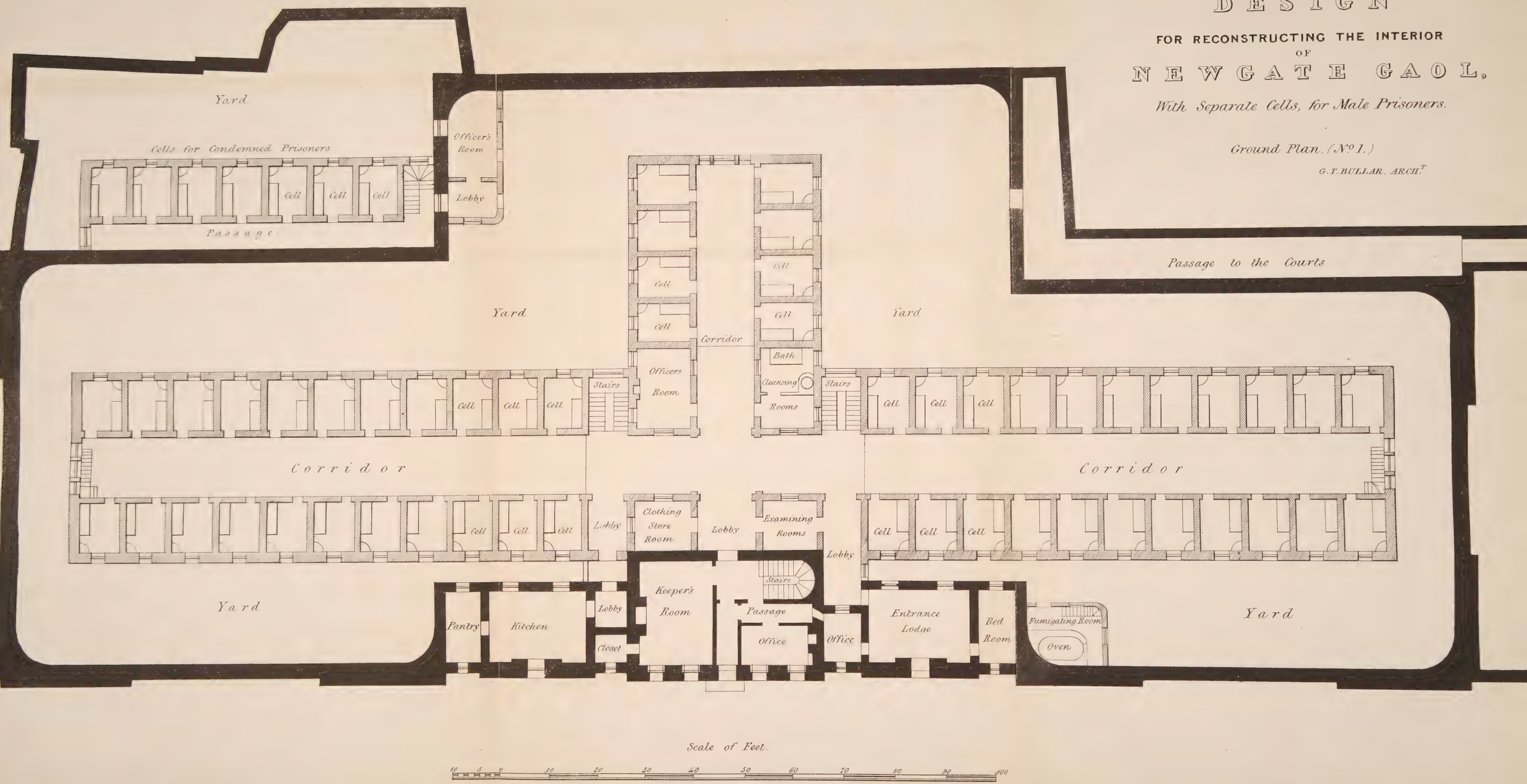
DESIGN

FOR RECONSTRUCTING THE INTERIOR OF NEWGATE GAOL,

With Separate Cells, for Male Prisoners.

Ground Plan. (No 1.)

G. T. BULLAR, ARCH.T



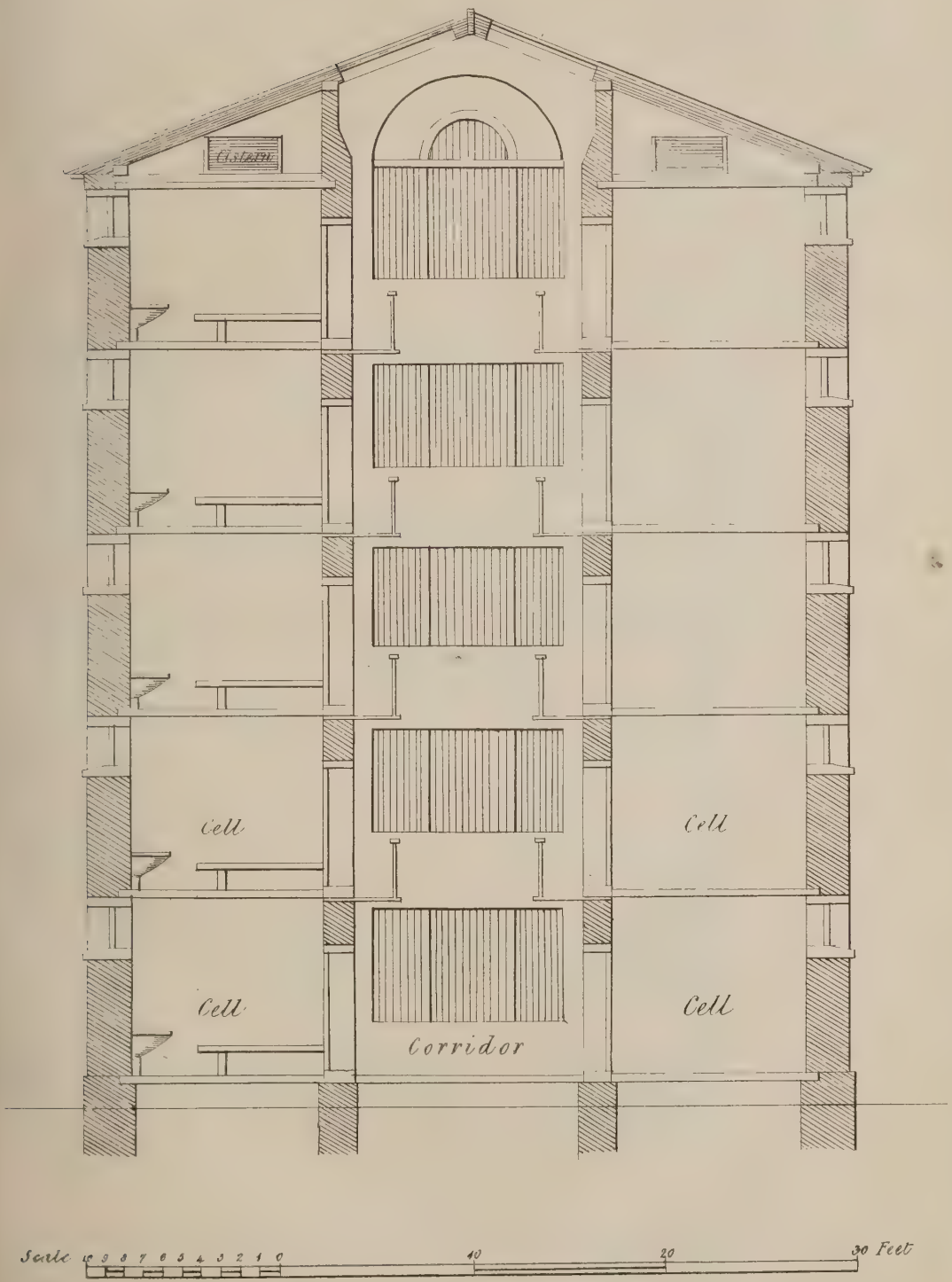
117.

Ordered by the House of Commons to be Printed, March 23rd 1836.

NEWGATE GAOL;

Section of Proposed Cells.

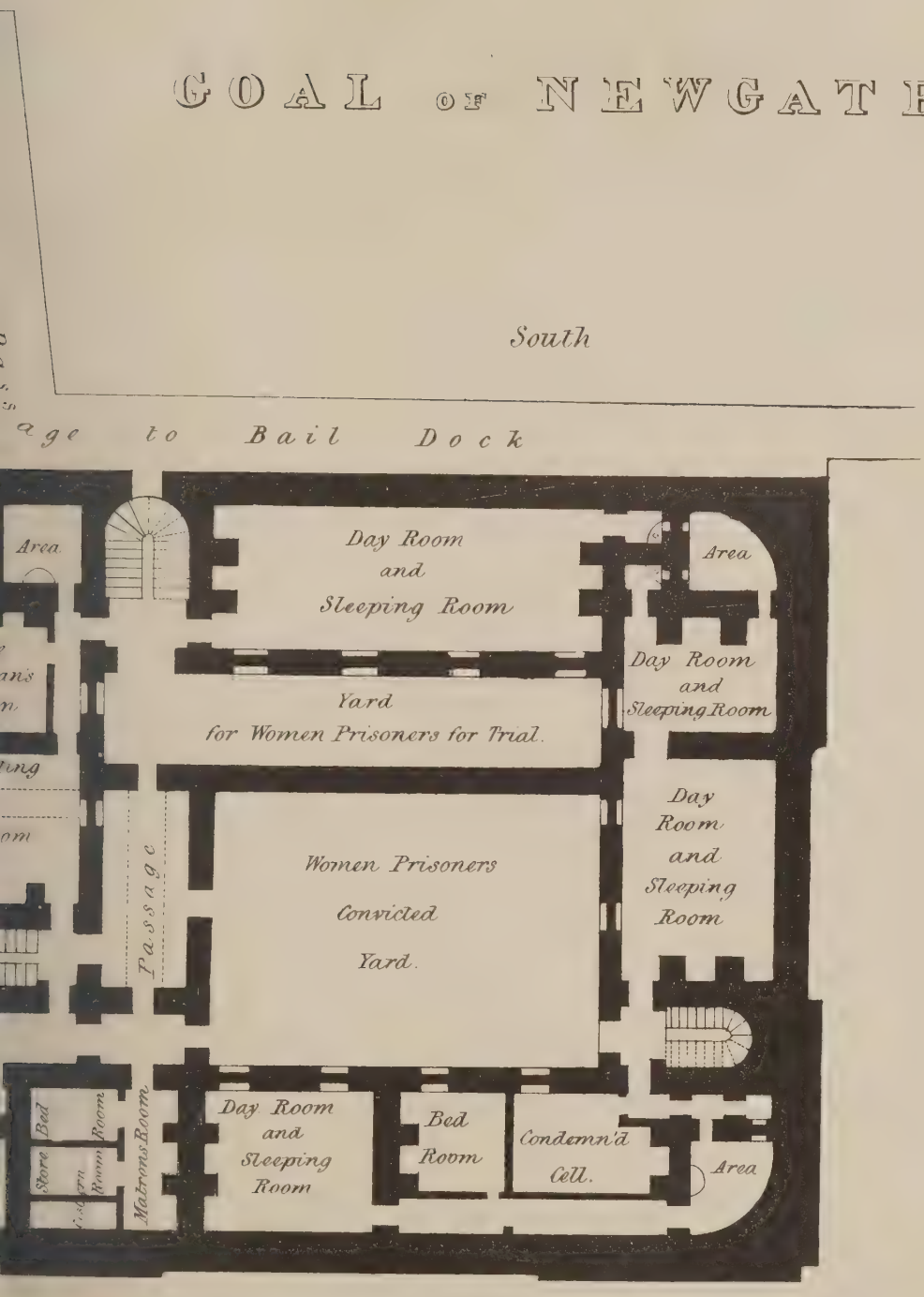
(*No 3.*) G. T. Bullar, *Arch.t*



117. Ordered by the House of Commons to be Printed March 22, 1836.

LONDON

GOAL of NEWGATE.



ed by the House of Commons to be Printed March 22nd 1836.

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James & Luke G. Hansard & Sons Printers

GENERAL P

PLAN OF THE ALTERA

ON THE PEN

as proposed by the Inspecto

the Superint

Scale of

PENTAGON No 4.

proposed to contain on this Story 40 Cells.

of which 4 will be 10.5 by 15.0

12 ditto 10.5 15.0

4 ditto 10.5 7.0

PENTAGON No 3.

proposed to contain on this Story 40 Cells

of which 4 will be 10.5 by 15.0

12 ditto 10.5 15.0

4 ditto 10.5 7.0

PENTAGON No 5.

PENTAGO

Officer

Officer

Officer

Officer

Officer

Store Rooms

Store Rooms

Store Rooms

Infirmary Wards.

Infirmary Wards.

Convalescent Ward

Kitchen

Bath

Bath

Passage 8 feet Wide

Passage 8 feet Wide

Kitchen

Officers

APPENDIX

TO THE

FIRST REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS

FOR THE

HOME DISTRICT.

— No. 1. —

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
Appendix, No. 1.
Explanation of Design for re-constructing Newgate.

EXPLANATION of the DESIGN made for the Re-construction of *Newgate* Gaol, with Cells, for the separate Confinement of Male Prisoners before Trial.

AGREEABLY to the annexed Plans, it is proposed to take down all the present buildings of the prison, with the exception of the keeper's house and the two lodges in front adjoining the same. The boundary wall may also remain in its present form and elevation, being made perfect and secure in those parts which are connected with the buildings to be removed.

The new prison buildings are to be entirely detached from the external walls, leaving a spacious area round each part for light and air as well as security. The keeper may, from his apartments on each story, have immediate access to every part of the prison. The cells will open into corridors or middle passages, 12 feet wide, which run through the building longitudinally: from these corridors the officers can see the entrance to every cell, as they are intended to be open the entire height of the building, from the ground-floor to the roof, in order to secure light and ventilation to the interior, and facilitate the means of inspection. The entrance to the cells above the ground-floor will be from narrow galleries, formed of iron-work, along the sides of the corridors. The prisoners to be conveyed to the upper cells by two stone staircases near the centre of the building: there should also be a small iron staircase at each end of the long corridor for the use of the officers.

Each cell is to be ten feet by eight feet, and nine feet high. The ceilings to be flat, and covered with large stone landings, to form the floor above. The walls between the cells, and also next the corridors, to be so constructed as to prevent the means of communication between any of the prisoners. The cell-windows to be placed close up to the ceilings, and to have hopper blinds outside. The inner doors to the cells to be of iron, or wood and iron plating, with an inspection-hole in each; the doors next the corridors to be of wood. Proper apertures for ventilation to be made in each cell, and the cells to be warmed by hot-water pipes. Each cell to be furnished with an angular water-closet, and also a small washing sink, having a constant supply of water from cisterns or reservoirs on the roof; the water to be pumped up from below. The soil-pipes to pass through the walls and to be carried down into a sewer round the exterior of the new part.

The chapel to occupy the two upper stories of the centre part of the building; each prisoner to have a separate place in the chapel, formed by thin partitions, about six feet high, projecting before the seats, and radiating from the pulpit as a centre, so as to prevent the prisoners from seeing each other in the seats, and enabling the chaplain and officers to see the whole; each row of seats to rise about 15 inches. The prisoners to enter the chapel by side passages from the staircase landings on the two upper floors.

The new building (detached) in the rear is intended to contain separate cells, each ten feet by eight feet (making 28 cells on four stories), for the confinement of prisoners under sentence of death, and for other purposes, at the discretion of the proper authorities. Officers' rooms and lodge to be built in the yard adjoining.

The present entrance-lodge to be altered as shown in the Plan; and a small building to be made adjoining it, to contain an oven for fumigating the prisoners' clothes, with a room over for their deposit. The prison kitchen to be in the present wing-building, on the other side of the keeper's house.

The new prison to be four stories high above the ground-floor.

The ground-floor will contain - - -	52 cells.
The first story above ditto - - - -	54
The second ditto - - ditto - - - -	54
The third ditto - - ditto - - - -	46
The fourth ditto - - ditto - - - -	46
Together - -	252
The building for condemned prisoners - -	28
Total - - -	280 cells.

I. HOME DISTRICT. Appendix, No. 1. Explanation of Design for re-constructing Newgate.

There will also be in the new building six rooms, each 16 feet by 10 feet, and 10 other rooms, each 12 feet by 10 feet, making together 16 additional rooms, for the use of the officers, and for examination, cleansing, clothing and store-rooms; also for infirmaries in extreme cases, and various other purposes, part being on each story.

Plans annexed:—No. 1, Ground-floor - - - - - - *see* Plate 3
2, Upper floor and chapel - - - - - - 4
3, Section of cells - - - - - - - 5

London, 18 February 1836. *George Thomas Bullar*, Architect.

— No. 2. —

Appendix, No. 2. Letter from Mr. Bullar to the Inspectors of Prisons.

LETTER from Mr. *George Thomas Bullar* to the Inspectors of Prisons.

Gentlemen, 14, Bunhill-row, Finsbury, 10 February 1836.

HAVING made a calculation of the probable expense of re-constructing the interior of Newgate gaol, with separate cells, agreeably to the Plans I submitted to you, I beg to state the following particulars:

	£.
The principal building, five stories high, intended to contain 252 cells, each ten feet by eight feet, and 16 rooms of larger dimensions, with corridors, galleries, staircases and lobbies; also a chapel on the two upper stories; comprising on the Ground-plan 123 superficial squares of building, which I consider will cost about 500 *l.* per square, or - - - - - -	61,500
The detached building, for condemned prisoners, four stories high, containing 28 cells, with passages and staircase, comprising 14 superficial squares, at 400 *l.* - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	5,600
Fumigatory, with oven, and room over; also officers' room, in the rear-ground - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	600
New sewers, drains and cesspools - - - - - - - - - -	800
Alterations of entrance-lodge and of the wing-building on the other side -	500
Making good the boundary-walls, &c., after taking down the buildings -	1,000
	70,000
Deduct, Saving by materials of present buildings, which may be re-used, 158 squares, three stories high, at 50 *l.* - - - - - - - - -	7,900
	62,100
Extra fittings-up of water-closets, washing-troughs, cisterns in roofs, and conveyance of water for ditto, number 290 cells and rooms, at 20 *l.* - -	5,800
Warming the cells and rooms with hot-water pipes, number 300, at 5 *l.* -	1,500
Hopper blinds to cell-windows outside - - - - - - -	600
Total - - £.	70,000

I am, &c.
George Thomas Bullar.

— No. 3. —

A RETURN of the PRISONERS confined in the Wards, Nos. 10, 11 and 12, in the Chapel Yard in *Newgate*, on the 4th and 5th of December 1835.

	Age.	Came into Custody.	OFFENCE.	Date of Trial.	SENTENCE.
Ward, No. 10:					
Noah Pease Folger	37	6 Mar. 1833	shooting at a person with intent to murder.	15 April 1833	not guilty, insane.
Henry Smith	23	3 Mar. 1835	uttering a forged request	9 Mar. 1835	ditto.
Edward Ingall	42	6 Jan. 1834	defalcation of taxes, 260*l.*	—	—
John Groves	45	18 Sept. 1835	larceny, servant	26 Sept. 1835	judgment respited.
William Lake	34	20 Oct. —	ditto	30 Oct. —	ditto.
John Hughes	48	7 Nov. —	conspiracy	24 Nov. —	three months, Newgate.
William Peel	42	24 Nov. —	ditto	24 Nov. —	ditto.
Luke Stockwin	46	5 Nov. —	not answering questions to Bankrupt Commissioners.	—	—
Ward, No. 11:					
William Warren	39	2 Mar. —	conspiracy	2 Mar. 1835	two years, Newgate.
William Whiskard *alias* Thomas Fitch.	60	27 Aug. —	attempting to shoot a person	24 Sept. —	not guilty, insane.
Thomas Holding	22	9 Nov. —	larceny, servant	26 Nov. —	transportation, seven years.
John Hind Gould	42	17 Nov. —	larceny	25 Nov. —	ditto.
Thomas Bee	30	21 Nov. —	obtaining money by false pretences.	28 Nov. —	ditto.
John Mandrews	48	1 Dec. —	assaulting Edward Phillips, with intent to commit an unnatural offence.	not tried	no prosecution, discharged 19th December 1835.
Ward, No. 12:					
Robert Salter	38	15 June —	for a like offence	18 June 1835	one year, Newgate.
Alfred Wapshot	34	17 Oct. —	for not paying several small sums of money.		three months, Newgate, unless money paid.
Robert Hollis	17	10 Nov. —	embezzlement	26 Nov. 1835	14 days, Newgate.
Thomas Stedman	35	14 Nov. —	forging an order for payment of money.	25 Nov. —	transportation for life.
George Davies	34	16 Nov. —	obtaining goods by false pretences.	28 Nov. —	ditto, seven years.
Henry Thynne	18	4 Dec. —	larceny, servant; untried when we inspected the ward.	16 Dec. —	one month, house of correction.

William Wadham Cope, Keeper.

— No. 4. —

A RETURN of the PRISONERS in and Committed to *Newgate* by the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer at *Westminster*, in the Years 1833, 1834 and 1835.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Appendix, No. 4.

Prisoners committed by Court of King's Bench, &c.

	Came in.	Sentence.	Discharged.
James Pope	10 May - 1832	1 year	9 May - 1833.
John Lloyd	22 Sept. - —	18 months	22 May - 1834.
John Benjamin Brookes	24 Sept. - 1833	for judgment	24 January —
James Reeve	6 February 1834	1 year	5 February 1835.
Thomas Birks	24 April - —	1 year	23 April - —
Francis Ratt	- - -	1 year	23 April - —
John Ringwood	12 November 1835	1 month, and transportation 7 years.	22 December —

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
Appendix, No. 4.
Prisoners committed by Court of King's Bench, &c.

A like RETURN of all PRISONERS Committed by the Commissioners of Bankrupts for the same Years.

	Came in.	Discharged.
Francis Baptist	28 November - 1832	13 February - 1833.
Samuel Smith	20 August - 1833	23 April - - 1834.
William Lloyd	23 Ditto - -	27 August - - 1833.
Charles Lampon	21 March - 1834	10 May - - 1834.
John Smith	28 April - -	Died in gaol, 24 Aug. -
Charles Samuel Ashford	12 May - -	9 January - 1835.
Luke Stockwin	5 November - 1835	Remains here in custody.

A RETURN of PRISONERS Committed to *Newgate* by the Commissioners of Taxes in the Years 1833, 1834 and 1835.

	Came in.	Discharged.
Edward Ingall	6 January - 1834	Remains in custody.
Stephen Oborn	8 November - -	8 June - 1835.

A RETURN of PRISONERS Committed to *Newgate* by The House of Commons in the same Years.

	Came in.	Discharged.
John Bury Dasent	15 June - 1835	26 June - 1835.
John Bond	- ditto - -	30 ditto - -
Arthur Bott Cooke	- ditto - -	- ditto - -
Robert B. Clamp	- ditto - -	- ditto - -
John Eddowes Sparrow	- ditto - -	24 July - -
John Clipperton	- ditto - -	30 ditto - -
Peter Frederick O'Malley	- ditto - -	30 June - -
John Pilgrim	- ditto - -	26 ditto - -
Thomas Moore Keith	29 July - -	14 August - -
William Prentice	6 August - -	11 ditto - -

No SMUGGLERS committed in the years 1833, 1834 and 1835.

No account taken of prisoners passing through London to the hulks, &c.; they stopping but one night.

A RETURN of the PRISONERS in *Newgate* Acquitted on the ground of Insanity, in the Years 1833, 1834 and 1835.

	Came in.	Discharged.
Anthony Nyland	13 September 1830 -	Remains in custody.
William Clarke	10 January - 1831 -	- ditto.
Rosanna Webb	26 September 1832 -	Died June 1833.
Noah Pease Folger	6 March - 1833 -	Remains in custody.
Frederick Seyfert	15 July - - -	- ditto.
Abraham Dessan	11 October 1834 -	9 November 1835.
Joseph Springay	16 ditto - - -	- ditto.
Henry Smith	3 March - 1835 -	25 December 1835.
Ann Clark	9 January - -	Remains in custody.
Henry Stannynought	8 September - -	16 November 1835.
William Whiskard, *alias* Thomas Fitch	27 August - -	Remains in custody.
Susannah Blake	4 December - -	- ditto.

A RETURN of the greatest Number of Untried PRISONERS in Confinement, exclusive of those contained in the foregoing Returns, for the same Years.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
1833 - - -	220	51	271
1834 - - -	242	63	305
1835 - - -	211	65	276

William Wadham Cope, Keeper.

— No. 5. —

A RETURN of the Names, Offences, Sentences, Date of Conviction, and if employed in any way the Nature of the Employment mentioned, of all CONVICTED PRISONERS in *Newgate* on the 28th January 1836.

NAMES.	OFFENCE.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.	Nature of Employment.
John Pike - - -	burglary - - -	life -	April 1833 -	gatesman.
Thomas Watkins - -	robbery - - -	ditto -	April 1834.	
John Ward - - -	- - stealing a letter from the Post-office of Great Britain.	ditto -	September 1834.	
Edwin Hobson - -	- - larceny, dwelling-house.	ditto -	ditto.	
Benjamin Neck - -	forgery - - -	ditto -	December 1834 -	- - wardsman in
Thomas Leonard -	ditto - - -	ditto -	January 1836.	cells.
Henry Wheeler - -	- - having in possession impressions of a counterfeit die.	ditto -	- ditto.	
William Lambden - -	horse-stealing - -	ditto -	- ditto.	
David Hodwell - -	- - larceny, dwelling-house.	ditto -	- ditto.	
William Summers - -	- - ditto - -	ditto -	- ditto.	
James Bean - - -	larceny, person -	14 years	February 1833 -	doctor's man.
John Dyson - - -	larceny, servant -	ditto -	January 1836.	
Nathan Bryant - -	larceny - - -	7 years -	December 1831 -	wardsman.
Joseph Bowley - -	- returning from transportation.	ditto -	May 1833 -	carpenter.
Joseph Wood - -	larceny - - -	ditto -	September 1833	wardsman.
William Welch - -	embezzlement - -	ditto -	November 1833	schoolmaster.
George Smith - -	larceny - - -	ditto -	December 1835.	
William Martin Smith -	ditto - - -	ditto -	January 1836.	
Joseph Hawkins - -	ditto - - -	ditto -	January 1834 -	cooksman.
William Edwards - -	ditto - - -	ditto -	January 1836.	
David Williams - -	ditto - - -	ditto -	- ditto.	
William Hemmerston -	ditto - - -	ditto -	- ditto.	
James Luff - - -	embezzlement - -	ditto -	- ditto.	
William Warren - -	conspiracy - -	2 years -	March 1835 -	wardsman.
William Brooks - -	ditto - - -	ditto -	- ditto - -	ditto.
Matthew John Griffiths -	ditto - - -	ditto -	- ditto - -	carpenter.
Robert Salter - -	misdemeanor - -	1 year -	June 1835.	
John Perry - - -	larceny - - -	6 months	September 1835	whitewasher.
Martin Hartill - -	misdemeanor - -	ditto -	October 1835 -	wardsman.
John Hughes - -	conspiracy - -	3 months	November 1835.	
William Peel - -	ditto - - -	ditto -	- ditto.	
James Brodie - -	misdemeanor - -	2 years -	January 1836.	
John Grove - - -	embezzlement - -	- judgment respited.	September 1835.	
William Lake - -	larceny, servant -	ditto -	October 1835.	
Mordecai Moses - -	forgery - - -	ditto -	December 1835.	
Robert Balls - -	ditto - - -	ditto -	- ditto.	
Thomas Harris - -	ditto - - -	ditto -	- ditto.	
William Day - -	- - larceny, dwelling-house.	ditto -	January 1836.	
Mary Dixon - - -	burglary - - -	death -	- ditto.	
Mary Noon - - -	- - larceny, dwelling-house.	life -	November 1833 -	wardswoman.

(*continued*)

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Appendix, No. 5.

Names, &c. of Convicted Prisoners.

NAMES.	OFFENCE.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.	Nature of Employment.
Mary Adlam	larceny, dwelling-house.	life	February 1834	nurse in the infirmary.
Elizabeth Every	ditto	ditto	ditto	wardswoman.
Sarah Hall	ditto	ditto	July 1834	helper in the infirmary.
Elizabeth Kirsch	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Augusta Bennett	ditto	ditto	August 1834.	
Hannah Hakearn	ditto	ditto	January 1836.	
Mary Barnes	larceny, three indictments.	14 years	October 1834	gateswoman.
Mary Starkey	receiving stolen goods	ditto	September 1835.	
Mary Starkey the younger	larceny, servant	ditto	ditto.	
Bridget Doyle	receiving stolen goods	ditto	November 1835.	
Mary Griffen	larceny, person	ditto	ditto.	
Mary Payne	larceny, and former conviction.	ditto	December 1835.	
Sarah Jones	larceny	7 years	June 1833	wardswoman.
Sarah Bailey	ditto	ditto	August 1833	ditto.
Mary Read	ditto	ditto	November 1833	ditto.
Sarah Newick	ditto	ditto	November 1834	ditto.
Harriet Beck	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Mary Mahoney	ditto	ditto	September 1835.	
Sarah Hewitt	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Ann Quinlan	ditto	ditto	October 1835.	
Sarah Pearce	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Susan Templeman	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Mary Jones	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Eliza Tye	ditto	ditto	November 1835.	
Maria Gibson	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Eliza Hill	ditto	ditto	December 1835.	
Ann Reason	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Ann Hart	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Ann Griffiths	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Caroline Hibbert	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Mary Shields	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Maria Simpson	ditto	ditto	January 1836.	
Elizabeth Jones	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Sarah Hall	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Bridget Murphy	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
Hannah Lee	ditto	ditto	ditto.	

— No. 6. —

A RETURN of all PRISONERS employed in *Newgate* as Workmen, whether Convicted or Untried, with their Offences, Sentences, Date of Conviction, Nature of Employment and Pay, on the 28th January 1836.

NAMES.	OFFENCES.	Date of Conviction.	Nature of Employment.	Sentence.	Pay, per Week.
					s. *d.*
Anthony Nyland	cutting and maiming.	Sept. 1830; acquitted, insane.	whitewasher		2 6
William Clarke	shooting at a person	January 1831; acquitted, insane.	ditto		2 6
Joseph Bowley	returning from transportation.	May 1833	carpenter	7 years	6 –
Joseph Hawkins	larceny	January 1834	cooksman	7 years	3 6
John Perry	ditto	September 1835	whitewasher and passage-man.	6 months	3 –
Matthew John Griffiths	conspiracy	March 1835	carpenter	2 years	3 6
Charles Cook	larceny	January 1836; came into custody.	whitewasher	untried	2 6

No extra allowance is given to any of them.

— No. 7. —

Newgate Fines for the Years 1833, 1834 and 1835.

NAME.	Age.	Month.	CRIME.	SENTENCE.
1833:				
Charles Steane	22	January	larceny, servant	9 months.
John Moore	14	ditto	larceny	14 days.
William Tignell	36	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lewis Myers	15	ditto	ditto	10 days.
Thomas Bolton	15	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Thomas Miller	14	ditto	ditto	14 days.
John Williams	12	ditto	ditto	7 days.
Mary Ann Parker	19	ditto	larceny, servant	1 month.
Catherine Caley	38	ditto	larceny	3 days.
Amelia Gooden	47	ditto	larceny, servant	6 weeks.
Dianah Robinson	19	February	ditto	7 days.
Catherine Ryalls	20	ditto	larceny	10 days.
Keziah Turner	34	ditto	ditto	7 days.
Eliza Parker	22	ditto	ditto	14 days.
Rebecca Fisher	13	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Martin Waller	33	April	ditto	3 months.
John Smith	13	ditto	dwelling-house	7 days.
George Hughes	14	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Robert Setter	12	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Thomas Elstole	22	ditto	larceny	2 years.
Edmund Holborn	18	ditto	ditto	7 days.
William Neeaham	13	ditto	larceny, servant	10 days.
Joseph Tatton	36	ditto	larceny	7 days.
William Latham	22	ditto	ditto	ditto.
John Young	34	ditto	ditto	6 months.
Mary Apps	50	ditto	ditto	7 days.
Ann Davis	14	ditto	ditto	14 days.
Catherin Pinder	25	ditto	larceny, servant	7 days.
Ellen Welch	22	ditto	larceny	14 days.
Joseph Bowley	39	May	ditto	7 days.
Thomas Gardner	20	ditto	ditto	14 days.
Bryan Brennan	28	ditto	ditto	1 month.
John Jefferson	22	July	assault, high seas	3 months.
William Brown	24	ditto	- - ditto	14 days.
George Davis	26	ditto	- - ditto	ditto.
James Cable	24	ditto	- - ditto	ditto.
William Ogden	19	ditto	larceny	7 days.
George Hutchinson	29	ditto	ditto	18 months.
Thomas Humm	25	ditto	steals from the person	7 days.
James Ellis	31	ditto	larceny	6 months.
Joshua Butterworth	50	ditto	dwelling-house	1 year.
Charles Little	18	ditto	- - from Bow - street office.	2 months.
Catherine Weeks	41	ditto	- - concealing the birth of a child.	14 days.
James Watson	20	September	larceny	10 days.
Dennis Connell	16	ditto	ditto	14 days.
William Freemantle	14	ditto	larceny, servant	7 days.
John Adams	19	ditto	larceny	3 weeks.
James Geo. Barnes	17	October	ditto	7 days.
Frederick Stapleton	25	ditto	ditto	14 days.
Henry Mills	29	ditto	ditto	2 days.
George Vernon	19	ditto	larceny, servant	1 day.
Henry Horton	18	ditto	- - ditto	14 days.
Samuel Sears	20	ditto	larceny	7 days.
James Hammett	35	ditto	ditto	6 months.
Thomas Adams	12	November	ditto	6 days.
William Cording	16	ditto	from the person	5 days.
Thomas White	24	ditto	larceny	3 days.
Richard King	36	ditto	embezzlement	2 days.
Frederick Grace	14	ditto	larceny	14 days.
Thomas White	27	ditto	ditto	1 day.
John Kelly	20	ditto	ditto	14 days.
Edward Russell	15	ditto	assault	3 months.
William Wright	16	ditto	ditto	ditto.
William Pullen	48	ditto	larceny, servant	ditto.
Robert Godfrey	18	ditto	larceny	2 days.
Eleanor Nowlan	16	ditto	ditto	1 month.

(continued)

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Appendix, No. 7.

Newgate Fines.

NAME.	Age.	Month.	CRIME.	SENTENCE.
1834:				
Thomas Craske	38	January	larceny	9 months.
John Atkinson	25	ditto	ditto	2 days.
Thomas Brown	32	ditto	ditto	4 days.
John Harris	17	ditto	ditto	7 days.
Jeremiah Keough	24	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Mary Ann Veazey	22	ditto	ditto	14 days.
James Paul	28	February	embezzlement	ditto.
Albert Strange	20	ditto	larceny, servant	ditto.
Joseph Millard	17	ditto	larceny	5 days.
William Davis	60	ditto	ditto	3 weeks.
John Ivermee	25	ditto	ditto	7 days.
John Roberts	26	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Richard Reynolds	40	ditto	ditto	5 days.
Abraham Simmons	16	ditto	larceny, servant	3 weeks.
Henry Humphries	16	ditto	larceny	3 days.
Duncan Grant	15	ditto	ditto	5 days.
John Tollow	30	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ann Brennan	30	ditto	- - concealing birth of a child.	6 months.
Elizabeth Reynolds	33	ditto	larceny	5 days.
Ann Waithman	36	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Robert Dixon	16	April	ditto	14 days.
Joseph Tipling	16	ditto	ditto	7 days.
George Broom	22	ditto	ditto	2 days.
William Webb	19	ditto	larceny, servant	7 days.
Samuel Maskall	32	ditto	larceny	1 month.
Charles Smith	26	ditto	ditto	7 days.
Richard Oliphant	22	ditto	ditto	14 days.
John Newry	18	ditto	ditto	2 days.
John Barker	34	ditto	ditto	6 weeks.
Isaac Street	43	ditto	for want of bail	6 months.
Mary Griffiths	18	ditto	larceny	1 month.
James Keen	25	May	bigamy	6 months.
William Meade	32	ditto	larceny	6 days.
William Thompson	19	ditto	ditto	14 days.
Thomas Wilbraham	18	ditto	- - stealing from the person.	1 day.
William Jones	32	ditto	larceny	7 days.
Sarah Haynes	17	ditto	ditto	1 day.
Mary White	54	ditto	ditto	1 month.
Ellen Gavin	11	ditto	ditto	7 days.
Matilda Carroll	14	ditto	ditto	5 days.
Mary Kingsbury	18	July	ditto	2 days.
Elizabeth Glanville	17	ditto	ditto	7 days.
Elizabeth Webb	30	ditto	ditto	1 day.
Mary Conway	22	ditto	ditto	14 days.
Ann Smith	18	ditto	ditto	1 day.
Harriet Storkwell	36	ditto	ditto	5 days.
Sarah Shaw	26	ditto	ditto	2 days.
George Haywood	36	September	bigamy	6 months.
Edwin Griffin	15	ditto	larceny	6 days.
Henry Ayshford	22	ditto	larceny, servant	3 days.
John Lovesay	33	ditto	larceny	6 days.
Charles W. Day	27	ditto	ditto	2 days.
James King	26	ditto	manslaughter	3 months.
William Clements	15	ditto	embezzlement	7 days.
John Dunkin	14	ditto	larceny	6 days.
Frederick Shepherd	18	ditto	larceny, servant	5 days.
Samuel Hogg	23	ditto	larceny	7 days.
Charles Warren	17	ditto	ditto	6 days.
John Smith	43	ditto	ditto	10 days.
Sophia Schmidlin	15	ditto	larceny, servant	2 days.
Ann Tyson	14	ditto	larceny	14 days.
Susannah Furmery	16	ditto	ditto	6 days.
Sophia Nutman	20	ditto	ditto	3 weeks.
Julia Hayes	22	ditto	larceny, servant	ditto.
Mary Ann Shaw	31	ditto	larceny	14 days.
Richard Chamberlain	18	October	embezzlement	ditto.
Thomas Payne	40	ditto	larceny	ditto.
Charles Malone	16	ditto	- - stealing from the person.	3 days.
Cornelius Foley	12	ditto	- - ditto	1 day.
Daniel Houlton	11	ditto	- - ditto	7 days.
John Campbell	54	ditto	embezzlement	10 days.
Joseph Coppin	13	ditto	larceny	6 days.
William Woodward	19	ditto	ditto	1 day.

NAME.	Age.	Month.	CRIME.	SENTENCE.
1834—*continued.*				
Henry Wilson	18	October	larceny	7 days.
John Morris	14	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Sarah Robson	20	ditto	from the person	4 days.
Ann Star	16	ditto	larceny	1 day.
Eliza Brown	13	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Mary Jaconet	36	ditto	larceny, servant	7 days.
Louisa Coleman	39	ditto	larceny	5 days.
John Ellis	29	November	larceny, servant	3 months.
Alfred West	13	ditto	ditto	7 days.
Charles Morris	22	ditto	larceny	6 weeks.
Robert Bristow	32	ditto	ditto	7 days.
Thomas Nelson	50	ditto	ditto	10 days.
Ann Hamilton	13	ditto	ditto	4 days.
Jane Walker	33	ditto	ditto	7 days.
George Adderway	16	December	from the person	6 months.
Charles Campbell	23	ditto	larceny, servant	ditto.
Andrew Donally	17	ditto	larceny	5 days.
Francis Williams	33	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Charlotte Morris	22	ditto	ditto	6 weeks.
Ann Spiller	36	ditto	ditto	10 days.
Elizabeth Barry	55	ditto	larceny, servant	6 weeks.
Sarah Hennetts	29	ditto	ditto	1 month.
Mary Conolly	17	ditto	ditto	4 days.
Eliza Heath	16	ditto	larceny	5 days.
1835:				
Thomas Stott	20	January	misdemeanor	3 months.
Frederick Murray	36	ditto	larceny	7 days.
James Pratt	18	ditto	larceny, servant	1 day.
Dennis Cornelius	13	ditto	larceny	7 days.
Charlotte Green	50	ditto	ditto	14 days.
William Moss	17	February	ditto	3 days.
Joseph King	19	ditto	ditto	ditto.
James Wells	32	ditto	ditto	14 days.
John Crumpton	13	ditto	from the person	ditto.
Henry Barnes	10	ditto	larceny	10 days.
Frederick Watson	16	ditto	from the person	6 days.
Frederick Knowlden	19	ditto	embezzlement	7 days.
Charles Cook	19	March	larceny	5 days.
William Thomas	59	ditto	ditto	7 days.
Dennis Lawler	49	ditto	embezzlement	6 days.
Daniel Lawrence	70	ditto	larceny	7 days.
Thomas Kerr	59	ditto	ditto	4 days.
William Warren	39	ditto	conspiracy	2 years.
William Brooks	53	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Matthew Griffiths	37	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Robert Tappin	39	ditto	misdemeanor	2 months.
Hannah M'Phail	43	ditto	larceny	7 days.
Julia Marshall	50	ditto	ditto	1 month.
Sarah Short	42	ditto	ditto	1 day.
Ann Sherrard	49	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Sarah Innis	39	ditto	ditto	7 days.
Charles Allen	21	April	ditto	2 days.
John Coney	21	ditto	ditto	7 days.
J. W. Strudwicke	30	ditto	embezzlement	ditto.
John Turner	20	ditto	larceny	4 days.
James Stuckbury	24	ditto	receiving	7 days.
Michael Bryan	22	ditto	larceny	3 weeks
George Jones	40	ditto	ditto	5 days.
John Brown	37	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Edward Nosworthy	40	ditto	ditto	3 days.
William Bradbury	15	ditto	larceny, servant	8 days.
Ann Carty	40	ditto	larceny	14 days.
Maria Garrard	22	ditto	larceny, servant	7 days.
Ann Howard	26	ditto	larceny	5 days
Mary Knowles	29	ditto	ditto	14 days.

(*continued*)

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Appendix, No. 7.

Newgate Fines.

NAME.	Age.	Month.	CRIME.	SENTENCE.
1835—*continued.*				
Jane Crane	18	April	larceny	5 days.
Thomas Gaskins	21	May	from the person	1 year.
James Bennett	23	ditto	larceny	2 days.
Goorge Newly	25	ditto	ditto	7 days.
William Rowland	16	ditto	ditto	14 days.
Arthur Chidley	20	ditto	lareeny, servant	7 days.
Edward Glover	43	ditto	ditto	6 days.
George Dixon	12	ditto	from the person	7 days.
Matilda Stevens	22	ditto	larceny	5 days.
Jane Tombes	13	ditto	ditto	14 days.
Jemima Kelly	37	ditto	ditto	7 days.
Robert Salter	38	June	indecent assault	1 year.
John Mitchell	38	ditto	ditto	6 months.
Thomas Jones	17	ditto	larceny	3 days.
John Harvey	16	ditto	ditto	ditto.
William Hedges	28	ditto	larceny, servant	14 days.
William Waller	12	ditto	larceny	9 days.
Thomas Lawler	12	ditto	person	8 days.
Frederick Hyde	28	ditto	larceny	ditto.
James Hurley	10	ditto	person	ditto.
Patrick Welch	30	ditto	larceny	7 days.
John Cook	54	ditto	ditto	6 days.
George Johnson	13	ditto	ditto	5 days.
William Stanton	15	ditto	ditto	2 days.
John Jones	28	ditto	from Thames Police	20 days.
Joseph Pollard	66	ditto	Queen-square office	1 month.
Mary Houselip	35	ditto	larceny	7 days.
Elizabeth Mackenley	16	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Mary Ann Wilson	35	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Henry Loades	23	July	ditto	2 months.
James King	45	ditto	larceny, servant	4 days.
James Eason	14	ditto	ditto	3 days.
William Harper	14	ditto	larceny	ditto.
Dennis Briant	27	ditto	ditto	2 days.
George Combs	41	ditto	ditto	ditto.
John Minkin Corthorn	32	August	embezzlement	3 months.
Edward Gardiner	26	ditto	larceny	ditto.
Mark Stroud	29	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Henry Charles Mason	30	ditto	manslaughter	2 months.
Francis Marsh	24	ditto	embezzlement	10 days.
Henry St. George	14	ditto	larceny	8 days.
James Judge	40	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Charles Tarfar	23	ditto	ditto	7 days.
Samuel Anderson	46	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Thomas Goddard	16	ditto	ditto	6 days.
Henry Manning	11	ditto	larceny, servant	3 days.
Rose Hughes	15	ditto	ditto	1 month.
Ann Smith	20	ditto	larceny	14 days.
Ellen Tandy	20	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Catherine Freeman	21	ditto	embezzlement	ditto.
Mary Ann Ficken	19	ditto	larceny	10 days.
Mary Roach	29	ditto	larceny, servant	ditto.
Ann Harris	35	ditto	larceny	8 days.
Harriet Scott	16	ditto	larceny, servant	7 days.
Sarah Haynes	44	ditto	larceny	6 days.
John Perry	32	September	ditto	6 months.
George White	29	ditto	assault, high seas	3 months.
William Burwood	32	ditto	ditto	3 weeks.
Henry George	29	ditto	larceny	10 days.
Robert Crowther	39	ditto	embezzlement	8 days.
Alfred Wapshot	34	ditto	Queen-square office	3 months.
Jane Welch	17	ditto	larceny	1 month.
Mary Wright	47	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Elizabeth Walls	39	ditto	ditto	10 days.
Sophia Sanders	37	ditto	ditto	8 days.
Elizabeth Barron	34	ditto	ditto	6 days.
Keziah Scasebrook	18	ditto	larceny, servant	5 days.
Martin Hartill	32	October	misdemeanor	6 months.

NAME.	Age.	Month.	CRIME.	SENTENCE.
1835—*continued.*				
Thomas Lowson	14	October	embezzlement	2 months.
Richard Coxon	27	ditto	assault	1 month.
William Hatch	20	ditto	from the person	ditto.
Robert Scott	23	ditto	larceny	14 days.
John Williams	16	ditto	ditto	10 days.
Henry Warley	16	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Nathaniel Garnet	25	ditto	embezzlement	ditto.
Patrick Quick	28	ditto	larceny	ditto.
Benjamin Guest	13	ditto	person	7 days.
John Appleton	35	ditto	larceny, servant	2 days.
Mary French	45	ditto	ditto	6 weeks.
Mary Abbott	58	ditto	ditto	1 month.
Harriet Simkins	53	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Mary Ann Hodgson	31	ditto	larceny	10 days.
Mary Pugh	29	ditto	ditto	10 days.
Mary Smith	14	ditto	ditto	5 days.
John Hughes	48	November	conspiracy	3 months.
William Peel	42	ditto	ditto	ditto.
William Fred	45	ditto	larceny	1 month.
James Coghlan	30	ditto	ditto	14 days.
Robert Hollis	17	ditto	embezzlement	ditto.
Thomas Fawns	16	ditto	larceny	10 days.
Daniel Ferris	25	ditto	ditto	6 days.
John Dawkins	27	ditto	larceny, servant	4 days.
Robert Ambrose	13	ditto	larceny	3 days.
Frances Dryden	29	ditto	ditto	14 days.
Ann Smith	20	ditto	ditto	7 days.
Sarah Read	43	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Hannah Coley	11	ditto	ditto	5 days.
Catherine Warwick	30	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Hannah Ross	45	ditto	bigamy	2 days.
Thomas Jefferies	28	December	Bow-street office	1 month.
John Tees	31	ditto	larceny	14 days.
Walter Wells	9	ditto	ditto	7 days.
Charles Moroner	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
William Williams	11	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Joseph Bull	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
William Rose	26	ditto	larceny, servant	1 week.
John French	14	ditto	ditto	6 days.
William Horsman	12	ditto	larceny	2 days.
Elizabeth Daws	41	ditto	ditto	14 days.
Mary Ann Maynard	22	ditto	receiving	8 days.
Mary Eke	51	ditto	larceny	7 days.
Phillis Hall	16	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Mary Ann Donovan	12	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Martha Wood	30	ditto	larceny, servant	4 days.
Elizabeth Elsome	22	ditto	ditto	3 days.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Appendix, No. 10.

Dimensions of Yards and Wards.

YARDS and DIMENSIONS.	WARDS attached to YARDS.	DIMENSIONS.
Male Infirmary:		
Infirmary Yard, 44 ft. 6 in. by 16 ft. 1 in.	Bottom ward - - -	- - 36 ft. 1 in. by 15 ft.; 11 ft. 1 in. high.
	Middle ward - - -	- - 36 ft. 6 in. by 15 ft. 10 in.; 11 ft. high.
	Top ward - - -	- - 37 ft. 7 in. by 15 ft. 10 in.; 12 ft. 9 in. high.
	No. 9, for the yard - -	- - 23 ft. 6 in. by 15 ft.; 11 ft. 2 in. high.
Females' Untried Side:		
Untried Yard, 49 ft. 3 in. by 9 ft. 6 in.	No. 11 ward - - -	- - 36 ft. 6 in. by 14 ft. 3 in.; 9 ft. 9 in. high.
	No. 12 ward - - -	- - 37 ft. by 15 ft. 2 in.; 10 ft. high.
	No. 13 servants' ward -	- 10 ft. 3 in. by 15 ft. 3 in.; 10 ft. high.
	Inner servants' ward -	- - 12 ft. 7 in. by 15 ft. 3 in.; 10 ft. high.
Females' Infirmary:		
	Female infirmary - -	- - 37 ft. 3 in. by 15 ft. 2 in.; 10 ft. high.
	Nurses' ward - - -	- - 10 ft. 6 in. by 15 ft. 6 in.; 10 ft. high.
	Gatewomans' ward - -	- - 10 ft. 2 in. by 11 ft. 9 in.; 10 ft. high.
Females' Tried Side:		
Tried Yard, 38 ft. 9 in. by 27 ft. 6 in.	No. 1 ward; tried prisoners	- - 21 ft. by 14 ft. 9 in.; 9 ft. 9 in. high.
	No. 1 small ward - -	- 10 ft. 6 in. by 15 ft.; 9 ft. 9 in. high.
	No. 2 cell - - -	11 ft. 6 in. by 11 ft.; 10 ft. high.
	No. 3 ward - - -	- 9 ft. 6 in. by 11 ft. 1 in.; 10 ft. high.
	No. 4 ward - - -	17 ft. 3 in. by 16 ft.; 10 ft. high.
	No. 5 ward - - -	21 ft. by 15 ft. 3 in.; 10 ft. high.
	No. 5 small ward - -	- 10 ft. 6 in. by 15 ft. 3 in.; 10 ft. high.
	No. 6 ward - - -	- - 12 ft. by 11 ft. 9 in.; 10 ft. high.
	No. 7 ward - - -	- - 10 ft. by 11 ft. 9 in; 10 ft. high.
	No. 8 ward - - -	- - 17 ft. 9 in. by 15 ft. 3 in.; 10 ft. high.

— No. 10 (*a*). —

LIST of PRISONERS who have been sentenced to Transportation by the Central Court in the Year 1835.

Period of his or her detention in Newgate after Sentence, whether now in Newgate, or the Mode and Date of his and of her Disposal.

NAME.	SENTENCE.	Date of Sentence.	Date of Removal.	Destination.
1835: January Session:				
James Courior	transp^{n} 7 years	5 January 1835	19 Jan. 1835	Portsmouth.
Thomas Swindle	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
James Wells	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
George Glover	ditto life	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Sarah Barnes	ditto 7 years	ditto	31 March	Woolwich.
Henry Smith	ditto 14 —	ditto	19 January	Portsmouth.
Rose Smith	ditto 7 —	ditto	1 April	Woolwich.
John Anderson	ditto 7 —	ditto	23 January	Chatham.
Richard Combron	ditto life	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
William Williams	ditto 14 years	ditto	19 January	Portsmouth.
John Dixon	ditto 7 —	ditto	18 February	Chatham.
Michael Cason	ditto 7 —	ditto	22 January	Ditto.
Joseph Watson	ditto life	ditto	19 January	Portsmouth.
Thomas Edwards	ditto life	ditto	22 January	Chatham.
John Arlington	ditto 7 years	ditto	19 January	Portsmouth.
William Wright	ditto 7 —	ditto	22 January	Chatham.
Jane Theobald	ditto 7 —	ditto	1 January	Ill, house of correction one year.
John Skinner	ditto 7 —	ditto	19 January	Portsmouth.
Mary Anne Thompson	ditto 7 —	ditto	1 April	Woolwich.
John Ellwood	ditto 7 —	ditto	22 January	Chatham.
John Mursom Oldham	four offences 7 years each.	ditto	18 February	Ditto.
Alfred Hooker	transp^{n} life	ditto	19 January	Portsmouth.
Isaac Russel, *alias* Dewell	ditto 7 years	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Joseph Barnbrook	ditto 7 —	ditto	22 January	Chatham.
John Simmonds Eagle	ditto 7 —	ditto	19 January	Portsmouth.
William Kloffes, *alias* Claws	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Francis Boucher, *alias* Collins.	ditto 7 —	ditto	22 January	Chatham.
Jane Skuse	ditto 7 —	ditto	1 April	Woolwich.
James Mawson	ditto 7 —	ditto	19 January	Portsmouth.
John Simpson	ditto life	9 January	18 February	Chatham.
Thomas Underwood	ditto life	ditto	19 January	Portsmouth.
Charles Richard Wilkie	ditto life	ditto	22 January	Chatham.
Michael Sculley	ditto 7 years	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Francis Jenner	ditto 7 —	ditto	19 January	Portsmouth.
William Merriman	ditto 7 —	ditto	22 January	Chatham.
William Renno	ditto 7 —	ditto	19 January	Portsmouth.
William Yadby	ditto 7 —	ditto	22 January	Chatham.
Samuel Rolt	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
William Parton	ditto 7 —	ditto	19 January	Portsmouth.
Catherine Kenny	ditto 7 —	ditto	1 April	Woolwich.
James Rivett	ditto 7 —	ditto	19 January	Portsmouth.
John Allen	ditto 7 —	ditto	22 January	Chatham.
Henry Williams	ditto 7 —	ditto	19 January	Portsmouth.
Richard Harris	ditto 7 —	ditto	22 January	Chatham.
Francis Balfour	ditto 7 —	ditto	19 January	Portsmouth.
Richard Griffiths	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Timothy Joyce	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
E. John Green	ditto life	ditto	18 February	Chatham.
K. William Gloag	ditto 7 years	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
— William Murray, sen.	ditto 7 —	ditto	19 January	Portsmouth.
— William Murray, jun.	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
S. John Pittock	ditto life	ditto	18 February	Penitentiary.
— Thomas Wilson	ditto 7 years	ditto	ditto	Chatham.

(*continued*

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Appendix, No. 10.

Dimensions of Yards and Wards.

YARDS and DIMENSIONS.	WARDS attached to YARDS.	DIMENSIONS.
Male Infirmary:		
Infirmary Yard, 44 ft. 6 in. by 16 ft. 1 in.	Bottom ward - - -	- - 36 ft. 1 in. by 15 ft.; 11 ft. 1 in. high.
	Middle ward - - -	- - 36 ft. 6 in. by 15 ft. 10 in.; 11 ft. high.
	Top ward - - -	- - 37 ft. 7 in. by 15 ft. 10 in.; 12 ft. 9 in. high.
	No. 9, for the yard - -	- - 23 ft. 6 in. by 15 ft.; 11 ft. 2 in. high.
Females' Untried Side:		
Untried Yard, 49 ft. 3 in. by 9 ft. 6 in.	No. 11 ward - - -	- - 36 ft. 6 in. by 14 ft. 3 in.; 9 ft. 9 in. high.
	No. 12 ward - - -	- - 37 ft. by 15 ft. 2 in.; 10 ft. high.
	No. 13 servants' ward -	- 10 ft. 3 in. by 15 ft. 3 in.; 10 ft. high.
	Inner servants' ward -	- - 12 ft. 7 in. by 15 ft. 3 in.; 10 ft. high.
Females' Infirmary:		
	Female infirmary - -	- - 37 ft. 3 in. by 15 ft. 2 in.; 10 ft. high.
	Nurses' ward - - -	- - 10 ft. 6 in. by 15 ft. 6 in.; 10 ft. high.
	Gatewomans' ward - -	- - 10 ft. 2 in. by 11 ft. 9 in.; 10 ft. high.
Females' Tried Side:		
Tried Yard, 38 ft. 9 in. by 27 ft. 6 in.	No. 1 ward; tried prisoners	- - 21 ft. by 14 ft. 9 in.; 9 ft. 9 in. high.
	No. 1 small ward - -	- 10 ft. 6 in. by 15 ft.; 9 ft. 9 in. high.
	No. 2 cell - - -	11 ft. 6 in. by 11 ft.; 10 ft. high.
	No. 3 ward - - -	- 9 ft. 6 in. by 11 ft. 1 in.; 10 ft. high.
	No. 4 ward - - -	17 ft. 3 in. by 16 ft.; 10 ft. high.
	No. 5 ward - - -	21 ft. by 15 ft. 3 in.; 10 ft. high.
	No. 5 small ward - -	- 10 ft. 6 in. by 15 ft. 3 in.; 10 ft. high.
	No. 6 ward - - -	- - 12 ft. by 11 ft. 9 in.; 10 ft. high.
	No. 7 ward - - -	- - 10 ft. by 11 ft. 9 in; 10 ft. high.
	No. 8 ward - - -	- - 17 ft. 9 in. by 15 ft. 3 in.; 10 ft. high.

— No. 10 (*a*). —

LIST of PRISONERS who have been sentenced to Transportation by the Central Court in the Year 1835.

Period of his or her detention in Newgate after Sentence, whether now in Newgate, or the Mode and Date of his and of her Disposal.

NAME.	SENTENCE.	Date of Sentence.	Date of Removal.	Destination.
1835: January Session:				
James Courior	transp^{n} 7 years	5 January 1835	19 Jan. 1835	Portsmouth.
Thomas Swindle	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
James Wells	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
George Glover	ditto life	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Sarah Barnes	ditto 7 years	ditto	31 March	Woolwich.
Henry Smith	ditto 14 —	ditto	19 January	Portsmouth.
Rose Smith	ditto 7 —	ditto	1 April	Woolwich.
John Anderson	ditto 7 —	ditto	23 January	Chatham.
Richard Combron	ditto life	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
William Williams	ditto 14 years	ditto	19 January	Portsmouth.
John Dixon	ditto 7 —	ditto	18 February	Chatham.
Michael Cason	ditto 7 —	ditto	22 January	Ditto.
Joseph Watson	ditto life	ditto	19 January	Portsmouth.
Thomas Edwards	ditto life	ditto	22 January	Chatham.
John Arlington	ditto 7 years	ditto	19 January	Portsmouth.
William Wright	ditto 7 —	ditto	22 January	Chatham.
Jane Theobald	ditto 7 —	ditto	1 January	Ill, house of correction one year.
John Skinner	ditto 7 —	ditto	19 January	Portsmouth.
Mary Anne Thompson	ditto 7 —	ditto	1 April	Woolwich.
John Ellwood	ditto 7 —	ditto	22 January	Chatham.
John Mursom Oldham	four offences 7 years each.	ditto	18 February	Ditto.
Alfred Hooker	transp^{n} life	ditto	19 January	Portsmouth.
Isaac Russel, *alias* Dewell	ditto 7 years	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Joseph Barnbrook	ditto 7 —	ditto	22 January	Chatham.
John Simmonds Eagle	ditto 7 —	ditto	19 January	Portsmouth.
William Kloffes, *alias* Claws	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Francis Boucher, *alias* Collins.	ditto 7 —	ditto	22 January	Chatham.
Jane Skuse	ditto 7 —	ditto	1 April	Woolwich.
James Mawson	ditto 7 —	ditto	19 January	Portsmouth.
John Simpson	ditto life	9 January	18 February	Chatham.
Thomas Underwood	ditto life	ditto	19 January	Portsmouth.
Charles Richard Wilkie	ditto life	ditto	22 January	Chatham.
Michael Sculley	ditto 7 years	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Francis Jenner	ditto 7 —	ditto	19 January	Portsmouth.
William Merriman	ditto 7 —	ditto	22 January	Chatham.
William Renno	ditto 7 —	ditto	19 January	Portsmouth.
William Yadby	ditto 7 —	ditto	22 January	Chatham.
Samuel Rolt	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
William Parton	ditto 7 —	ditto	19 January	Portsmouth.
Catherine Kenny	ditto 7 —	ditto	1 April	Woolwich.
James Rivett	ditto 7 —	ditto	19 January	Portsmouth.
John Allen	ditto 7 —	ditto	22 January	Chatham.
Henry Williams	ditto 7 —	ditto	19 January	Portsmouth.
Richard Harris	ditto 7 —	ditto	22 January	Chatham.
Francis Balfour	ditto 7 —	ditto	19 January	Portsmouth.
Richard Griffiths	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Timothy Joyce	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
E. John Green	ditto life	ditto	18 February	Chatham.
K. William Gloag	ditto 7 years	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
— William Murray, sen.	ditto 7 —	ditto	19 January	Portsmouth.
— William Murray, jun.	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
S. John Pittock	ditto life	ditto	18 February	Penitentiary.
— Thomas Wilson	ditto 7 years	ditto	ditto	Chatham.

(*continued*

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Appx. No. 10 (*a*).

Prisoners sentenced to Transportation.

NAME.	SENTENCE.	Date of Sentence.	Date of Removal.	Destination.
1835: February Session:				
George Clack	transp^{n} 7 years	7 Feb. 1835.	13 Feb. 1835	Gosport.
Thomas Williamson	ditto 7 –	ditto	20 March	Chatham.
George Walker	ditto 7 –	ditto	18 February	Ditto.
John Sellwood	ditto 14 –	ditto	13 February	Gosport.
William Jones	ditto 7 –	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
John Marmond	ditto 7 –	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Charles Wells	ditto 7 –	ditto	20 March	Chatham.
James Lawson	ditto 7 –	ditto	13 February	Gosport.
Thomas M'Donnell	ditto life	ditto	20 March	Chatham.
John Crowder	ditto 7 years	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
William Layton	ditto 14 –	ditto	13 February	Gosport.
William Tindell	ditto 7 –	ditto	20 March	Chatham.
Charles Webster	ditto 7 –	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Robert Connor	ditto 7 –	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Henry Bonnick	ditto 7 –	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Joseph Ady	ditto 7 –	ditto	25 February	London house of correction.
William Lupton	ditto life	ditto	16 March	Portsmouth.
William Bransgrove	ditto life	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Thomas Horabin	ditto 7 years	ditto	13 February	Gosport.
Ann Watson	ditto 7 –	ditto	1 April	Woolwich.
Daniel O'Donnell	ditto life	ditto	13 February	Gosport.
Daniel Murray	ditto 7 years	ditto	18 February	Chatham.
George Tarsey	ditto 7 –	ditto	13 February	Gosport.
John Watts	ditto 14 –	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Daniel Gee	ditto 14 –	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Robert Adams	ditto life	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Samuel Furler	ditto 7 years	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Patrick M'Cormack	ditto 14 –	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
John Ames	ditto 14 –	ditto	16 March	Portsmouth.
Michael Smith	ditto 7 –	ditto	18 February	Chatham.
Dennis Walker	ditto 7 –	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
William Dayton	ditto 7 –	ditto	16 March	Portsmouth.
Edward Brown	ditto 7 –	ditto	13 February	Gosport.
John King	ditto 7 –	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Edward King	ditto 7 –	ditto	16 March	Portsmouth.
Elizabeth Hickman	ditto 14 –	ditto	1 December	2 years ho. cor. Coldbath-fields.
Alfred Jones	ditto 7 –	ditto	13 February	Gosport.
Ann Flynn	ditto life	ditto	11 April	Woolwich.
Mary Ann Hamlet	ditto 7 years	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Edgar Carlton	ditto 7 –	ditto	13 February	Gosport.
William M'Carthy	ditto 7 –	ditto	13 February	Gosport.
George Webb	ditto 7 –	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
George Brown	ditto 7 –	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
John Lake	ditto life	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Robert Durham	ditto 7 years	ditto	18 February	Chatham.
William Smith	ditto 7 –	ditto	13 February	Gosport.
Thomas Jordan	ditto 7 –	ditto	20 March	Chatham.
Reuben Lester	ditto life	ditto	13 February	Gosport
Bridget Shea	ditto 7 years	ditto	11 April	Woolwich.
Charles Wilson	ditto 7 –	ditto	13 February	Gosport.
James Young	ditto 7 –	ditto	20 March	Chatham.
Georgianna Clack, *alias* Jenkins.	ditto 14 –	ditto	31 March	Woolwich.
William Starr	ditto 7 –	ditto	23 March	Woolwich.
James Smith, *alias* Collins	ditto 7 –	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Susanna Hickien	ditto 7 –	ditto	31 March	Ditto.
Sarah Hopwood	ditto 7 –	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Joseph Newin	ditto 7 –	ditto	18 February	Chatham.
William Cottin	ditto 7 –	ditto	23 March	Woolwich.
William Barber	ditto 7 –	ditto	18 February	Chatham.
K. William Smaill	ditto 7 –	ditto	23 March	Woolwich.
E. George Tolley	ditto 14 –	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
8. John Mason	ditto 7 –	ditto	18 February	Chatham.
– Jeremiah Grogan	ditto 7 –	ditto	23 March	Woolwich.
– Nicholas Hamilton	ditto 7 –	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
– John Brown	ditto 7 –	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
– John George Smith	ditto 7 –	ditto	18 February	Chatham.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Appx. No. 10 (*a*).

Prisoners sentenced to Transportation.

NAME.	SENTENCE.	Date of Sentence.	Date of Removal.	Destination.
1835: March Session:				
James Sewell	transp^{n} 7 years	9 March 1835	16 March 1835	Portsmouth.
Thomas Martin	ditto 7 —	ditto	23 March	Woolwich.
Thomas Little	ditto life	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Samuel Hall	ditto life	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Zachariah Parnacott	ditto life	ditto	16 March	Portsmouth.
William Wood	ditto 14 years	ditto	23 March	Woolwich.
William Edwards	ditto 7 —	ditto	16 March	Portsmouth.
Samuel Hayes	ditto life	ditto	23 March	Woolwich.
Thomas Young	ditto 7 years	ditto	16 March	Portsmouth.
Catherine Tolson	ditto 7 —	ditto	31 March	Woolwich.
William Brampton	ditto 7 —	ditto	20 March	Chatham.
Robert Hedgland	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
John Smith	ditto life	ditto	23 March	Woolwich.
Henry Nettlefield	ditto 7 years	ditto	24 March	Ditto.
Charles Wiggins	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
John Purvis	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
John Jones	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Thomas Seaward	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Edward Reynolds	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Mary Anne Breese	ditto life	ditto	31 March	Ditto.
John Whittingham	ditto 7 years	ditto	16 March	Portsmouth.
Henry Wilson	ditto 7 —	ditto	23 March	Woolwich.
Hannah Hassett	ditto 7 —	ditto	1 April	Ditto.
William Bates	ditto 7 —	ditto	24 March	Ditto.
Rowland Bassett	ditto 7 —	ditto	20 March	Chatham.
William Allen	ditto 7 —	ditto	16 March	Portsmouth.
James Southgate	ditto 7 —	ditto	23 March	Woolwich.
James Branch	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
John Doyle	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
John Coe	ditto life	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Joseph Bolton	ditto 7 years	ditto	16 March	Portsmouth.
Thomas Barker	ditto 7 —	ditto	20 March	Chatham.
Martha Allen	ditto 7 —	ditto	1 April	Woolwich.
Christian Eagleton	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Richard Jewson	ditto 7 —	ditto	16 March	Portsmouth.
William Johnson	ditto 7 —	ditto	23 March	Woolwich.
Frederick Muffett	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Robert Conel	ditto 7 —	ditto	16 March	Portsmouth.
Joseph Tipling	ditto 7 —	ditto	23 March	Woolwich.
George Tehew	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Joseph Edwards	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
William Crook	ditto 7 —	ditto	24 March	Ditto.
John Dunkin	ditto 7 —	ditto	20 March	Chatham.
Grace Draper	ditto 14 —	ditto	1 April	Woolwich.
Mary Morgan	ditto 14 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Thomas Stratford	ditto 14 —	ditto	24 March	Ditto.
Joseph Lewis	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Thomas Phillips	ditto 7 —	ditto	20 March	Chatham.
Sarah Bell	ditto 7 —	ditto	1 April	Woolwich.
Eliza Smith	ditto life	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
James Leaver	ditto 7 years	ditto	20 March	Chatham.
William Dolby	ditto life	ditto	24 March	Woolwich.
John Duffy	ditto 14 years	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
George Prebble	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
John Dawell	ditto 7 —	ditto	20 March	Chatham.
Charles Ezekiel Lovett	ditto 7 —	ditto	24 March	Woolwich.
John Wood	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
William Jones	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
William Croft	ditto 14 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Edward Hardy	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Frederick Horn	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Thomas Pasfield	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Richard Bennett	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Michael Thompson	ditto 7 —	ditto	20 March	Chatham.
David Wyles	ditto 7 —	ditto	16 March	Portsmouth.
William Adams	ditto 7 —	ditto	24 March	Woolwich.
Frederick Arnold	ditto 7 —	ditto	20 March	Chatham.
James Gavaguan	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
K. John Beasley	ditto 14 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
— William Abel	ditto 14 —	ditto	24 March	Woolwich.
8. William Barton	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
— Charles Davis	ditto 7 —	ditto	20 March	Chatham.
— James Mills	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.

(*continued*)

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Appx. No. 10 (*a*).

Prisoners sentenced to Transportation.

NAME.	SENTENCE.	Date of Sentence.	Date of Removal.	Destination.
1835: April Session:				
Charles Twynan	transp^{n} 7 years	14 April 1835	27 May 1835	Portsmouth.
Francis Inglesby	ditto 7 —	ditto	30 April	Gosport.
John Allen	ditto 14 —	ditto	24 April	Portsmouth.
John James, *alias* John Woodhall.	ditto 7 —	ditto	30 April	Gosport.
John Murphy	ditto 7 —	ditto	27 April	Chatham.
Peter Couley	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Eliza Toysben	ditto life	ditto	20 November	Woolwich.
Eliza Toysben the younger	ditto life	ditto	2 June	Penitentiary.
William Williams	ditto 7 years	ditto	30 April	Gosport.
Thomas Hayes	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Timothy Grady	ditto 7 —	ditto	27 May	Portsmouth.
Thomas Johnson	ditto 7 —	ditto	24 April	Ditto.
Henry Broom	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Andrew Waters	ditto life	ditto	27 April	Chatham.
George Hickman	ditto 7 years	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Henry Tudor	ditto 7 —	ditto	24 April	Portsmouth.
William Flood	ditto 14 —	ditto	27 April	Chatham.
Thomas Whitford	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
John Davis	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Elijah Lazarus	ditto life	ditto	27 May	Portsmouth.
James Brannan	ditto 7 years	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
William Prince	ditto life	ditto	30 April	Gosport.
Charles Downes	ditto 7 years	ditto	27 April	Chatham.
Matthew Kenny	ditto 7 —	ditto	30 April	Gosport.
William James Thompson	ditto life	ditto	24 April	Portsmouth.
William Woodcock	ditto 7 years	ditto	30 April	Gosport.
Sarah Barnes	ditto life	ditto	6 June	Woolwich.
Ann Murphy	ditto 7 years	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Thomas Smith	ditto 7 —	ditto	30 April	Gosport.
William Goodwin	ditto 14 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Henry Hopkins	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Philip Smith	ditto 7 —	ditto	24 April	Portsmouth.
Ann Folley	ditto 7 —	ditto	25 May	Penitentiary.
John Thomas	ditto 7 —	ditto	24 April	Portsmouth.
William Gardener	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Matthew Westlake	ditto life	ditto	30 April	Gosport.
Sarah Clarke	ditto 7 years	ditto	6 June	Woolwich.
George Rogers	ditto 7 —	ditto	30 April	Gosport.
George Smith	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
John Saunders	ditto life	ditto	24 April	Portsmouth.
Thomas Hunter	ditto 7 years	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
George Millett	ditto 7 —	ditto	27 April	Chatham.
Charles Franklin	ditto 7 —	ditto	30 April	Gosport.
William Taylor	ditto 14 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
George Fitness	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
William Wallis	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Ann Hunt	ditto 7 —	ditto	6 June	Woolwich.
Margaret Smith	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Ellen Gurney	ditto life	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Francis Duque	ditto 7 years	ditto	30 April	Gosport.
Margaret Smith *alias* Brown	ditto 7 —	ditto	6 June	Woolwich.
Henry Foley	ditto 7 —	ditto	30 April	Gosport.
John Barrett	ditto life	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
George Bosworth	ditto 7 years	ditto	27 April	Chatham.
John Howard *alias* Fox	ditto 7 —	ditto	30 April	Gosport.
James King	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Mary Sullivan	ditto 14 —	ditto	6 June	Woolwich.
William Jones	ditto 14 —	ditto	30 April	Gosport.
John Smith	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
John Fletcher	ditto 14 —	ditto	24 April	Portsmouth.
Christopher Hall	ditto 14 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
George Loman	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Mathew Bryan	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Henry Underwood	ditto 7 —	ditto	27 April	Chatham.
Sarah Venables	ditto 14 —	ditto	6 June	Woolwich.
William Newell	ditto 7 —	ditto	24 April	Portsmouth.
Charles Britnell	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Eliza Clayton *alias* Emery	ditto 7 —	ditto	6 June	Woolwich.
Thomas Manning	ditto 7 —	ditto	24 April	Portsmouth.
Andrew Carrol	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
William Job	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
William Johnson	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Joseph Sherlock	ditto 7 —	ditto	27 April	Chatham.
Thomas Ditnon	ditto 7 —	ditto	24 April	Portsmouth.

NAME.	SENTENCE.	Date of Sentence.	Date of Removal.	Destination.
1835: April Session—*continued.*				
Thomas Fitzgerald	transp^{n} 7 years	14 April 1835	24 April 1835	Portsmouth.
Susan Miller	ditto 7 —	ditto	6 June	Woolwich.
George Charles Griffiths	ditto 14 —	ditto	24 April	Portsmouth.
William Dunkley	ditto 14 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Anthony Colvin	ditto life	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Charles Clamp	ditto life	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Hannah Johnson	ditto life	ditto	6 June	Woolwich.
Thomas Bellamy	ditto 7 years	ditto	27 May	Portsmouth.
George Maitin	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
F. Daniel Livermore	ditto life	ditto	30 April	Gosport.
— James Wheeler	ditto life	ditto	30 May	Chatham.
K. Mary Hackett	ditto 7 years	ditto	6 June	Woolwich.
— Thomas Williams	ditto life	ditto	27 May	Portsmouth.
— Thomas Pitman	ditto 7 years	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
— William Taylor	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
— William Thos. Richards	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
— James Moody	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
S. Abraham Abrahams	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
— William Johnson *alias* John Hodge.	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Thomas Woodcock	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
George Fisher	ditto 14 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
William Brown	ditto 14 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Henry Thompson *alias* Josh. Preston.	ditto 14 —	ditto	27 April	Chatham.
David Lloyd	ditto 14 —	ditto	23 May	Penitentiary.
John Dyer	ditto 7 —	ditto	27 May	Portsmouth.
Thomas Gion *alias* Smith	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Mary Manning	ditto 7 —	ditto	6 June	Woolwich.
May Session:				
Edward Taylor	ditto 7 —	19 May	30 May	Chatham.
John Smith	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
John Williams	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Richard Hicks	ditto 7 —	ditto	10 June	Gosport.
Thomas Wilson	ditto 14 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Thomas Russell	ditto 14 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
John Cook	ditto 14 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Andrew Porter	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
William Pollard	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Robert Thomas	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Thomas Johnson	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
John Davis	ditto 14 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Henry Johnson	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Lewis Jones	ditto 7 —	ditto	13 July	Ditto.
John Sullivan	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Portsmouth.
Alfred Smith	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Elizabeth Reynolds	ditto 7 —	ditto	6 June	Woolwich.
Henry Ware	ditto life	ditto	30 May	Chatham.
John Gradly	ditto 7 years	ditto	10 June	Gosport.
John Wilson	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Joseph Seager	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Thomas Lattimer	ditto 7 —	ditto	30 May	Chatham.
James Whitelock	ditto 7 —	ditto	10 June	Gosport.
George Moore	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Edward Martin	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
William Hall	ditto life	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Martha Handcox	ditto life	ditto	6 June	Woolwich.
Sarah Potter	ditto 14 years	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
William Grant	ditto 7 —	ditto	10 June	Gosport.
James Austice	ditto 14 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
John Doyle	ditto 7 —	ditto	13 July	Portsmouth.
Samuel Mitchell	ditto 7 —	ditto	10 June	Gosport.
James Smith	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Agnes Sykes	ditto 7 —	ditto	6 June	Woolwich.
Eliz. Wilson	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
George Webster	ditto 7 —	ditto	30 May	Chatham.
Robert Sowerby	ditto life	ditto	10 June	Gosport.
William Johnson	ditto 7 years	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
George Bailey	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
William Goring *alias* John Smith.	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Joseph Moore	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Mary Denny *alias* Maddowse.	ditto 7 —	ditto	6 June	Woolwich.

(*continued*)

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Appx. No. 10 (*a*).

Prisoners sentenced to Transportation.

NAME.	SENTENCE.	Date of Sentence.	Date of Removal.	Destination.
1835: May Session—*continued.*				
James Pross	transp^{n} 7 years	19 May 1835	10 June 1835	Gosport.
Fred. Palmer Hulme	ditto life	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Sidney Sadler	ditto 7 years	ditto	30 May	Chatham.
Thomas Skuse	ditto life	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Stephen Lock	ditto 7 years	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Robert Bantin	ditto life	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
William Newton	ditto 7 years	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
William Stewart Matthews	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Thomas Scarsbrook	ditto 14 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
George Hodges	ditto life	ditto	13 July	Portsmouth.
John Scottock	ditto 14 years	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
John Hudson	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Jas. Benham *alias* Brennan	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Elizabeth Rouse	ditto life	ditto	6 June	Woolwich.
Margaret Donovan	ditto life	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
John Egan	ditto 14 years	ditto	13 July	Portsmouth.
John M'Donald	ditto 7 —	ditto	2 June	Penitentiary.
Thos. Edmead	ditto 7 —	ditto	13 July	Portsmouth.
Robert Oliver	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Bartholomew Bryan	ditto life	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
William Smith	ditto 14 years	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
William Williams	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Josh. Horton	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Margaret Worth	ditto 14 —	ditto	6 June	Woolwich.
George Thompson	ditto 7 —	ditto	13 July	Portsmouth.
Eliza Benwell	ditto 14 —	ditto	6 June	Woolwich.
William Blake	ditto 7 —	ditto	29 June	Gosport.
Patrick Murray	ditto life	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
James Goody	ditto 7 years	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Charles Clark	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Frederick Allen	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Henry Henly	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Richard Henley	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
William Sibley	ditto life	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
William Cratham	ditto 7 years	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
E. Isaac Dowsett	ditto 7 —	ditto	30 May	Chatham.
R. Henry Mellish	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
— William Dixion	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
— Thomas Shepherd	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
— William Marsh	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
— John Brown	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
— James Creasey	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
— Robert Spenser	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
— James M'Cranskin	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
— Caroline Taylor *alias* Anderson.	ditto 7 —	ditto	6 June	Woolwich.
8. John Clare	ditto 14 —	ditto	30 May	Chatham.
— Charles Frederick Butter *alias* Moore *alias* Delves	ditto 14 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
— William Harding	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
— George Munday	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
— Cornelius Donoghue	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
— Samuel Silk	ditto 14 —	ditto	27 May	Portsmouth.
June Session:				
John Miller *alias* Charles Lewis.	ditto 7 —	23 June	4 July	Chatham.
John Paradise	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Samuel Bind	ditto life	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
George Johnson	ditto 7 years	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Joseph Noel	ditto 7 —	ditto	2 July	Woolwich.
William Faircloth	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
John Makay *alias* Ross	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
John York	ditto 14 —	ditto	4 July	Chatham.
George Michael	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
John Wyate	ditto life	ditto	2 July	Woolwich.
Jos. Thompson	ditto 7 years	ditto	4 July	Chatham.
Nathan Wilson	ditto 7 —	ditto	2 July	Woolwich.
Thomas Ryley	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Edward Francis Ward	ditto 7 —	ditto	4 July	Chatham.
Louisa James	ditto 7 —	ditto	20 Nov. confined	Woolwich.
Edward Spate	ditto 7 —	ditto	4 July	Chatham.
Mary Barnett	ditto 14 —	ditto	12 Sept.	Woolwich.
William Buckingham	ditto 7 —	ditto	17 July	Gosport.
Mary Dundas	ditto 7 —	ditto	11 Sept.	Woolwich.

NAME.	SENTENCE.	Date of Sentence.	Date of Removal.	Destination.
1835: June Session—*continued.*				
Richard Henry Neale	transp^{n} for life	23 June 1835	2 July 1835	Woolwich.
Thomas Fisher	ditto 7 years	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
James Holding	ditto 7 —	ditto	4 July	Chatham.
Thomas Booffham	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
William Jones	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Francis Benson	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Henry Thomas	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Thomas Walker	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Mary Weatherstone	ditto 14 —	ditto	11 September	Woolwich.
William Brown	ditto 7 —	ditto	17 July	Gosport.
Thomas Wilson	ditto 7 —	ditto	4 July	Chatham.
Ann Coleman	ditto 7 —	ditto	11 September	Woolwich.
John Leary	ditto 7 —	ditto	2 July	Ditto.
Emma Cousins	ditto life	ditto	20 November	Ditto.
Charlotte Spriggs	ditto life	ditto	30 June	House of Correction, 6 months.
James Manning	ditto life	ditto	4 July	Chatham.
Richard Taylor	ditto 7 years	ditto	17 July	Gosport.
William Potter	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Henry Johnson	ditto 7 —	ditto	2 July	Woolwich.
David Francis Webster	ditto life	ditto	17 July	Gosport.
Charles Davis	ditto 14 years	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Mary Kenny	ditto 7 —	ditto	12 September	Woolwich.
William Davis	ditto 7 —	ditto	17 July	Gosport.
Kate Reddington	ditto 7 —	ditto	12 September	Woolwich.
Manuel Lopez	ditto 14 —	ditto	17 July	Gosport.
Richard Bagnatt	ditto 14 —	ditto	2 July	Woolwich.
Richard Ryan	ditto 7 —	ditto	17 July	Gosport.
Josh. Hewett	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
William Trueman	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
George Payne	ditto 14 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Mary Bridsell	ditto 7 —	ditto	12 September	Woolwich.
John Shepherd	ditto 7 —	ditto	2 July	Ditto.
James Bayley	ditto life	ditto	17 July	Gosport.
Robert Potter	ditto life	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
John Procter	ditto 7 years	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
John Middleton	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Patrick Murray	ditto 7 —	ditto	4 July	Chatham.
James Jones	ditto 7 —	ditto	17 July	Gosport.
Henry Wilkinson	ditto 14 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
James Robert Williams	ditto 14 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Henry Overhall	ditto life	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
James Glass	ditto life	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Thomas Heath	ditto 7 years	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
William Jones	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Alice Richardson	ditto 7 —	ditto	12 September	Woolwich.
Richard Jones	ditto 7 —	ditto	2 July	Ditto.
Elizabeth Morton	ditto 7 —	ditto	12 September	Ditto.
Caroline Peterson	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Sarah Smith	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
E. George Woolland	ditto 7 —	ditto	29 June	Gosport.
— John Hawkins	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
K. William Floyd	ditto 14 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
— Thomas M^{c}Cannon	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
— Robert Haywood	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
— George Reed	ditto 7 —	ditto	4 July	Chatham.
8. John Alexander Johnson	ditto 7 —	ditto	29 June	Gosport.
— William Brown	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
— Henry Mackman	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
— Jeremiah Hurley	ditto 14 —	ditto	4 July	Chatham.
— William Mends	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
— John Critcher	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
— James Burrows	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Mary Newman	ditto 7 —	ditto	12 September	Woolwich.
July Session:				
John Pople	ditto 7 —	9 July	13 July	Portsmouth.
Oct. Smith	ditto life	ditto	25 July	Chatham.
Charles Brewer	ditto 7 years	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Jack Robertson	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Joseph Newcombe	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Henry Hopkins	ditto 14 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
John Barry	ditto 7 —	ditto	17 July	Gosport.
Stephen Farmer	ditto 7 —	ditto	8 September	Ditto.
Parish Deighton	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.

(*continued*)

I.
HOME CIRCUIT.

Appx. No. 10 (*a*).

Prisoners sentenced to Transportation.

NAME.	SENTENCE.	Date of Sentence.	Date of Removal.	Destination.
1835: July Session—*continued.*				
Timothy Taylor	transp^{n} 7 years	9 July - 1835	8 Sept. 1835	Gosport.
George Smith	ditto 7 —	ditto	17 July	Ditto.
Charles Mann	ditto 7 —	ditto	25 July	Chatham.
John Morgan	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Alexander Clark	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
John Barrett	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
James Sevencroft Bloomfield	ditto 7 —	ditto	17 July	Gosport.
William Hobbes	ditto life	ditto	25 July	Chatham.
Joseph Montgomery Bennett *alias* Joseph Montgomery.	ditto 7 years	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
George Davis	ditto 14 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Jane Beckington	ditto 7 —	ditto	12 September	Woolwich.
William Nanaway	ditto 7 —	ditto	25 July	Chatham.
Clement Brown	ditto life	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Philip Maine	ditto 7 years	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Thomas Walker	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Timothy M'Carthy	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Charles Neale	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
John Good	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Ann Roberts	ditto 7 —	ditto	12 September	Woolwich.
William Corby	ditto 7 —	ditto	25 July	Chatham.
Samuel Holmes *alias* Smoucher.	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
K. William Hanson	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
S. William Taylor	ditto life	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
— William Mann	ditto 7 years	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
William Jones	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
August Session:				
John Eggbeer	ditto 7 —	24 August	8 September	Gosport.
John Dolphin	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
John Smith	ditto 14 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Thomas Rex	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Sarah Davis	ditto life	ditto	12 September	Woolwich.
David Goodman	ditto 7 years	ditto	8 September	Gosport.
William Hoyle	ditto life	ditto	11 September	Chatham.
Thomas Henley	ditto 14 years	ditto	8 September	Gosport.
Henry Richardson	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Henry Serjeant	ditto life	ditto	11 September	Chatham.
Lazarus Levy	ditto 7 years	ditto	8 October	Ditto.
Robert George	ditto life	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Reuben Barnard Bullock	ditto 7 years	ditto	11 September	Ditto.
John Smith	ditto life	ditto	8 September	Gosport.
Edward Atkinson	ditto 7 years	ditto	11 September	Chatham.
Thomas Chambers *alias* Smith.	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Mary Mills	ditto 7 —	ditto	12 September	Woolwich.
Elizabeth Jones	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Sarah Martin	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
John Smith	ditto 7 —	ditto	11 September	Chatham.
Jacob Meyer Levyson	ditto life	ditto	8 October	Ditto.
Ritchard Mitchell	ditto 7 years	ditto	11 September	Ditto.
James Fitzgerald	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
William Griffin	ditto 7 —	ditto	14 September	Portsmouth.
George Watson	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
William Ralph	ditto 7 —	ditto	8 September	Gosport.
Daniel Smith	ditto life	ditto	14 September	Portsmouth.
Henry Wallis	ditto 7 years	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Maria Martin	ditto 7 —	ditto	20 November	Woolwich.
William Allen	ditto 7 —	ditto	14 September	Portsmouth.
Edmund King	ditto life	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Joseph San Martin	ditto 7 years	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Mary Foster	ditto 7 —	ditto	20 November	Woolwich.
William Baker	ditto 7 —	ditto	11 September	Chatham.
George Whiteman	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
John Wilson	ditto life	ditto	14 September	Portsmouth.
William Parsons	ditto 7 years	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Augusta Bennett	ditto life	ditto	Ill	Remains in gaol.
William Jones	ditto 14 years	ditto	14 September	Portsmouth.
William Smith	ditto 14 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Owen Sullivan	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
John Smith	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Nic. Bradshaw	ditto 7 —	ditto	8 October	Chatham.
George Taylor	ditto 7 —	ditto	14 September	Portsmouth.
John Watson *alias* Barry	ditto 7 —	ditto	ditto	Ditto.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
Appx. No. 10 (*a*).
Prisoners sentenced to Transportation.

NAME.	SENTENCE.	Date of Sentence.	Date of Removal.	Destination.
1835: August Session—*continued.*				
Limpitt Saunders	transp^{n} 7 years	24 Aug. 1835	14 Sept. 1835	Portsmouth.
John Wade	ditto 7 –	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
James Eustace Jones	ditto 7 –	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Mary Baker	ditto 7 –	ditto	12 September	Woolwich.
William Bridges	ditto 7 –	ditto	11 September	Chatham.
William Lock	ditto 7 –	ditto	14 September	Portsmouth.
James Brown	ditto 7 –	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
John Orchard	ditto life	ditto	8 September	Gosport.
Martha Bisgrove	ditto 7 years	ditto	20 November	Woolwich.
Mary Anne White	ditto 7 –	ditto	12 September	Ditto.
Bridget Hill	ditto 7 –	ditto	20 November	Ditto.
John Smith	ditto life	ditto	14 September	Portsmouth.
Rebecca Hall	ditto 7 years	ditto	20 November	Woolwich.
George Samuel Inwood	ditto 7 –	ditto	8 October	Penitentiary.
John Wilson	ditto 7 –	ditto	14 September	Portsmouth.
Henry Walkden	ditto 7 –	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Patrick Clark	ditto 7 –	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
George Wilson	ditto life	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
John Welsh	ditto 14 years	ditto	8 October	Chatham.
Thomas Wakeman	ditto life	ditto	11 September	Ditto.
William Capen	ditto life	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
John Morris	ditto life	ditto	9 October	Portsmouth.
Nicholas Hayes	ditto 7 years	ditto	8 October	Chatham.
Mary Sullivan	ditto 7 –	ditto	12 September	Woolwich.
James Short	ditto 7 –	ditto	8 October	Chatham.
Thomas Harris	ditto 7 –	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
John Marr	ditto life	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
K. Mary Ross	ditto 7 years	ditto	12 September	Woolwich.
– Anne Leach	ditto 7 –	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
– James Branch	ditto 7 –	ditto	8 September	Gosport.
– William Paton	ditto 7 –	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
– Thomas West	ditto 7 –	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
– James Steel	ditto 7 –	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
– John Ray Bayley	ditto 7 –	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
8. John Slaith	ditto life	ditto	11 September	Chatham.
– Mary Leader	ditto 7 years	ditto	12 September	Woolwich.
– John Miles	ditto life	ditto	11 September	Chatham.
– Thomas Thomas	ditto 7 years	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
– Samuel Hood	ditto 7 –	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
September Session:				
Charles Duncan	ditto 7 –	28 September	8 October	Chatham.
Mary Starkey	ditto 14 –	ditto	confined	In the gaol.
Martha Starkey	ditto 14 –	ditto	ill	Ditto.
John Stiggin	ditto 7 –	ditto	8 October	Chatham.
Samuel Halliday	ditto 7 –	ditto	12 October	Gosport.
Thomas Beaton	ditto 7 –	ditto	9 October	Portsmouth.
John Willis	ditto 7 –	ditto	18 November	Woolwich.
Daniel Carty	ditto 14 –	ditto	9 October	Portsmouth.
Robert Wilson	ditto 14 –	ditto	18 November	Woolwich.
Emma Smith	ditto 14 –	ditto	20 November	Ditto.
William Brown	ditto 7 –	ditto	9 October	Portsmouth.
Thomas Robinson	ditto 7 –	ditto	8 October	Woolwich.
Henry Priest	ditto 7 –	ditto	9 October	Portsmouth.
George Palmer	ditto 14 –	ditto	12 October	Gosport.
John Green	ditto 14 –	ditto	9 October	Portsmouth.
Elizabeth Carter	ditto 7 –	ditto	20 November	Woolwich.
Edward Mears	ditto 7 –	ditto	12 October	Gosport.
Mary Packett	ditto 7 –	ditto	20 November	Woolwich.
John Jennings	ditto 14 –	ditto	9 October	Portsmouth.
Ann Smith	ditto 7 –	ditto	20 November	Woolwich.
Henry Edmonds	ditto life	ditto	12 October	Gosport.
Henry Smith	ditto 7 years	ditto	9 October	Portsmouth.
William Nic. Tovee	ditto 7 –	ditto	12 October	Gosport.
John Williams, *alias* Hally	ditto 7 –	ditto	9 October	Portsmouth.
Henry Franklin	ditto 7 –	ditto	12 October	Gosport.
Robert Wooley	ditto life	ditto	9 October	Portsmouth.
Mark Nichols	ditto 7 years	ditto	12 October	Gosport.
George Shadford	ditto 7 –	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
John Boyd	ditto 7 –	ditto	ditto	Ditto.
Thomas Jones	ditto 7 –	ditto	9 October	Portsmouth.
Elizabeth Webb	ditto 7 –	ditto	20 November	Woolwich.
James Coles	ditto 7 –	ditto	12 October	Gosport.
Sandy Sutherland	ditto 7 –	ditto	8 October	Woolwich.
James Rogan	ditto 7 –	ditto	12 October	Gosport

(*continued*)

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Appx. No. 10 (*a*).

Prisoners sentenced to Transportation.

NAME.	SENTENCE.	Date of Sentence.	Date of Removal.	Destination.
1835: September Session—*continued.*				
Thomas Perkins	transp^{n} 7 years	28 Sept. 1835	12 Oct. 1835	Gosport.
Thomas Goddard	ditto 7 –	- ditto -	9 October -	Portsmouth.
George Bailey	ditto 7 –	- ditto -	18 November	Woolwich.
Mary Anne Crooks	ditto 10 –	- ditto -	20 November	Ditto.
Henry Shepherd	ditto 7 –	- ditto -	12 October -	Gosport.
Mary Mahoney	ditto 7 –	- ditto -	confined -	In the gaol.
John Knight	ditto life -	- ditto -	9 October -	Portsmouth.
John Sullivan	ditto 7 years	- ditto -	12 October -	Gosport.
George Tilt	ditto life -	- ditto -	17 November	Penitentiary.
Thomas Carney	ditto life -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
David Rhodes	ditto 7 years	- ditto -	9 October -	Portsmouth.
Thomas Petre	ditto 7 –	- ditto -	12 October -	Gosport.
John Boote	ditto 7 –	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Henry Welland	ditto 7 –	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Sarah Hewitt	ditto 7 –	- ditto -	ill - -	In the gaol.
Mary Jones	ditto life -	- ditto -	11 December	Woolwich.
E. Thomas Gale	ditto life -	- ditto -	9 October -	Portsmouth.
R. Mary Williams	ditto 7 years	- ditto -	20 November	Woolwich.
– John Burns, *alias* Anderson.	ditto 7 –	- ditto -	9 October -	Portsmouth.
– William Ingram	ditto 14 –	- ditto -	12 October -	Gosport.
– Henry Baker	ditto life -	- ditto -	9 October -	Portsmouth.
– James Robinson	ditto 7 years	- ditto -	12 October -	Gosport.
8. George Johnson	ditto 7 –	- ditto -	9 October -	Portsmouth.
– William Bonnell	ditto 14 –	- ditto -	8 October -	Chatham.
– John Deans	ditto life -	- ditto -	9 October -	Portsmouth.
– John Smith	ditto life -	- ditto -	12 October -	Gosport.
John Russel	ditto life -	- ditto -	9 October -	Portsmouth.
John Jones	ditto life -	- ditto -	12 October -	Gosport.
October Session:				
Sarah Smith	ditto 7 years	31 October -	11 December	Woolwich.
Edward Jaques	ditto 7 –	- ditto -	11 November	Chatham.
William Sullivan	ditto 7 –	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Joseph Barker	ditto 7 –	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
John Newman	ditto 7 –	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
John Bridgell	ditto 7 –	- ditto -	11 November	Chatham.
Thomas Jones	ditto 7 –	- ditto -	20 November	Woolwich.
Benjamin Cohen	ditto 14 –	- ditto -	11 November	Chatham.
Gidley Lewis	ditto 14 –	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Henry Batt	ditto 7 –	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Robert Strike	ditto 7 –	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Charles Peat	ditto 7 –	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
William Hall	ditto life -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Thomas Salmon	ditto 7 years	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Edward Brown	ditto 7 –	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Charles Gardner	ditto 7 –	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
John Carter	ditto 7 –	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Thomas Dawse	ditto 7 –	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Henry Bond	ditto 7 –	- ditto -	18 November	Chatham.
Arthur Crump	ditto 7 –	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Louisa Beck	ditto 7 –	- ditto -	11 December	Ditto.
George Williams	ditto 7 –	- ditto -	18 November	Ditto.
Humphry Perry	ditto 7 –	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Elizabeth Blacklock	ditto 7 –	- ditto -	11 December	Ditto.
William Edgerton	ditto life -	- ditto -	18 November	Ditto.
John Rawlins	ditto 7 years	- ditto -	11 November	Ditto.
George Clark	ditto 7 –	- ditto -	13 November	Portsmouth.
Thomas Rowe	ditto 7 –	- ditto -	11 November	Chatham.
John Lowe	ditto 7 –	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
William Alton	ditto 7 –	- ditto -	18 November	Ditto.
Julia Neal	ditto 7 –	- ditto -	10 November	Penitentiary.
Susan Fitzgerald	ditto 7 –	- ditto -	18 November	Chatham.
Robert Roberts	ditto 7 –	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Robert Johnson, *alias* Walter Ashford.	ditto 7 –	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Cornelius Shay	ditto 7 –	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Louisa Wallis	ditto 7 –	- ditto -	11 December	Woolwich.
Benjamin Adams	ditto 7 –	- ditto -	18 November	Ditto.
Benjamin Smith	ditto 7 –	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Sarah Pearce	ditto 7 –	- ditto -	- - -	In the gaol.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
Appx. No. 10 (*a*).
Prisoners sentenced to Transportation.

NAME.	SENTENCE.	Date of Sentence.	Date of Removal.	Destination.
1835: October Session—*continued.*				
Mary Goulding	transp^{n} 7 years	31 Oct. 1835	10 Nov. 1835	Penitentiary.
George Beaumont	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	18 November	Woolwich.
John Fossett	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
George Henry	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
John Skinner	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Mary Perrin	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	11 December	Ditto.
John Bailey	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	18 November -	Ditto.
Robert Edward de Bruce, *alias* Robert de Bruce.	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Edward Godfrey	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	22 December	Gosport.
Robert M'Gowan	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Joseph Barker	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	18 November	Woolwich.
George Alexander	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
George Clack	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	22 December	Gosport.
William Williams	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	13 November	Portsmouth.
George Ryan	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
William Condon	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Samuel Hill	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
John Sheen	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Elias Jacob	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
William Owen	- ditto life -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
K. John Freeman	- ditto 7 years	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
– James Culliford	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
– John Rawlings	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
S. George Easton	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
– John Anderson	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
– Thomas Field, *alias* Jenkins.	- ditto life -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
– Sophia Jenkins	- ditto life -	- ditto -	20 November	Woolwich.
– William Jones, *alias* Barnett.	- ditto 7 years	- ditto -	13 November	Portsmouth.
William Kent	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Henry Jarvis	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Susan Templeman	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	- - -	In the gaol.
John Welling	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	13 November	Portsmouth.
William Edwards, *alias* Day	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	11 November	Chatham.
November Session:				
Henry John Blair	- ditto 7 -	30 November -	5 December -	Chatham.
George Timbrell	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
James Clark	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
James Potter	- ditto life -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Henry Hooting	- ditto 7 years	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
John Owen	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
John Jones	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Joseph Davenport	- ditto 14 -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Thomas Bennett	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
James Coote	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
George Davies	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
John Hind Gould	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
James Whitehouse	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Thomas Tanner	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	22 December -	Gosport.
Thomas Brown	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Samuel Martin	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Thomas Palmer	- ditto life -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
John Lewer	- ditto 7 years	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Alexander White	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
John Cole	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
John Pearson	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	5 December	Chatham.
Edward Hatton	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	22 December	Gosport.
John Bowling	- ditto 14 -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Bridget Doyle	- ditto 14 -	- ditto -	- - -	In the gaol.
John Smith	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	5 December -	Chatham.
John Asgill	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	22 December -	Gosport.
Harriet Knowles	- ditto 14 -	- ditto -	- - -	In the gaol.
Charles Blake Skerrett	- ditto life -	- ditto -	5 December	Chatham.
George Williamson, *alias* Stephen Hill.	- ditto 7 years	- ditto -	22 December	Gosport.
William Lovett	- ditto 7 -	- ditto -	5 December	Chatham.

(*continued*)

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

App. No. 10 (*a*).

Prisoners sentenced to Transportation.

NAME.	SENTENCE.	Date of Sentence.	Date of Removal.	Destination.
1835: November Session—*continued.*				
Thomas Holding	transp^{n} 7 years	30 Nov. 1835	22 Dec. 1835	Gosport.
John More	- ditto 7 —	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
George Poulton, *alias* Henry Carman.	- ditto 7 —	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Eliza Tye	- ditto 7 —	- ditto -	- - -	In the gaol.
John Davies	- ditto 7 —	- ditto -	22 December	Gosport.
David Keefe	- ditto 7 —	- ditto -	7 December	Portsmouth.
John Robinson	- ditto 7 —	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Thomas Steadman	- ditto life -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Augustus Montague	- 1 year Penitentiary, and 14 years' transp^{n}.	- ditto -	1 December	Penitentiary.
Joseph Dole	transp^{n} 7 years	- ditto -	5 December	Chatham.
Francis Hennessey	- ditto 7 —	- ditto -	7 December	Portsmouth.
Maria Gibson	- ditto 7 —	- ditto -	- - -	In the gaol.
William Boston Gardner	- ditto life -	- ditto -	7 December	Portsmouth.
Charles Burrell	- ditto 7 years	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
William Shaw	- ditto 7 —	- ditto -	5 December	Chatham.
Thomas Greenwood	- ditto 7 —	- ditto -	7 December	Portsmouth.
William Johnson	- ditto 7 —	- ditto -	5 December	Chatham.
Henry Barkins	- ditto 7 —	- ditto -	7 December	Portsmouth.
John Turner	- ditto 7 —	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
James Clack	- ditto 7 —	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Thomas Bee	- ditto 7 —	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
John Jones	- ditto 7 —	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
John Smart	- ditto 7 —	- ditto -	5 December	Chatham.
Charles Martin	- ditto 7 —	- ditto -	7 December	Portsmouth.
Mary Griffin	- ditto 14 —	- ditto -	- - -	In the gaol.
Robert Scott	- ditto 7 —	- ditto -	7 December	Portsmouth.
John Wright	- ditto 14 —	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Daniel Walter Crawles	- ditto 7 —	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Martin Isingbottle	- ditto 7 —	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
E. Samuel Spicer	- ditto 14 —	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
— John Gast, *alias* Robinson.	- ditto 14 —	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
8 John Smith	- ditto 7 —	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
— William Rolan	- ditto life -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
December Session:				
William Brown	- ditto 7 years	21 December	18 Janua y -	Chatham.
William Dodson	- ditto 7 —	- ditto -	28 December	Ditto.
James Watts	- ditto 7 —	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
William Lossane	- ditto 7 —	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
George Earnest Grenville	- ditto 14 —	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Edward Hogan	- ditto 7 —	- ditto -	18 January -	Ditto.
John Chard	- ditto 7 —	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Charles Davis	- ditto 7 —	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
William Wilkins	- ditto 7 —	- ditto -	28 December	Ditto.
William Clark	- ditto 7 —	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
George Cubitt	- ditto 7 —	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Thomas Page	- ditto 7 —	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Edward Johnson	- ditto 7 —	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Lewis Horniblew	- ditto 7 —	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Caroline Hibbert	- ditto 7 —	- ditto -	- - -	In the gaol.
John Foster	- ditto life -	- ditto -	28 December	Chatham.
Nathaniel James	- ditto life -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
John Smith	- ditto 7 years	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Edward Phillips	- ditto 7 —	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
John Sutliff	- ditto 7 —	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
John Kenny	- ditto 7 —	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Timothy M'Carthy	- ditto 7 —	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
James Bennett	- ditto life -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Thomas Bennett	- ditto 14 years	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Mary Shield	- ditto 7 —	- ditto -	- - -	In the gaol.
Richard Goggin	- ditto 7 —	- ditto -	28 December	Chatham.
K. Thomas Jackson	- ditto 14 —	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Mary Payne	- ditto 14 —	- ditto -	- - -	In the gaol.
John Jepson	- ditto 7 —	- ditto -	28 December	Chatham.
Edward Turner	- ditto 14 —	- ditto -	- ditto -	Ditto.

— No. 11. —

REGULATIONS posted up in Ward, No. 12, Chapel Yard.

I.
Home District.
Appendix, No. 11.
Regulations.

Laws.

1st. Any person or persons watering in the yard, between the hours of half-past ten A.M. and two P.M., on visiting days, shall forfeit 6*d.*

2d. Any person leaving the cover off the privy, shall forfeit 1*d.* or 12 lashes.

3d. Any person breaking wind in the ward, from seven A.M. to ten P.M., shall forfeit 1*d.*

4th. Any person using the disgusting word b——r, shall forfeit 1*d.* or 12 lashes.

5th. Any person leaving the privy door open during night, from ten to six, shall forfeit one halfpenny.

Men will obey these laws.

These laws were passed unanimously by a full ward, on August 28, 1835.

— No. 12. —

EXTRACTS from Ordinary's Journal, *Newgate.*

Appendix, No. 12.
Extracts from Ordinary's Journal.

Saturday, 6th September, 1823.—All the men in the prison sleep on the floors of their wards, upon mats, with rugs for covering; except in the infirmary, where they have each a bed.

Tuesday, 9th September.—All the women sleep on the floor of their wards, upon mats, with rugs for covering; except in the infirmary, where they have each a bed.

Tuesday, 16th September.—Visited the condemned men; found 16 under sentence of death, among them a boy of 15 years of age; in the press yard were 22 other persons for trial. The men complained of the mixture and interruption of these prisoners.

Friday, 19th.—Visited the condemned men; found 26 in the cells, among them a boy of 16 years of age; the other boy, of whom I formerly spoke, has been removed into the school. These men are locked up at night, three in a cell.

Friday, 26th September.—Visited No. 8, chapel yard, found the madman, of whom I formerly spoke, perfectly naked and chained by the leg, and in a wretched condition; I immediately spoke on the subject.

Saturday, 27th September.—Visited the madman spoken of above; found him more composed, properly clothed and unfettered.

Monday, 29th September.—Visited the condemned men; being so many together (27), the young ones rather noisy; no irons on any of them, nor indeed throughout the prison. Visited the madman, who had become tolerably quiet, but requiring the constant attendance of two men.

Tuesday, 30th September.—Visited an untried prisoner in the smuggler's ward; visited the boys' school; no materials for work.

Wednesday, 1st October.—Visited every ward that was occupied on the men's untried side, viz. on the master's side and chapel yard; found them all pretty clean. I found that a small payment is made on this side of the prison to the different wardsmen by each individual for the use of basins, plates, &c.; but, by inquiry among the prisoners, I learnt that if they have not the means of payment, they are still accommodated with the use of these things by the wardsmen.

Thursday, 2d October.—Visited the condemned men; I consider there are too many together, to admit of that reflection and self-examination so highly requisite for men in their awful situation.

Friday, 3d October.—Visited the male transport side, No. 4 ward; 12 transports, none of them at work; these men appear to be the most decent on this side of the prison, and to have been placed here with reference to their appearance and behaviour. I found they were occupied in writing to their friends to obtain mitigation of punishment, or in making preparation for their departure; they all sleep in the same room. The wardsmen throughout the prison are indulged with a horse-bedstead to sleep on, and have double allowance of provisions; a small sum is paid by each prisoner to the wardsmen for the use of their things. The ward very clean indeed, as usual; the windows in the ward require to be repaired.

No. 1 ward: 18 transports and two judgment respites all sleep in the same room; no one at work; the men occupied in preparation for their departure; not of so decent appearance; the ward tolerably clean.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
Appendix, No. 12.
Extracts from Ordinary's Journal.

No. 2 ward: 18 transports, all sleep in the same room; no one at work; the men occupied as in the other wards.

No. 3 ward: 18 transports, all sleep in the same room; no one at work; the men occupied as the others; the ward pretty clean; rather a better description of prisoners.

Saturday, 4th October.—Visited the condemned men; found very few serious or properly impressed with a sense of their situation; they all sleep three in a cell. One of the men complained to me of the number confined together, and of the impossibility of maintaining a serious frame of mind; he stated, that by far the greater part of those under sentence felt confident, from the nature of their cases, that they shall not be executed, and therefore conducted themselves with great levity and unconcern, to the grief and hindrance of those who really expected to suffer the extreme punishment of the law.

Thursday, 16th October.—Visited the condemned men. It is painful to observe that, from the indiscriminate mixture, and the number at present confined together, there is anything but seriousness amongst them; the majority of them seem almost to have forgotten that they are under sentence of death, and even appear to think my exhortations to them as inapplicable.

Tuesday, 21st October.—Attended the Court of Aldermen to lay before the Justices the Chaplain's Journal, and to deliver the annual statement, as required by the Act.

Sunday, 26th October.—Visited the condemned men; both the condemned rooms now occupied, by which means the men of the present sessions are separated from those of the last, but they mix together in the yard.

Thursday, 6th November.—Conversed with a female prisoner; visited the condemned men in the middle yard as well as those in the press yard. I conceive that the separation has been attended with good effect: there appears a dread among them that any future bad conduct will produce greater coercion.

Sunday, 9th November.—Visited the untried female side; found only 13 women there; these were all clean and neat in their appearance, and their orderly and decent behaviour strongly indicate the necessity of subdivision throughout the prison, on both sides, and lead me to anticipate the most satisfactory results, should this measure be adopted by the future regulations.

Tuesday, 18th November.—Visited the men for trial; they were altogether in one yard, viz. 98 prisoners.

Thursday, 20th November.—Visited the condemned men in the middle yard and the press yard; they appeared quiet and orderly, though I understand that such is not their conduct out of my sight. I forgot to mention that the three men I alluded to before are still in irons; perhaps also I should mention that the two madmen have not yet been removed.

Friday, 28th November.—I omitted, when speaking of the late execution, to add, that it would be very desirable that Mr. Peel's Bill, empowering Judges to record sentence of death upon those whose cases do not call for execution, were extended to the Old Bailey Sessions. The great evil which pervades the whole system of arrangement in this prison would be avoided at least in one department, I mean, that of so many prisoners being herded together in the same yard. It would be an improvement too, perhaps, if after the arrival of the warrant for execution, the culprits were locked up at night alone in their cells: solitude must bring reflection, and prayer and penitence would be the probable result. Here are 87 prisoners all mixed together in one yard. Visited the middle yard; here are 79 prisoners all mixed together in this yard.

Monday, 1st December.—Visited the female infirmary; one person in bed. Perhaps I ought to mention here, that I never visit the female side without being accompanied by the matron, or some wardswoman.

Thursday, 4th December.—Visited the whole of the untried women, who were by no means so clean as the Act of Parliament requires, nor have "towels and combs," nor sufficient convenient places for the prisoners to wash themselves, been provided.

Tuesday, 16th December.—After hearing the various sentences pronounced in court yesterday, it may not be deemed irrelevant for me to observe, that the males and females were indiscriminately crowded together at the bar; and to suggest, that for the future, the male prisoners be separated from the females, and not be brought into court at the same time. This observation has arisen from a perusal of the recent Act of Parliament, from which the subjoined is an extract, viz.

"The following rules and regulations shall be observed, and carried into effect in every prison in England and Wales, to which this Act shall extend:

"Rule 6. The male and female prisoners shall be confined in separate buildings, or parts of the prison, so as to prevent them from seeing, conversing or holding any intercourse with each other."

Tuesday, 23d December.—On remonstrating with the keeper this day upon the women not having attended the chapel, he informed me, that it was not intended they should come for the future on week days, and he showed me a paper writing (of which the following is a copy), which he considered as a justification of his conduct:

"Wednesday,

"Wednesday, 17th December 1823.

"Gaol Committee of Aldermen.

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the female prisoners in Newgate may be permitted to assemble in their rooms or wards to prayers on the week days instead of being compelled to go to chapel.

"Mr. Wontner, Keeper of Newgate." "*Woodthorpe.*"

In consequence of this proceeding on the part of the keeper, I feel it to be my duty to notice, and with great diffidence to suggest, the illegality, founded on the following grounds taken from the Act of Parliament of the 4 Geo. 4, c. 64: "Prisoners under charge or convicted of any crime shall attend divine service on Sundays, and on other days when such service is performed, unless prevented by illness or any other reasonable cause, to be allowed by the keeper, or unless their attendance shall be dispensed with by one of the Visiting Justices." (11 Gen. Rule.) "Prayers, to be selected from the Liturgy of the Church of England by the chaplain, shall be read at least every morning by the chaplain, the keeper, or some other person, as by the rules and regulations shall be directed." (9 Gen. Rule.) "A chapel shall be provided in every prison, in such a convenient situation as to be easy of access to all the prisoners; it shall be fitted up with separate divisions for males and females, and also for the different classes." (49 Sect.)

It shall be lawful for the Court of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, so far as respects the prisons within the said city and liberties thereof, "to make such further additional rules for the government of such prisons respectively, as to them may seem expedient; provided that no such further or additional rules shall be enforced until the same shall have been submitted, in London and Middlesex, to the two Chief Justices, and until such Chief Justice or Justices shall have subscribed a certificate or declaration, that they do not see anything contrary to law therein: provided always, that all such rules and regulations shall be consistent with and conformable to the rules and regulations in this Act contained." (Sect. 12.) "Every such chaplain shall communicate from time to time to the Visiting Justices any abuse or impropriety which may have come to his knowledge."

Wednesday, 24th December.—Spoke to the keeper this morning upon the impropriety of keeping the woman under sentence of death from the chapel; he still declined sending her.

Friday, 2d January 1824.—At an interview with Alderman Wood, he desired me to select prayers to be read by the matron to the women on the days they do not attend the chapel. Upon seeing the matron afterwards on the subject, and from her remarks, and under all the circumstances, I shall deem it expedient to read prayers to them myself, till they are again allowed to come to chapel.

Saturday, 10th January.—I was only yesterday informed by the deputy town-clerk, in coversation, that the Gaol Committee of Aldermen were appointed the Visiting Justices of this prison under the late Act of Parliament, and I felt it a duty immediately to communicate to them (which I did this day) the circumstance of the woman being kept from chapel by the keeper on the week days, and proposed, that as a screen was about to be placed before their gallery, so as to prevent their being seen by the men, that they might be permitted at chapel as usual. Unhappily this communication seemed to give considerable offence, and after some observations, I was directed to select such lessons and prayers from the Liturgy, for the matron to read to the women, as I might think proper. It is grievous and disheartening to me as a clergyman, to perceive, that by discharging a duty imposed by Act of Parliament, "to communicate from time to time to the Visiting Justices any abuse or impropriety which may have come to my knowledge," any offence should have been taken where none could have been intended; and I must again observe, that the Legislature could never have meant that so large a proportion of the prisoners, as all the females in the gaol of Newgate, and one of them under sentence of death, should be deprived of the consolation afforded by the daily service of the church: much less could it have intended, that where the chaplain was resident and able to do his duty, that so many of the prisoners should be excluded from service, and some other person be appointed to read prayers to them.

Monday, 12th January.—I selected prayers from the Liturgy, and lessons from the Old and New Testaments, to be read by the matron every day to the female prisoners while they are kept from chapel, as directed by the Gaol Committee of Aldermen.

Tuesday, 3d February.—Spoke to the keeper about the women attending chapel, but he declined sending them under his present orders: my motive for this application is, that the alleged objection to their attendance has been obviated by a curtain being put before the women.

Tuesday, 25th May.—It is vain perhaps for me again to lament, that these and all the women have up to this period been debarred the consolation of attending the church on the week days, but I feel that a sense of duty obliges me to notice it.

Thursday, 27th May.—The others are all three locked up together in one cell for the night; I have before observed upon the bad effect of such an arrangement.

Friday, 28th May.—Visited the untried women; in one ward I found now six little girls of very tender age, including those I mentioned before; it is really grievous to see the wretched associations they must here submit to.

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Thursday, 8th July.—Visited the whole of the men's untried side; found as much attention paid to classification as the nature of the regulations and the structure of this prison will admit; viz. in five wards on the master's side were 53 prisoners thus distributed: Sam's or smuggler's ward, five quite genteel men in appearance; Lownde's ward, 20 decent people; Crowsley's, six, a better description of men; Wilkinson's, seven, about the same description; Day's, 19 decent people, these however all mix together in one yard, and sleep in their several wards according to the above division. In the middle yard were 64 prisoners, viz. 30 in Holland's ward, and in Boulton's 34, not so decent as in the other yard: the same observations apply to this yard.

Wednesday, 8th September.—No distinction between men and boys accused of different crimes prevails in this prison.

Saturday, 11th September.—Eliza Hilliray (a convict) is seriously ill, in consequence of having taken infusion of tobacco to prevent her being transported; the other patient going on well.

Thursday, 16th September.—Visited the untried women, who appear to be crowded together, and are very dirty and untidy; more so, I think, than usual.

Friday, 22d October.—Visited Mr. Fauntleroy; found him placed in a turnkey's room, apart from the other prisoners, by order of the sheriffs. Something like this arrangement has long been desirable in Newgate, in order to avoid the indiscriminate mixture of prisoners which has hitherto prevailed.

Sunday, 24th October.—Visited Mr. Fauntleroy; my application of the 7th of July for books not having been attended to, I had no prayer-book to give him.

Saturday, 30th October.—Visited the condemned men; those of the present sessions are very properly placed in the upper condemned room; but there is no distinction of age, education, or degree of crime, in this part of the prison.

Sunday, 31st October.—Visited Mr. Fauntleroy; the sheriffs have very kindly permitted him to remain in the turnkey's room, where he was originally placed, nor can I omit expressing a hope that this may prove the beginning of a better system of confinement, and that every description of persons who may be unfortunately under sentence of death will no longer be herded indiscriminately together.

Wednesday, 8th December.—Attended in court; heard sentence of death passed on six males and four females; two of the latter were little girls, about twelve and thirteen years old; perhaps this transaction might induce some attention to my observation of 28th of November 1823, *quod vide*, and 16th December in the same year.

Wednesday, 15th December.—Visited the condemned women, and recommended the two little girls to the matron's peculiar care; upon inquiry, I found that neither the prayers nor lessons from Old and New Testaments which I had given to be read to the women while they are so strangely kept from chapel were read to them.

Saturday, 18th December.—Visited the boys' school; there I found an infant of eight years of age committed, with another of ten, for stealing pots! Surely such a proceeding could never have been contemplated by the Legislature, and requires, one should suppose, only to be known to superinduce some alteration.

Visiting the women's side afterwards, I there met with a female infant, committed also with the above for the same offence. Thus there are at this moment in the prison, two female children of very tender years under sentence of death, in the women's condemned cell, and this one for trial, and these facts are recorded in the year 1824, in the metropolis of England.

Thursday, 23d December.—This day a Gaol Committee of Aldermen was held at this prison, at which I was summoned to attend, to hear, as they informed me, a resolution of the committee, viz. That the public would not in future be admitted to the condemned sermons. I was also informed that this resolution was in consequence of their disapproving of the last discourse delivered by me, previous to the execution of Henry Fauntleroy, for uttering a forged security for money, in which it was said I had enlarged upon the heinous nature of his crime, and warned the public to avoid such conduct. I was informed that this unnecessarily harassed his feelings, and that the object of such sermons was solely to console the prisoner, and that from the time of his conviction nothing but what is consolatory should be addressed to a criminal! One of the aldermen moreover informed me, that the whole Court of Aldermen were unanimous in their opinion on this subject.

As to the exclusion of strangers on these occasions, the experience that I have had convinces me that one, and perhaps the only good of an execution, *i. e.* the solemn admonition to the public, will thereby be lost.

Mentioned to the committee that a number of little children, one only eight years old, had lately been sent to this prison.

Nor could I avoid the opportunity thus afforded me, of complaining to the committee, that the books I had directed to be read in the gaol were not furnished, and referred them to my letter dated the 19th of July last.

Their worships were pleased to order six of the works there mentioned, for the use of the persons convicted of blasphemy.

Bibles and prayer-books are still wanting.

Friday, 28th January 1825.—Visited the condemned men; the same bad consequences still

still prevail, from so many being confined together; some of them bore evident marks of having been fighting.

Visited the condemned women; it is lamentable to see such young creatures under the solemn sentence of death, and very difficult to know how to deal with children under such circumstances.

Wednesday, 16th February.—Of those who were respited, three or four were very thankful, and conducted themselves with great propriety; the rest were apparently indifferent.

Tuesday, 22d February.—The newspaper reporters came into the condemned room with the sheriffs, to witness the last moments of the convicts.

Thursday, 24th February.—Visited the condemned men; there were in the condemned room 26 men, most of them under 20 years of age; among the rest was one who, about a twelvemonth ago, received the King's pardon under similar circumstances.

Thursday, 5th May.—Visited the untried women; was much pleased to see them at work; the matron deserves much credit for her exertions in procuring work for them, which has long been desirable.

Saturday, 4th June.—Conversed with a prisoner in the bread-room, who requested me to furnish him with a prayer-book, which was not in my power, as I am without any for the use of the prisoners.

Tuesday, 14th June.—Many of them are lads of about 17 or 18 years old, and from such an age little seriousness can be expected; as I have observed heretofore, while they are indiscriminately herded together in the way at present adopted, no real reformation is likely to take place in the prison; no offence is intended by this observation, but I owe it to my own character and conscience to declare this opinion.

Wednesday, 15th June.—Visited Probert; as he is of a better class than the rest, I am glad to see he is allowed to retire to an adjoining room, apart from the others. May this simple accommodation be allowed in future to those who may be thus situated! *How did poor Vartie lament the want of a similar indulgence.*

Friday, 17th June.—I mentioned to the sheriffs yesterday what I have before recommended, viz. that after the order arrives for an execution, the men should be locked up at night in separate cells.

Sunday, 26th June.—I was much surprised, in conversation with the sheriff, to hear that no communication had been made to him of Crowley's conversation with me on Thursday last, and more when the keeper told me, it had not been mentioned to Mr. Capper upon his visit on Friday to the prison; had I not been told to the contrary at the time, I should have felt it my duty to have told Mr. C. of the conversation I allude to; however, the sheriffs proposed to proceed to the Secretary of State, which I believe they did, accompanied by the keeper and Mr. Baker.

Monday, 27th June.—Even light as they were in behaviour, even these men complained of the want of accommodation for religious meditation while they had been under sentence of death (which had been about 14 weeks); he said that if any one took a book to read he was ridiculed and interrupted by his companions (of this even Probert had formerly complained to me), adding that when they (the condemned men) were left to themselves, their conversation was most profane and licentious!

Tuesday, 2d August.—Three little boys were also in the school under sentence of death; these, as might be expected, seemed scarcely to understand the nature of my communication; however, they were thankful for what they considered the good news.

Saturday, 6th August.—Visited the untried women; I find the practice of giving work still continued by the matron in this part, and the consequent improvement in the behaviour and manners of these women is very evident.

Tuesday, 9th August.—Visited Wilson's ward; the mats are still dirty, though I observed upon this subject on the 7th of May last; this ward is infected with bugs.

Monday, 15th August.—The matron informed me she had begun to read prayers to the women, but there were no prayer-books, and applied to me for books, but I had none to give, though the Gaol Committee were informed by me of this deficiency on the 23d December 1824; and there have been very few for the service in chapel during this period and a considerable time before.

Friday, 19th August.—Visited the untried women; the system of giving them work is still continued by the matron, and the difference and improvement in their behaviour and conduct are very apparent.

Thursday, 26th January 1826.—Visited the other wards; they were not so clean, nor the bedding; the staircase here is dirty. The men generally appear to me dirty; it is to be regretted that towels and combs are not furnished to the prisoners.

Thursday, March 2d.—It appearing that Carlile's shopman, now confined in the chapel yard, affirmed that Cockerill, who was lately executed, was instructed by them in their pernicious tenets, it becomes my duty to request that they be prevented for the future, as much as possible, from communication with the other prisoners, and this lamentable occurrence also must suggest the impropriety of others being placed with them.

Wednesday, 3d May.—This evening the recorder made his report of the prisoners

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under sentence of death, viz. 50; 40 of whom were respited, and 10 remain for consideration for a future day. Upon communicating the intelligence, very little effect was visible; the men, with one or two exceptions, received it with apathy; and they whose cases were reserved, appeared not to comprehend exactly how they were situated; the women were certainly in grief, but this appeared from circumstances to be feeling put on.

Friday, 5th May.—Visited the condemned men; there appears some attention and seriousness, now the others are separated from them, which seems to justify the observations formerly made in book A., respecting the indiscriminate mixing of the prisoners in this gaol, especially of those under sentence of death; and the great relief that would be afforded were the Act empowering the judges to record sentence of death extended to this prison.

Tuesday, 17th October.—Visited the condemned men; they have been tolerably orderly till within these few days, but this is going off very fast; notwithstanding so many very serious cases which will probably call for extreme punishment, it is to be feared very little real impression has been made on their minds, nor can it well be expected while so many are confined together. The repeated observations made in this and the former book, marked A., have not, alas! produced any alteration in the mode of confinement of those under sentence of death; nor are the women, seven of whom are under sentence of death, even yet permitted to attend chapel on the week days.

Visited the chapel yard, in which men for trial and those convicted are mixed together.

Monday, 6th November.—Visited the condemned men, 54 in number; these have but two rooms to resort to in day time, and an open yard, and they who are inclined (and they are very few indeed) to be serious are prevented by the others. White, a respectable person, complained on Saturday of this sad intermixture, and asked if he could be allowed any separation; I referred him to the Lord Mayor and sheriffs. He said the language of the people in the condemned rooms was very disgusting, and that he was dying a death every day in being obliged to mix with such characters; nor is this a solitary instance of a similar complaint, it having frequently been made before, as has been noticed in this journal.

To-day I am glad to see that White has been permitted to remain in the turnkey's room.

Visited the condemned women; eleven of these (one being sick) are confined in two small rooms, without even a separate yard; one of them complained of the numbers confined together, and of the interruption thereby occasioned to her devotions; she said she was comparatively happy in the prison where she was before, as she could there commune with her heart and with her God, but here she alleged she met considerable interruption.

These women, as well as the rest, are still kept from the daily service of the church!

Sunday, 12th November.—Visited the condemned men; some dispute seemed to have arisen amongst them respecting payment to the wardsmen; the keeper came in while I was there, and I believe arranged the matter.

Tuesday, 5th December.—Visited the condemned men; they are by no means serious, and I have reason to believe their language and conversation among themselves are very unbecoming their situation.

Wednesday, 6th December.—Visited the condemned men; one of them complained that the others molested him; I was informed that it was very difficult for any one, who was more serious than the rest, to escape the interruption of the others and pursue his devotions, and that the conversation in the condemned room was noisy and blasphemous; this I reported to the keeper; some of them had formed a resolution not to assemble in the room when I attended them, because their feelings were hurt, as they alleged, by my continually reminding them that they were in great danger, and to prepare for their latter end!

Sunday, 11th March 1827.—The sheriffs having received a letter from the Bishop of London, representing that it had come to his knowledge that the women were kept from church on the week days, they gave orders to the keeper to cause them to attend for the future daily after to-morrow week.

This and the preceding book, marked A., will show that I have, as in duty bound, repeatedly complained on this subject, which complaint, to say the least, has not been received with the courtesy and attention which a clergyman might fairly expect from the committee.

Sunday, 23d April.—The fire-places have been removed from the chapel (of which I had complained about a twelvemonth ago), but no intention seems to be manifested to make any new one; and from the extraordinary message in answer to my application, delivered to me in presence of the keeper and some of the prisoners, it is to be feared that the poor creatures are to be deprived of this convenience and comfort in the winter.

Friday, 27th April.—Visited the boys' school; spoke to the keeper to allow them more soap and to give them some towels and combs; these indeed are commanded to be furnished to all the prisoners by Act of Parliament, but, though it has been noticed before in this book, it is still neglected.

No prayer-books have been supplied since I last complained of the want of them; a supply is immediately wanted.

Saturday, 5th May.—Visited the untried women; great complaints of bugs and vermin; one woman was observed to have them crawling about her at the church this morning.

Thursday,

Thursday, 28th June.—The Gaol Committee sat this day at the prison; I was called in and questioned about an order alleged to have been formerly issued for the women to attend the church on one day in the week; never having seen such an order, I had nothing to say. I was then asked whether I had written to the Bishop of London respecting the attendance of the women, my answer was—no; as I do not, as ordinary of Newgate, consider myself to owe any ecclesiastical obedience to the Bishop of London, though perhaps as a clergyman I ought to have done so, either to the bishop of the diocese, or the archbishop of the province. One of the aldermen who constituted the committee then informed me that he had received a letter from certain ladies who have charged themselves with giving work, &c., to the female convicts, saying that the sheriffs, upon a remonstrance from the Bishop of London, having directed that the women should no longer be prevented from attending service on the week days, and that this direction interfered with their arrangements; his worship was therefore pleased to inform me, that the women would be permitted to attend in future on the Wednesday only. As in duty bound, I represented to the worshipful alderman that the Legislature had commanded that all the prisoners should attend whenever service was performed; that it had also been particularly careful that the prisoners should be instructed in their religious duties by the regular clergyman of the Established Church; that it had rejected a clause which was attempted to be introduced in the Act of 4 Geo. 4, to allow Dissenters and other unauthorized persons to attend prisons for the purpose of instructing prisoners in religious and moral duties; and that those ladies, if they were permitted to attend the prison, being Dissenters, should at least make their arrangements so as not to militate against the commands of the Legislature. I also felt it my duty to protest against the proposed alteration. It is but fair to say, from having complained in my entry on the 11th March 1827, in this book, of the manner in which my observations were received on a former occasion, I must say that now I was requested to be seated, and politely attended to. The remonstrance I had made on this subject on the 10th January 1823, in book A., was then read by the town clerk, but I left the committee with the impression that the women would be ordered to attend the church in future only on Sundays and Wednesdays.

Monday, 2d July.—Nichols, in particular, has been very serious ever since he has been under sentence, and kept himself aloof from the others, and even wrote and complained to me of their improper behaviour.

Tuesday, 21st August.—This evening the recorder's warrant arrived for the execution, on Monday next, of Thomas Norton, for a highway robbery. The people received it with great apathy; in fact, it seemed to make no impression of any kind upon them.

Thursday, 23d August.—Visited the condemned man; he is about 25 years old, and seems rarely to have gone to any place of worship till he came to this prison, where he has literally learned nothing, and has scarcely any idea of another life; one can hardly conceive a person living in England to be so grossly ignorant.

Sunday, 26th August.—Visited the man left for execution, in company with the undersheriff; I had understood that he had relapsed into his former state, indeed his behaviour at church seemed to justify this information; however, he shed tears at this interview, and said that he prayed inwardly, but did not wish others to witness his feelings, and that he would rather see me by myself, which I promised should be the case in the evening.

Monday, 28th August.—I am more and more convinced that they ought to be locked up by themselves of a night after the warrant arrives for their execution.

Friday, 8th February 1828.—Visited the condemned men; found eight of them in irons, they having attempted to break out by overpowering the keepers.

Wednesday, 12th March.—I am more and more convinced that the persons actually ordered for execution should be locked up at night singly in a cell, to afford them time for meditation and reflection, as is the case, I believe, in all other gaols in England; there were too many constantly together in the present instance.

Monday, 12th May.—Visited the condemned men; there seemed much irritation among them.

Visited them in the afternoon; their irritation had increased considerably. A friend of Price had sent him in word that there was no hope for him, and he had become very intractable; in fact, they desired I would not proceed to prayers, as they observed they were not in a state of mind to attend to any religious exercise. I must, however, do Smith the justice to add that he did not join in their proceedings, but retired into the yard and kept himself aloof from the rest. The sheriff went in as I left them, and he lamented to me afterwards the wretched state in which they appeared; and having witnessed the evil of so many being together, he promised to take care, for the future, that after the warrant for the execution of any others has arrived, they shall at least be locked up at night singly in cell.

Friday, 16th May.—Visited Smith in the afternoon; we were much annoyed at prayers by the coppersmiths who have lately occupied the adjoining building (the College of Physicians); indeed, not only is the noise offensive, but windows have been opened which overlook the prison, and may endanger the safe custody of the prisoners.

Wednesday, 4th June.—Visited the condemned men; the sheriffs have issued orders that the condemned men shall be locked up singly in the night as far as the cells will permit.

Saturday, 28th June.—Conversed with some prisoners in the lodge; applied to the keeper to remove some boys from the yards into the school, which was immediately done. Complained to him of some improper language reported to me as used by the men for trial, and he took steps to prevent it for the future.

This evening the recorder's warrant arrived for the execution, on Friday next, of John Montgomery, for uttering forged notes; Maurice and Anderson for robbery in a dwelling-house, and Rice for burglary; they were much and properly affected when I communicated the distressing intelligence, except Maurice, who declared his innocence, which he has done ever since his conviction. Jones, who was convicted with Rice, fainted when he was informed his life was spared. The other respites all expressed gratitude for the mercy vouchsafed to them; indeed, the effect of the late order of the sheriffs for confining them in separate cells during the night is very evident in the whole conduct and behaviour of these men since they have been under sentence of death. As ordinary of the prison, I am bound most earnestly to recommend that this regulation be continued, which appears so well calculated for the eternal welfare of the prisoners.

Thursday, 31st July.—There were only seven men this last sessions capitally convicted, and their conduct has been very proper and orderly under their sentence. Being so few together is no doubt one cause of this propriety; but I am also inclined to attribute it to another, viz. to the late regulations of the present sheriffs, by which they are locked up singly of a night in their cells from the time of conviction, a regulation so beneficial and obvious, that one is surprised it has never before been adopted in this prison. Nor do I overlook the other cause, viz. so few being together, for that is an arrangement most desirable could it be effected throughout Newgate, as neither their conduct can be controlled nor can reformation be expected when 60 or 70, and sometimes considerably more, are confined in one yard, where usually the greatest reprobate or practised thief takes the command of and gives the tone of language and of morals to the rest: this is an error in arrangement which calls for a speedy and effectual remedy.

Monday, 4th August.—There being only one to suffer, and the friends not being permitted to come into the condemned room, renders the place quiet, and such as one should suppose such a place ought to be at so solemn a season. This is also a great improvement, and is very different from what I have been accustomed to witness at former executions.

Thursday, 25th September.—I observe, with much regret, that the obvious and judicious regulations of the present sheriffs, of placing each man under the sentence of death in a separate cell, is now departed from, and that in some instances three are locked up together for the night, owing to the want of sufficient cells.

Thursday, 27th November.—The men are all locked up for the night together with a turnkey, and hence the excellent and judicious orders of the late sheriffs, viz. that they should be in separate cells during the night, are rendered inoperative, and one of the crying evils of the Newgate system has been revived.

Monday, 1st December.—It may be proper here to add, from what I have written on Friday, that Harpune was in my school in this prison about the year 1815, and was sent to the Penitentiary; afterwards, he was in the Refuge for the Destitute; he has been in a long course of crimes; was executed this morning.

Friday, 16th January 1829.—The better practice of not admitting the friends into the same room with them seems at length to be obtained, though I am sorry to say, that locking them up separately of a night, which was once ordered (see book B) and put in practice, and which I have recommended for years, is already abandoned. After many years' observation and experience, my conviction of the policy and mercy of such an arrangement continues unchanged.

Sunday, 18th January.—No visitors appear to be allowed to them (the condemned men) to-day, which is a regulation highly proper, as they have thus one entire day to themselves for devotion.

Wednesday, 4th March.—The keeper this day showed me a paper, which he said he had received last Saturday, of which the following is a copy:

Committee of Aldermen, in relation to the several Gaols of this City.

Wednesday, 21 January 1829.

The committee was attended by the committee of the Ladies' Association, who requested that the female prisoners in the gaol of Newgate might be excused from attending prayers on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Resolved, that the said request be complied with, and it is ordered that they be excused attending prayers on those days accordingly.

Woodthorpe.

The keeper informed me that he conceived himself justified in keeping the women from church on those days, in conformity with the above resolution. As the clergyman of this place, I feel it a duty to protest against this, and to refer to what I have said before on this subject, on the 23d of December 1823, and 25th of May 1824 (book A), and 11th March 1827, 30th June 1827, 11th September 1827 (book B).

Thursday, 15th October.—Visited the condemned men. Gifford seems to have made progress in preparing for another world; but I think he is hindered and interrupted by his companions, who are wholly occupied in conversations about their late trials and the injustice

injustice of their sentence. They both told me that they could think of nothing else, and that it was in vain to admonish them to prepare for death and judgment. Their state is truly lamentable, and perhaps it might be proper, under the circumstances, they should be locked up separately for the night, to oblige them to reflect on their wretched condition, with the hope of bringing them to a knowledge of themselves, and consequently of seeing the necessity of a sincere and hearty repentance.

Thursday, 12th July 1832.—Attended in court, as usual, while the different sentences were passed upon several delinquents. To three only was the sentence of death denounced, whereas at most sessions heretofore there have generally been from 12 to 20 against whom the court has awarded this awful sentence; but, thank God, a law has just passed by which the punishment of death has been taken away from many offences against the person as well as against property; in the perpetration of such offences no violence hath been used. Thanks be to God for this real spread of Christian feeling! may it speedily be followed by another measure absolutely necessary in this prison, viz. separation and classification in the mode of confining the prisoners; for, so long as such numbers, of different ages and habits, and charged with offences varying in very considerable degrees, are suffered to intermix in the yards, it is vain to hope that imprisonment can be attended with any salutary effect. It is some years since my observations on this subject were registered in these books, and I am more and more convinced of the truth of them.

Thursday, 19th September 1833.—Visited the chapel yard; there are three men in that yard who have been acquitted on the ground of insanity and detained here till the Government shall dispose of them. One has been here nearly three years; the other two shorter periods. Visited the north side; two men also in this yard acquitted on the ground of insanity; one of these has been three years in the prison. All these five are detained for the ultimate disposal of the Government.

Wednesday, 2d July 1834.—Visited the boys' school; catechised them. A little boy about eight years of age has been committed here for stealing two shillings and two-pence, and though this infant (who has a broken arm and carries it in a sling) has been in custody before for some petty offence, yet I feel it my duty to call the attention of those who have the power, to devise some other method of dealing with such juvenile offenders.

Monday, 21st July.—Visited the boys school; another little boy about nine years of age has been committed here; he has been some time in a course of crime.

Sunday, 16th November.—Visited two men now in the condemned room, convicted of murder in Cheshire. Having understood they applied to the keeper for the assistance of a clergyman, I felt it my duty to attend them, which I should not otherwise have done under their peculiar circumstances, as they are not yet committed to this prison.

Monday, 17th November.—Visited the men from Chester; visited them again in the evening.

Tuesday, 18th November.—Visited the men from Chester this evening; found two ladies with them writing a letter for them, and the keeper and I withdrew till they left, and then returned to the men again. They were very serious and attentive at prayers.

Wednesday, 19th November.—Visited the men from Chester; visited them in the evening; Alderman Venables went in with me; found two ladies reading to and instructing them, who offered to leave, but I would not allow this, and left them there.

Saturday, 22d November.—A difference of opinion prevailing between the new keeper and myself, respecting the right of control over those who are to be admitted for religious purposes into Newgate, I this day applied to the Gaol Committee to determine this question. I stated that this appeal to them arose principally from the circumstance of the two murderers from Cheshire, not committed, but only lodged here on Sunday last in their way to the King's Bench, whom I had declined visiting, until I afterwards found they requested the attendance of a clergyman, and to whom I also requested the keeper not to admit any other persons.

In this conduct I conceived myself fully justified, from what had occurred in the case of Bishop and Williams in November 1831, there being here also a confession, upon which I had reason to apprehend some confusion or misinterpretation might happen.

The committee were pleased to express their disapprobation of my conduct in having declined visiting these men in the first instance, and then in having requested the keeper not to admit others to them.

Lamenting, as I do, having incurred the disapprobation of the committee on these points, after a service of more than twenty years as ordinary of this prison, I can only and truly say, that I was actuated in those transactions perhaps by too extreme caution and anxiety, but yet according to the best of my judgment. But, alas! I am become old now, and that judgment may not be so clear as it was some years ago; however this may be, I bow with great deference to their decision.

On the question whether the keeper or the ordinary was for the future to control the admission of persons into Newgate to give religious instructions, they also decided that it was the province of the keeper, who was alone responsible for such admission.

Before leaving the committee I submitted to them, as the Act of Parliament directs me to do as chaplain, an abuse respecting the admission of persons into Newgate, which I learnt only yesterday, viz. that Mr. Owen of Lanark, a visionary philosopher, whose doctrines are well known as opposed to society generally as at present constructed, and to

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the established religion, had been admitted more than once into the prison, and been allowed to preach to and address the female prisoners, when they were assembled together. This they assured me should be inquired into.

Wednesday, 14th January 1835.—Visited a woman committed for murder, in the pound ward; I had requested to see her in Mrs. Brown's room, as usual, and the matron to be present, according to Act of Parliament, but was refused, and was told the keeper had ordered the nurse to attend instead, and that I must see the prisoner in her ward; directed some prayer-books to be placed in that ward.

Monday, 9th February.—Visited a woman convicted of manslaughter, accompanied by the nurse; she was in a ward with several others on the tried side, but, by the orders of the 11th January, had no opportunity of a private communication with her, which I deemed necessary at that time.

The mischief of the ordinary being deprived of the control over those admitted to give religious instruction to the prisoners was evinced by the fact of the poor girl convicted of poisoning being so ill, when I saw her on Saturday, from the perpetual intrusion of persons to see her during Friday last; to use the language of people about her, "she had not a moment to herself on that day, from ten in the morning till three in the afternoon."

Tuesday, 10th February.—Complained to the Lord Mayor of the treatment I have lately experienced from the keeper in Newgate, and of the order, that the keeper and not the ordinary is for the future to have the control over the admission of persons who came to give spiritual instructions to the prisoners. His lordship promised to rectify both these points.

Tuesday, 24th February.—Visited a man in solitary confinement in the cells; he said he is to remain there for a month, a fortnight of which is now elapsed. I was not informed of this till to-day, or I should have visited him before; he complained much of the cold, and I desired him to mention it to the turnkey in attendance, and if proper it would be remedied.

A person who said he was a minister of the Gospel called upon me, saying he was referred to me by the keeper, in order to obtain admission to a prisoner for the purpose of giving her religious instruction. The Gaol Committee, upon my application to them on the 22d November last, upon this very subject, having agreed that the keeper and not the ordinary was the proper judge, and the only person they looked to on such occasions; and having so instructed me in his presence, I experienced some surprise at this reference; of course I have no longer any power to grant or refuse his admission, and referred him back again to the keeper.

Wednesday, 25th March.—Conversed with two prisoners in the nurses' room; I was not now interrupted in my duty, though I was denied the attendance of the matron, whom the Act of Parliament requires to be present.

Saturday, 25th April.—Reported this week to the Lord Mayor and one of the visiting justices, that it had come to my knowledge that 2*s.* 6*d.* a week was paid by some of the prisoners for their lodgings.

Sunday, 24th May.—Visited the master's side; visited the middle yard; found a prisoner there by the name of Ware (I think) without breeches, with a rug tied round him instead; I was informed he had been in this state for a fortnight at least.

Wednesday, 3d June.—This evening the recorder made his report of the last three sessions, when 21 men and three boys were respited, and one, Thomas Williams, for a rape, was ordered for execution on Tuesday next.

They all received the intelligence in a very proper manner, but in conversation with Williams afterwards, he strongly denied his guilt.

The respitals being now removed from the condemned yard, it becomes my duty, in conformity with the Act of Parliament, to report, that a person of the name of Berry has been lately introduced, and given religious instructions to the prisoners under sentence of death. This person I understand to be of some sect dissenting from the Established Church. If this practice is to remain, it was in vain that the Legislature enacted, in the year 1820, that a clergyman of the Church of England should be appointed to officiate in every prison, and that even he shall be licensed by the bishop before he presumes to do so; but as the visiting justices have since determined that the keeper here is the only and proper judge, who is to be admitted to give religious instruction, and it may happen that he himself may be a Dissenter or a Roman-catholic, or, in short, of any of the numerous sects now so prevalent, he can admit any teacher he may wish, therefore it is high time for the Legislature again to regulate further in this matter.

Thursday, 4th June.—Visited Thomas Williams (his real name is Thomas Crouch); he was born at Hurley in Berkshire, is about 37 years old, is married, and has a wife and two children now living; has been a post-boy and ostler; has been at a country school, and can read a little; professes to be of the Church of England. Found him very low and much distressed; he appears to have a tolerably correct view of the Gospel dispensation; acknowledged he had been a great sinner, but strenuously asserted his innocence of the crime of which he is convicted; he is docile and communicative, and seems anxious to learn the way of salvation.

The under-sheriff and keeper came in while I was with him, and to them he again declared his innocence, insinuating that it was a conspiracy against him, and that there was no foundation for the charge. The under-sheriff promised to see some persons whose names

names were given him by the prisoner, and who he has affirmed could throw some light on the subject. Visited him again in the evening; he was more cheerful, and seemingly better reconciled to his fate, which he said he richly deserved for his sinful life, though he still persisted he was innocent of this crime; during prayers he was attentive and much impressed, and was in tears most part of the service.

Friday, June 5th.—Visited the man ordered for execution; he was cheerful, but humble and resigned; he entered into many particulars of his past life, and made a free confession how sinful it had been; still, however, denying his guilt as to this fact, and this he did seriously but modestly; yet, after a long private conversation, he did not mention any circumstance that tended to establish his innocence. Excepting his denial of his guilt, he seemed in a hopeful frame of mind, and appeared to have commenced a sincere repentance. Visited him in the evening; found him much the same as in the morning; he seemed deeply affected with the prayers, particularly when we came to that in the visitation of the sick, beginning " O Father of mercies and God of all comfort," &c.

Saturday, 6th June.—Visited Williams; found him low and distressed; he gave me a full account of his trial, and the evidence adduced against him, and seemed to think that if a man of the name of Greenfield had been examined, that he would have been acquitted. The duty of confessing the justice of his sentence was now pointed, but he again most solemnly and emphatically declared his innocence; and his manner of doing so was so artless and natural, so perfectly free from asseverations and violence, that, even after all the experience I have unfortunately had in these matters, I scarcely know how to disbelieve him; and how awful is the reflection this gives rise to, either that the man takes refuge in lies when he is all but in the presence of his Maker, or that he is the victim of a foul and murderous conspiracy! God grant that the truth may be made manifest before he suffers!

Visited him in the evening; found him more cheerful and in better spirits than when I left him in the morning; his wife, he said, had been with him, who had brought a message from a Mr. L. Mann, acquainting him, that he still had hopes of saving his life, and desiring him to keep up his spirits and hope for the best; a gentleman also by the name of Davis (as he thinks) had visited him, who told him he belonged to the charity which had placed the girl (the prosecutrix) with the Woodwards, but that the institution was so displeased with their conduct, that it had now removed her to people who would take more care of her morals. These communications have elevated his hopes of life, and in some measure checked his progress, but still he was attentive at prayers and apparently devout. Observing that he was not as clean in his person as I could wish, I recommended him to wash and shave against to-morrow's service, but was told by the attendant that he durst not shave him without leave of the keeper, as this operation had been denied to two persons on a former occasion not long ago. However, before leaving the prison, I requested the turnkey to endeavour to procure this indulgence for him.

Sunday, 7th June.—Visited Williams after service; found him quite cheerful; he said he felt happy, and that he had now no wish for life. Upon asking him to account how this could be in his miserable circumstances, he replied, that he believed he was now in the right way, and that God would forgive him; that he felt he had got rid of a great burden, and that he had laid down all his sins at the foot of the cross. But my real opinion of him is, that though this might be partly a reason, yet it was not exactly the only one, but that he entertained stronger hopes of some remission of his sentence; whence he has derived these I know not, and it is quite possible I may be mistaken as to his ideas and views.

The under-sheriff after service called me aside, and told me some person had been admitted to him, who had afterwards put forth a report which had reached the higher powers, that he had confessed his guilt, either to me or some one else. I immediately gave the under-sheriff a copy of my notes of the prisoner's conduct and state of mind, which I keep from day to day from the moment the warrant comes down, and which completely negatived this as far as concerned me.

This, however, may serve to show how dangerous it is to admit irresponsible persons to prisoners under sentence of death.

Saw him again in the evening; and at the request of the under-sheriff put some questions respecting a point in the evidence against him; the result was furnished afterwards to that officer, who is humanely exerting himself in his behalf; left him in good spirits.

Tuesday, 9th June.—As the Act of Parliament (4 Geo. 4, c. 64) enacts, that every chaplain of a prison shall communicate to the visiting justices any abuse or impropriety which may come to his knowledge, and enter in the daily journal any observations which may occur to him, or he may think necessary on the occasion of any of his visits in such prison, I felt bound to report, that it came to my knowledge, just before I visited Williams to-day, that one of the under-turnkeys had reported that Williams had made a confession to him that he was guilty, and upon this he had been examined by the keeper, on Sunday morning; the result of that examination, I was told, was, that the turnkey then acknowledged that what he had before reported about Williams was false.

This turnkey was doing duty as usual in this prison to-day when I was there.

Wednesday, 10th June.—Waited on the Lord Mayor as the head of the court, and informed of what had come to my knowledge in Newgate yesterday, who was pleased to say he would instigate an immediate inquiry into the circumstances, and inform me of the result.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
Appendix, No. 12.
Extracts from Ordinary's Journal.

Visited Williams afterwards; he said he felt angry at the false report raised about him, and was afraid it might prejudice his case; but I told him I had contradicted it as far as I could, and that I verily believed the report would have no such effect; this I said from the under-sheriff having assured me that he had shown my notes of Saturday last in this book to the members of the council assembled on Sunday.

His hopes of life are stronger, of course, since the respite than they were; notwithstanding which, I left him calm, and seemingly continuing his preparation for eternity.

Visited him in the evening; he was very attentive at prayers; he observed that another report had gone abroad, that he had asked for Mr. Berry or Binny to attend him while he was under sentence of death, which was quite false, for he had never even heard there was such a gentleman in existence till he saw him in the condemned room.

Saturday, 13th June.—Visited Williams; he continues in the same calm state of mind. On my going in again this afternoon to visit Williams, I found the keeper there, with this book in his hand, reading my notes to him, and who, as soon as I entered the condemned room, charged me with writing what was false; upon my asking in what respect, he replied, in writing that Williams denied having originally sent for Mr. Binny to attend him while under sentence of death. To this I answered, that I was ready to make oath of the truth of that and every other entry of mine in this book; and I appealed to the man himself, who immediately repeated again what he had before told me, that he had never even heard of Mr. Binny until he saw him in the condemned room, about two or three months ago; consequently, he could not have sent for him; but that last Sunday, as he expected to suffer on the Tuesday, he had mentioned to the keeper, that he should like to see that gentleman once more before his death, to thank him for his kindness, but that he had not been to him, as he was out of town. The keeper upon this asserted, that the prisoner did acknowledge that he sent for him; and notwithstanding the distinction was pointed out to him, that Mr. Binny did not come originally at Williams's request, as had been reported, still the keeper replied, that it did not signify; that his oath was as good as mine, and that my entries were nothing but a bundle of nonsense. My answer was, that as he thought proper to say so I would publish them, in order that the public might determine; and I should be much mistaken if they did not decide, that they embraced very serious and important matters; that I did not look upon him as a competent judge of them; and that I myself had received an education and graduated at the university to little purpose, if I was not capable or did not write sense at my time of life. He then added, that I set myself up above everybody else. My reply to this was, that I took the position the Act of Parliament placed me in, by which I was commanded to report any abuse or impropriety that might come to my knowledge, and to make any observations that might occur to me on the occasion of my visits to the prison; and such importance did the framers of the Act attach to the entries they expected to be made in this book, that it was specially enacted, that the keeper should be responsible for its safe custody, whole, unmutilated and unaltered.

And now I must observe, that the Legislature never could have intended that the chaplain should be exposed to the attacks or animadversions of the keeper on the subject of his notes; and as I cannot submit to them with any regard to my own character and station in life, especially to be told that they were false, or a bundle of nonsense, I shall feel justified in abstaining from making observations for the future. If I am not protected in endeavouring to fulfil the intent (as I conceive) of the Legislature, which I have hitherto attempted to do conscientiously and truly, I must cease from henceforth to write more than merely notices of my visits to the prison in the visiting book. I again repeat most solemnly, that I am ready to depose on oath, to the best of my belief and judgment, to the truth of every entry I have made; and I feel that no clergyman, in the discharge of this duty, ought to submit to have his veracity or understanding impugned by the keeper of the prison for so doing.

(After this date no observation of mine to be entered in the occurrence book in Newgate.)

EXTRACTS from Journal kept by the Ordinary, distinct from the Occurrence Book.

Wednesday, 1st July.—Since Williams has been informed that he is to be transported for life he has been much excited; he observed to me to-day that if he were guilty he ought to be hanged; but as he thinks it is proved that he is innocent, he ought to be set at liberty. He says he owes his hard fate to the false report fabricated against him while he was under sentence; and the prosecutrix having now retracted all she had sworn to, he thinks it is unfair to believe any part of her former testimony against him; and if that be so, he avers that great injustice is done to him; which proceeding, he says, is owing to some offence he has unfortunately given to somebody in the prison, who has prejudiced the Secretary of State against him; and nothing, he says, that can be said, will ever convince him to the contrary.

Friday, 24th July.—Visited the chapel yard. Several tried prisoners are here at present, and are constantly placed here among the untried, though it is considered as the most select ward in the prison; the respites are now here.

Thursday, 30th July.—Visited the master's side and middle yard; several young lads there; some without shirts, others very ragged; they were dirty, and their hair ought to be cut. Visited the chapel yard and the boys' school; two of them very ragged.

Saturday,

Saturday, 29th August.—Visited the boys' school. Alderman Fairbrother and Thomas Ward came in while I was there; they complained of several of the boys being without shoes. At their special desire, in a note to me afterwards, I am to insert in this book that they visited the prison, and finding the men's side in many respects very dirty, and requiring to be lime-washed, they gave Randall several directions to have the different wards properly attended to immediately.

Sunday, 13th September.—I have been in the country for the last week, which will account for no entry being made in this book during that period. Mr. Harrison, one of the readers of Christchurch, Newgate-street, officiated for me. To-day I did my own duty as usual. Visited the master's side, middle yard, chapel yard; respites in the condemned yard. Upon going to the male infirmary, where was a man for the murder of his son, I was told he was asleep, and the doctor desired he might be kept as quiet as possible. I sent up while I was in the boy's school, to know whether he was awake; when I came out from the boys the attendant informed me that he was awake, but that the keeper and the brother of the man were with him, and that he declined seeing me. Conversed with a prisoner in the lodge.

Wednesday, 16th September.—Visited the boys' school. Visited the man for murder in the infirmary; found him in bed; he has the look of a foreigner, but spoke very good English, but in so low a tone of voice that I could scarcely make out what he said; however, he declined speaking on religion at all. He showed me a letter he had been writing to the keeper, in which he begged that no person might be admitted to him for religious purposes; and I desired he would write me a similar one as an authority for my not attending him, which he promised he would do. His behaviour was respectful and polite; he appeared to be between 40 and 50 years of age. A keeper, I understood, was with him night and day.

Thursday, 17th September.—Visited the boys' school; inquired how the man for murder was, of the attendant at the infirmary. Upon asking for the letter he had promised to write me, he sent me word he should not write one till he had consulted the keeper.

Sunday, 20th September.—Visited the master's side and middle yard; in one of the wards here the men complained, as they did last Sunday, that they had no conveniences for eating their soup, &c., but were obliged to eat it out of the pails it was brought in (to use their own expression) "like hogs out of a trough."

Sunday, 27th September.—Visited the condemned men; among them were five boys, the eldest about 16 years of age (as he affirmed): this requires attention. One of the men said he was a Jew, and so did one of the boys; another said he was a Roman-catholic; the rest said they belonged to the Church of England, and wanted no dissenting teachers. Sermons and service as usual; no prayers during the week, it being sessions.

Monday, 28th September.—Attended sessions; sentence of death passed on 14 male prisoners, five of them apparently under 17 years of age; two of the men were convicted of the detestable crime of sodomy, and a third (a soldier) was convicted of extorting money from a person, under the threat of accusing that person of attempting to commit a similar crime: these three had sentence of death pronounced on them, after the other capital convicts, in a very impressive manner by the recorder. The soldier persisted at the bar, in an address to the court, that his accusation of the prosecutor was true.

Tuesday, 29th September.—Visited the condemned men; had a long private conversation with the soldier; he complained of being confined with so many, and asked if he could not have some place occasionally to retire to for the purpose of meditation and devotion. To my surprise, he informed me, that he was locked up last night with two others, one of them being one of the little boys I spoke of yesterday, which proceeding I cannot too highly reprobate, and that he should not have been locked up by himself I could scarcely have imagined, after the exposure of the present system pursued in this gaol, which took place the other day in the House of Lords, by the Duke of Richmond, when many of their Lordships questioned the accuracy of his information, when he told them that the men under sentence of death in Newgate were locked up of a night in a cell three or four together. Had also a private conversation with the other two men for the crime of sodomy; they said they also were locked up with others in the cell. Why! the recorder would not even pass sentence upon these three with the rest of the capital convicts, but had them brought up by themselves, giving his reason in court, that their presence would disgrace and contaminate the others.

Wednesday, 30th September.—Visited the condemned men; directed the attendant there to treat the five young boys as schoolboys, and to set them tasks to learn as he would any other boys committed to his care, particularly to make these perfect in the Church Catechism, wherein they may learn their duty to God and their neighbours, except the Jew boy (who, by the bye, the mother assures me is only 13 years of age), and whom I directed the attendant to instruct in spelling and reading. Had a long private interview with the soldier, who still persists in the truth of his story respecting the prosecutor. I did not fail to point out to him, that even if that were true, that he was equally amenable to the law for extorting money from him, under the threat of exposing his vicious practice. He again besought me to procure for him some place to retire to for private meditation, as he complained he had no opportunity of exercising that important and necessary duty as he was at present situated; that he was locked up of a night in a cell with the same parties he was last night; that he heard from them only obscene conversation; and that

when upon one occasion he had persuaded them to kneel down in prayer, they burst out into laughter in the midst of it. I promised to represent this to the constituted authorities. Whoever they may be, I have to entreat of the proper authorities not to suffer the same turnkey, who invented the story of poor Williams having confessed his guilt to him (which, if believed, might have cost him his life), to have any access to the poor creatures at present under sentence.

Thursday, 1st October.—Conversed with the soldier (Robert Swan) in the turnkey's room; he again complained of the way in which he was locked up with the two others, but said, they behaved better last night, and even joined him in reading some hymns. Conversed also privately with the other two men for the abominable offence; they even complained of the conversation of those locked up with them, which they assured me consisted chiefly about their own and others robberies. One of them told me, that in his cell was also the little boy, said to be only 13 years of age. When I afterwards went into the condemned room, I found the sheriff there, to whom I pointed out the gross impropriety of all this proceeding, and he promised a speedy remedy.

Friday, 2d October.—Visited the condemned men; the sheriffs have attended to my representation, and had the three men removed into the lower condemned room, apart from the others; they were locked up last night singly in a cell; the little boy of 13 is still in the condemned room.

Saturday, 3d October.—Visited the condemned men; the three expressed their thanks at being removed from the others.

Sunday, 4th October.—Visited the three men in the lower condemned room; the soldier told me a person had been in to see him yesterday, who had given him great hopes his life would be spared; in fact, he said, so strong were his hopes from what that person had said, that his mind was perfectly unhinged, and that he could think of nothing else. I asked whether it was anybody from without who had acted so imprudently; he begged to decline answering, as I should then know who it was; I told him, let it be whoever it might, that person had no warrant for what he had done, and had done and had acted most improperly; and if I were not fearful it might have some effect upon the poor men's fate, I would have gone to the Secretary of State, and requested that all such improper communication should be put an end to at once; as it is, I shall feel it my duty to call the attention of the constituted authorities to this fact, whenever I have an opportunity.

Tuesday, 6th October.—Visited the old man, who is now removed to another ward by himself, but communicating with the boy's yard. Visited the boy's school; one of them with very ragged breeches.

Tuesday, 10th November.—Visited the condemned men; the soldier complained of the conduct of one of the boys during service at church; I directed him to mention it to the turnkey in attendance on him, who would report it to the keeper.

Friday, 13th November.—Visited the condemned men; the boy complained of (Divine) not being punished, I must therefore bring the case before the sheriff.

I observed the same turnkey in attendance upon them this evening, who raised the story about Williams (*Vide* my Notes, 9th of June last). This I strongly object to, and shall acquaint the sheriffs with it; this man, for his conduct in Williams's affair, ought surely to have been exchanged into some other prison at least, not suffered to have access again to prisoners under sentence of death.

Sunday, 22d November.—Visited the men ordered for execution. To my surprise, I learnt that those men and the soldier, with a turnkey and another prisoner, are locked up at night together in the condemned room. This is so contrary to the feeling expressed by the Duke of Richmond and the Committee of the Lords upon the subject of prison discipline, and so militates against my object in recommending that prisoners after the warrant comes down should be locked up singly during the night, that I should hope the sheriffs will interfere and give the necessary orders.

Monday, 23d.—Visited the men ordered for execution; complained to the sheriffs that the men about to suffer on Friday were not locked up singly during the night. Upon considering this subject, they determined that it would be unsafe for them to give orders to that effect, as they observed they were bound to take care that the prisoners did not make away with themselves, and so defeat the object of the Legislature; and they cited the instance of Montgomery, some years ago, who, being locked up by himself, committed suicide the night before his execution. The sheriffs, however, said they saw no objection to each of the men being locked up in a cell, provided a turnkey was also placed with him, and asked if I should prefer that mode of treatment to that now pursued. My answer was, no; as it is my object by silence and solitude to compel a man to reflect, and to commune with his own conscience and his God, which I feared the presence of a turnkey in the cell with him would interrupt or prevent.

Thursday, 26th November.—Visited the boys' school; a little boy, said to be only 11 years old, is there capitally convicted for robbing his master.

Visited the condemned men in the evening. A dissenting teacher applied for admission to them, and the sheriffs referred them to me; he stated that he had a regular congregation near town, and had already been admitted to visit them several times since they have been under sentence; and though I saw no necessity for it, yet upon inquiring whether the prisoners

prisoners wished to see him (the under-sheriff being good enough to go in himself to ascertain the fact), I consented to their wish; some other parties were admitted.

Friday, 27th November.—The morning of the execution. When I went to the condemned room, they had just partaken of a little tea; they seemed so completely exhausted that I deemed it necessary to order some warm wine to be given them. Smith scarcely denied his guilt all along, which Pratt continued to do up to the last night; and it is remarkable, that he did so when the dissenting teacher took leave of him, and yet before that gentleman had gone out of the yard, he turned to his companions and informed them that he had told him what was false, and lamented that he had done so, and then confessed that he was guilty, and moreover added, that he had been addicted to these abominable practices from his youth.

Monday, 30th November.—It came to my knowledge this morning that money is still taken in some parts of the gaol from the prisoners for ward-dues; reported the same to the sheriffs, who in my presence inquired of the keeper whether this was the case or not; he acknowledged it was, and that it had been the custom long before he became keeper.

Tuesday, 1st December.—Visited the boys' school; found an infant there, said to be only 11 years of age, under sentence of death.

Saturday, 5th December.—Visited the boys' school; found three very little boys, apparently under 10 years of age, committed for trial.

The boy said to be only 13, who has been kept with the condemned (from the 27th of September), now it is too late, was yesterday removed to the boys' school.

Sunday, 6th December.—Visited the master's side; two or three prayer-books and Bibles wanted here. The boy of 13, who was so long among the condemned men, was sent last night to the Penitentiary. Upon inquiry of the turnkey who has charge of the books, I find there are no Bibles and prayer-books in store, except those which were bought expressly for the public service in the church.

Wednesday, 23d December.—Last night, at half-past ten o'clock, recorder's clerk brought the result of the report, when His Majesty was graciously pleased to respite all the capital convicts in this prison.

Upon going in at that hour, they were suddenly awakened, and seemed scarcely to understand what was said. The same ceremony of solemnly informing him that the recorder had made his report, and that the King and Council had been pleased to save his life, was gone through with the little boy of 11 years old; the sooner this is altered the better; some other method of dealing with infants of such a tender age ought to be adopted.

Tuesday, 12th January 1836.—Visited chapel yard; conversed with a prisoner in the lodge. He is a schoolmaster, and though the chapel yard is professed to be appropriated to the bettermost sort of prisoners, yet so little discretion or judgment is exercised in classing them in this prison, that this person is placed on the master's side, where the conversation and manners, he tells me, are quite disgusting.

Extracts from the Surgeon's Journal, *Newgate*.

Wednesday, 23d March 1825.—A serious accident; one of the prisoners having had a hot poker pushed into his eye.

Wednesday 15th February 1826.—J. Knox yesterday afternoon met with a severe accident to the hip-joint; the extent of the accident cannot at present be ascertained.

Wednesday, 15th March.—A severe accident to the knee-joint has occurred in the prison.

Thursday, 11th May.—Felix Saunders, just committed from the Clerkenwell prison, is sent to the infirmary, in consequence of extreme ill treatment he received while in the prison; he has one rib fractured, and his back extensively tumefied from the shoulders to the loins.

Saturday, 13th May.—Visited Thomas Smith, who met with a serious hurt in the left knee, by falling from a form in the master's side ward, and was immediately removed to the infirmary.

Tuesday, 16th May.—There is a very severe case of accident to the elbow-joint in the infirmary, which it is likely will be attended with serious consequences.

3d January 1827.—A severe accident occurred yesterday in the prison; the man is better this morning.

Friday, 13th July.—A severe accident to the elbow-joint has occurred since the last report.

Saturday, 26th April 1828.—A man was committed yesterday to the prison, suffering severely from a severe accident to his head and arm.

Thursday, 12th June 1828.—Visited John Palmer, who met with a severe accident in dislocating the ankle-joint and fracturing his leg.

Tuesday, 6th April 1830.—A lad, named Matthew White, has had a wound in his eye, by a bone thrown at him, which very nearly destroyed vision.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Appendix, No. 12.

Extracts from Surgeon's Journal.

Monday, 18th April 1831.—One of the untried prisoners, named Goodwin, dislocated his arm this morning early.

Thursday, 23d June 1831.—One of the prisoners (a transport, named M'Donald) has broken his arm this morning by a fall.

Monday, 18th July.—A Frenchman, named Taylor, one of the convicts, was wrestling with another man, and fell, and broke both bones of his leg near the ankle.

Monday, 1st August.—There are some fresh cases, particularly one case of inflamed and puffy scalp, the result of a fall.

Saturday, 27th April 1833.—One of the male transports was playing in their yard a day or two since, and cut his leg very severely.

Thursday, 6th June.—One of the transports has had a very severe injury inflicted on his eye by a kick from one of his companions.

Saturday, 22d June.—One of the male prisoners on the untried side of the prison has had his rib broken during his play with his companions.

Sunday, 21st July.—One of the male prisoners has been injured whilst playing with his comrades, and is now in the infirmary.

Thursday, 5th September.—One of the male prisoners has broken his arm this afternoon, whilst playing with his fellow-prisoners.

Thursday, 30th January 1834.—I have been frequently grieved that I had not the power to order a truss for prisoners afflicted with severe ruptures; and it appears to me highly desirable that an order for a certain number should be allowed for this prison annually.—*G. M. M.*, Surgeon.

Sunday, 23d March 1834.—A man, named Barlett, has fallen down and injured his arm since yesterday.—*G. M.*, Surgeon.

Thursday, 27th March 1834.—I have been sent for this evening to see a prisoner, named Joseph Hughes, who was in the chapel yard, and fell down and broke his arm; it is a compound fracture of both of the bones of the fore-arm.

Tuesday, 29th April.—There was a disturbance in the transport yard yesterday evening, and the police were called in. During the tumult a prisoner, named Taylor, who was one of the worst of the rioters, was bruised about the head and body.—*G. M.*, Surgeon.

Wednesday, 30th April.—The men who were locked up complain of the bruises, which they brought upon themselves.

Sunday, 18th May.—One of the male prisoners has injured his shoulder since yesterday, and I have sent him into the infirmary accordingly.

Sunday, 8th June.—A prisoner, named Thomas Watkins, is suffering severely from a blow which he received yesterday on his knee from one of his companions.

Monday, 9th June.—Watkins's knee-joint is very severely injured.

Tuesday, 10th June.—Watkins's knee remains much the same; it is probable he will suffer from it severely for a considerable time.

Wednesday, 25th June.—Watkins's knee is not any better.

Saturday, 12th July.—A prisoner, named Baxter, lately brought to the prison, is in the infirmary, in consequence of a severe injury to his wrist-joint.

Saturday 12th July, afternoon, half-past three.—Since my visit of this morning, Job Cox has become much worse; I had given strict orders that he should drink nothing stronger than milk, of which I allowed the proper quantity for him; notwithstanding, some persons, out of mistaken kindness, procured some porter (two pots) for Cox yesterday, and his present state is, in my opinion, the result of that imprudence; he is now quite insensible, and it is most probable he will not recover.

Monday, 14th July.—Job Cox died this morning about two hours after I left him.

Sunday, 31st August.—Watkins's leg has remained much the same for some time past. and it is probable that a considerable period of time will elapse before the knee is free from all inflammation.

Tuesday, 31st March 1835.—One of the male prisoners has fallen down and hurt his back, but I do not at present anticipate any serious results from the accident.

Tuesday, 12th May.—Cush has fallen down and sprained her ankle severely.

Thursday, 21st May.—A prisoner named Kepping, has slipped down and hurt his back severely.

Saturday, 23d May.—Kepping has suffered considerably in consequence of his accident.

Saturday, 27th June.—A prisoner, named John Lacy, has, by a fall, injured his shoulder severely.

Sunday, 30th August.—A prisoner, named Henry Smith, who was brought here last night, is suffering from severe inflammation in his knee, the result of a fall.

Friday, 11th December.—I ordered two fresh cases into the infirmary; the second was Alfred Wapshot, who had fallen down and severely bruised his arm; I considered it necessary to divide the inflamed parts very freely.

Wednesday, 6th January 1836.—I admitted yesterday a man named Charles Smith into the infirmary, in consequence of his having a very bad leg from some blow which he had received.

Extracts of all the Punishments inflicted at *Newgate* during the Year 1835.

February 11th.—Thomas Elstobe locked up in the cells and ironed for three days, for beating a fellow-prisoner; 15 ward locked up with eight men in it, in consequence of the above transaction taking place in that ward, and their denying all knowledge of it.

March 1st.—Charles Wells, William Dagton, Jeremiah Grogan, John Ames, Nicholas Hamilton, and James Young, all transports, put in irons and solitary confinement for three days, for cutting through the water-closet wall, to endeavour to make their escape.

March 24th.—Philip Smith, Samuel Leach, and Thomas Smith, locked up in the cells for three days, for disorderly conduct in No. 16 ward.

April 23d.—Henry Ware, John Hartican, and George More, locked up in the cells, for robbing their fellow-prisoners.

May 23d.—Mary Murphy locked up for twenty-four hours, for fighting and using bad language in the ward.

June 6th.—Henry Healy locked up three days, for cutting one of the prisoners' shoes to pieces.

June 7th.—Lewis Jones and Charles Clarke locked up for three days, for disorderly conduct.

June 10th.—Charles Lucas locked up in the cells three days, for striking one of the prisoners.

June 12th.—John Leary locked up in the cells three days, for striking one of the prisoners.

June 13th.—William Cole, John Martin, Frederick Mills, and George Wollard, locked up in the cells three days, for fighting, singing, and disorderly conduct in the ward.

June 15th.—Sarah Berdanna locked up three days, for fighting and disorderly conduct in the ward.

June 16th.—William Brooks put in irons and locked up in the cells, for getting drunk and using abusive language.

July 6th.—Ann Roberts locked up in solitary confinement three days, for ill-treating the other prisoners in the ward and swearing at the matron.

July 8th.—Richard Taylor and Joseph Horton locked up in the cells in irons for three days, for an attempt to make their escape from the gaol.

July 20th.—John Roberson, John Morgan, and Joseph Newcombe, all transports, put in irons and in solitary confinement three days, for stealing a shoulder of lamb from one of the turnkeys.

August 6th.—John Walson put in irons and solitary confinement three days, for fighting with one of the prisoners.

August 7th.—James Juffrey and George Holland put in irons and solitary confinement three days, for fighting.

John Gillet locked up three days solitary, for cutting the rugs to pieces.

September 23d.—Henry Franklin, John Jennings, John White, James Connell, John Hardaway, and Thomas Keat Chapman, put in irons and in the cells, for throwing filth and dirty rugs against the walls of the ward.

Franklin and Jenning liberated the same day; Connell, Hardaway and Chapman liberated on the 25th.

October 12th.—Benjamin Vines and Daniel Ward put in irons and in the cells for three days, for breaking the windows of the day-room of the condemned cells.

November 15th.—Joseph Coleman put in irons and in the cells for three days, for striking one of the prisoners.

November 20th.—George Vollum locked up in the cells three days, for striking one of the prisoners.

November 20th.—Joseph Davenport, James Whitehouse, Robert Scott, John Turner, Alexander White, and Samuel Spicer, put in irons three days, for breaking the tables in the ward and riotous conduct.

— No. 13. —

EXTRACTS from the Report of Select Committee of the House of Commons on the State of *Newgate* in 1814.

Each prisoner has two rugs; and the allowance of room, when the prison has only such a number as can be conveniently lodged, is one foot and a half to each person; when, as has been frequently the case, nearly double the convenient number is placed in a ward, they sleep in the same crowded situation on each side of the room, the whole floor being covered, with the exception of a passage in the middle.

To confine together all persons convicted of misdemeanors, in the opinion of your Committee, is far from just. He who has committed a common assault, ought not to be made the companion of the perjured or the fraudulent, and still less of those who are committed for attempts at the most abominable crimes.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
Appendix. No. 13.
Extracts.

The master's side will contain 70 persons, but is seldom full; it has now 49. Prisoners for every crime, and of every description, liable only to removal for misconduct, may be admitted to it, on the payment of 13*s.* 6*d.*, and 2*s.* 6*d.* per week for the use of a bed.

The women's yards, with cells and infirmary, are calculated for 70 persons; 75, with 15 children, were, on April the 4th, confined in it; and in January last, 130 were at one time crowded together, of all ages, of all descriptions, tried and untried; and even those under sentence of death are not removed till the order for execution comes down. Amongst them are now two girls of 13, one of 12, and one of 10 years old, exposed to all the contagion of profligacy which must prevail in this part of the prison.

The allowance of food is, in a small degree, better than that to the debtors, but it is not sufficient properly to support life, without the assistance of friends, and casual charity; and, in the opinion of your Committee, it ought to be increased. It is hard to leave in dependance on their friends men, many of whom are committed to prison only on suspicion of crimes, taken too from their trades, and placed in a prison in which hardly facilities for work are afforded, whilst their families are deprived of that assistance on which they have been accustomed to depend. A very small increase of allowance would perfectly support them, and at the same time render unnecessary the unlimited concourse of visitors, by which it is to be feared the order and regularity becoming a prison are much impaired. From all the criminals, with the exception of those on the State side, garnish is exacted, liable to the same objections as have been already stated against it.

Four lunatics are now confined in Newgate, two of them separately, but two with the other prisoners, one of whom would, but for his insanity, have been convicted of murder. This is a practice against which a resolution of the Common Council was passed four years ago, but which still unfortunately continues to exist; but it is hoped that, when the New Bedlam is finished, they will be removed.

The ordinary, Dr. Forde, receives a salary of 250*l.*, and is provided with a house; he states the attendance at chapel, which is entirely voluntary, to be far from regular, and his congregation frequently inattentive and disorderly. The different classes of prisoners are all within view of each other; and before the service begins, conversations take place between the men and the women, and every sort of noise prevails. The keeper himself never attends, when, on every ground of giving a good example and preserving due decorum by his authority, he ought, if possible, never to be absent; and but three or four of the turnkeys are present, and attempt very insufficiently to preserve order. No clerk is appointed to lead the prisoners in their responses, and much inconvenience is felt by such a congregation from the want of this guidance. The sacrament is never administered, except to the condemned. Beyond his attendance in chapel, and on those who are sentenced to death, Dr. Forde feels but few duties to be attached to his office; he knows nothing of the state of morals in the prison; he never sees any of the prisoners in private, though 14 boys and girls, from nine to thirteen years old, were in April last in Newgate; he does not consider any attention to them a point of his duty; he never knows that any have been sick, till he gets a warning to attend their funeral; and does not go to the infirmary, for it is not in his instructions.

An increased allowance and bedding are absolutely necessary; and their moral conduct will best be improved by a minute classification of ages, sexes and offences, and by affording every facility of employment.

It would be useful to have books kept, in which the surgeon and gaoler might enter the occurrences in their several departments; and one in which the visiting magistrates might write their remarks, as a guide for their conduct, and that of their successors.

EXTRACTS from the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the State of *Newgate*.—(Report made in 1818.)

THE whole system of enlightened criminal jurisprudence is devised for the prevention of crime, not of abstract punishment. Punishment, therefore, as regards society, is not vindictive, but subservient and instrumental in reference to prevention. While the hardships of a prison, and the pains of law, may be wisely and justly inflicted, it is our duty to take care that no more is done or suffered than is conducive to the real object; and still more, that we take care that the means we employ to check may not contribute to the increase of crime; that persons guilty of petty offences, from the repetition of which they might be deterred by the first detection, and the consequent shame and alarm, shall not by our means be utterly polluted, hardened, and accomplished in depravity, by a forced communication with the most abandoned and irreclaimable. To prevent this obvious danger and unspeakable evil, the attention of your Committee has been peculiarly directed to what they have termed classification, not merely as regarding the separation of the untried from the convicted, but looking to a much more salutary and extended system. It is quite unnecessary to urge the numberless shades of depravity amongst the untried prisoners; but even an innocent person may unfortunately be so situated; and what is a case of every day's occurrence, an individual accused of some very venial offence is doomed to be the companion, messmate, and almost bedfellow, of the most abandoned miscreant. Even after conviction the evil proceeds; for if we can imagine one unhappy culprit who is disposed to regret and repent, he must have his feelings harrowed up or hardened amidst such a mass of vice and corruption.

Classification,

Classification,

Therefore, your Committee consider of the utmost importance, and for this desirable object Newgate offers few facilities. It is ill-constructed, deficient in space, and is now unhappily destined to contain, on the approach of every sessions, nearly double the number of prisoners which it ought to contain. Hitherto, a large proportion of the prison has been occupied by convicts under sentence of transportation, amounting to 150 persons at the time the Committee visited the prison; and all the accused on the male side are necessarily crowded together, without distinction or discrimination; and, under the denomination of "fines," all under sentence of imprisonment, whatever the nature of their offence, are mingled together. The removal of the transports, therefore, immediately after every sessions, seems indispensably necessary; such a relief might afford some prospect of a more unobjectionable arrangement of the prisoners, and seems absolutely requisite to afford room for the numbers removed thither for trial, and, in the opinion of your Committee, it is a measure which ought to be most strongly pressed on the attention of Government. The House may judge how far your Committee is justified in strongly remonstrating on this point, by adverting to the enumeration of wards, and specification of the dimensions. It seems sufficient to remark, that in wards of 38 feet by 15, it has very lately been necessary to confine from 30 to 40 prisoners, and at former periods from 50 to 60. Those prisoners who, in the language of the prison, are denominated fines, that is, those who have been sentenced to imprisonment for various offences, are in a worse situation than the convicts. They are generally more crowded together, and eat, sleep, and pass the day in the same ward, having access to an open yard. There are 15 condemned cells, each 9 feet by 7, which open into the press yard, having two day-rooms appropriated to the prisoners under sentence of death. Your Committee regret that, from the construction of the prison, they cannot suggest a satisfactory alteration in this objectionable part of the prison, which seems so unsuitable to the situation of the unhappy men. It has so happened, that from 60 to 70 under sentence of death have been confined in this part of the prison at one time. Under such circumstances, it has been found necessary that some should sleep in the day-rooms, while in many of the cells three were confined. And although it appears in evidence, that three were frequently so confined in one cell at the express request of the prisoners themselves, yet it is a practice which cannot be vindicated. It must be obvious to every mind, that such an accumulation of unhappy wretches, with such a deficiency of room and means of separation, is utterly irreconcilable with the solemn situation of those who are placed there to prepare for death. Your Committee observed with pain, that children of the tenderest years were confined in the cells with persons of mature age and more confirmed habits of crime.

Boys' School.

The youthful offenders under 16 years of age, untried and convicted, are placed together in what is called The School. They are kept apart from the men convicts, and have the use of one of the yards for two hours a day, at which time the men are locked up. To have a school at all seemed a step towards improvement; but a school so constituted must suggest doubts as to its moral beneficial effects. At present, the school is regulated and taught by a convict. The crime of the individual so employed (as appears from the evidence), is not of that nature which is likely to affect or encourage the propensity which these youthful offenders have indulged; but if the benefit of impressive moral instruction is desired, little can be hoped from a convict of any description; even if he is sincere he cannot have influence, for the boys are aware of the degraded position of their teacher. If a school is to be maintained, a person of unblemished reputation should be appointed; and there ought to be a separation of the profligate from the less contaminated.

On the whole, therefore, it appears to your Committee, that so far as the construction and extent of Newgate will permit, the treatment of the prisoners generally is such as meets with their approbation. With the conviction of the importance of classification and separation, which your Committee cannot too frequently or too strongly press on the attention of the House, they consider the accommodations of this prison as still altogether inadequate.

It appears to your Committee, that very material improvement may be facilitated without any great or unreasonable sacrifice. The regular and immediate removal of convicts after every sessions would give scope for many important alterations; and provision ought to be made for that purpose by an establishment, where, instead of being in a state of filth and idleness, the convicts may be usefully employed. And they may further remark, that if larcenies were tried at the quarter sessions, as in other counties, instead of being tried at the Old Bailey, a considerable influx of prisoners would be prevented. But, if your Committee might venture to suggest what appears to them the most expedient arrangement, they would recommend that Newgate, as attached to the Old Bailey, should be exclusively appropriated to prisoners for trial. On a review, then, of the whole evidence concerning Newgate, as well as from the observations they were able to make while inspecting the prison, your Committee are decidedly of opinion, that the public interest requires a speedy alteration in the condition of Newgate. The want of sufficient room to classify the prisoners; the entire absence, as far as the men and boys are concerned, of all employment; the promiscuous assemblage of persons of all descriptions, ages, and characters of crime, have deeply impressed your Committee with the opinion, that no one

can enter the walls of Newgate without going out from thence more depraved and corrupted than when first committed thereto. From the over-crowded state of the prison, and the confined accommodation for its numerous inhabitants, the main and prominent evils cannot be removed; and still less would it be possible so to regulate its interior arrangements as to fit it for those purposes of reformatory punishment which the good of society requires.

Extracts from Grand Jury Presentments in 1817.

The number of persons remaining under sentence of death in Newgate is a great evil, and requires serious attention. They find that not less than 101 persons, male and female, who have received judgment to die, are now remaining in the said prison, a number unprecedented at any former period; and from the information laid before them, they find, not only that the depravity of the said convicts is increased thereby, but the ends of justice, as far as regards example, may be defeated; as the particulars of each case, after the lapse of some months, is liable to be forgotten, and the intention of punishment in some measure counteracted.

Extracts from Grand Jury Presentment, 1818, January Sessions.

In the progress of our duty we visited the prison of Newgate, and especially directed our attention to the state of that prison; and we lament to record that, from the great influx of prisoners, it is hardly possible to keep them in a state of wholesome cleanliness, a circumstance we deeply deplore, as putting together all descriptions of offenders; an evil easily obviated, in the opinion of the grand jury (and in which they are borne out by Mr. Brown, the keeper of the prison), if more space could be allotted, whereby a classification of the prisoners might be effected, to the evident improvement of their health, comfort and morals.

The vast number of juvenile depredators in confinement, and the melancholy circumstance of four being under sentence of death in the condemned cells, and in irons, the youngest only nine years of age, and the oldest twelve, connected with the circumstance of very many of them, previous to trial, associating with the hardened, profligate and abandoned, presents to us the idea of the improbability of reform, which a more judicious and attentive confinement might produce.

The deplorable situation of the male prisoners, with respect to clothing, particularly the juvenile part, made a melancholy impression on our minds; many were without shoes or stockings, others without shirts, and almost in a state of nakedness; circumstances we most earnestly recommend to the consideration of those who arrange and manage the general business of the prison. And we are of opinion, that the general cleanliness and health of the prisoners of both sexes would be materially improved, if an allowance of soap was granted for that purpose.

Extract from Grand Jury Presentment, February Sessions, 1818.

The indiscriminate mixture of prisoners, both on the male and female side, is an evil still greatly to be deplored; and whilst this jury are strongly of opinion, that a distinct classification on their first entrance would be of essential benefit in promoting their health and moral improvement, they regret to state, that the limited extent of the prison, compared with the number of persons confined, renders such an improvement at present impracticable; which inconveniences are much increased by a want of an earlier removal of the convicts under sentence of transportation, and the practice of sending persons to this gaol charged with offences committed in the county of Middlesex many days, and sometimes weeks, before their presence is necessary at the sessions-house.

Extracts from the Grand Jury Presentment to the Committee appointed by the Honourable the House of Commons, 1817.

In visiting the wards set apart for the male prisoners under sentence of death, the grand jury were strongly impressed with the impropriety of confining together persons thus circumstanced. If ever there was a period when solitude, and leisure for reflection and repentance, are indispensable to the present and future welfare of a human being, assuredly it is when the duration of his existence in this world may be so near its final termination. To those who are already penetrated with a sense of their own guilt, and are sincerely desirous of making their peace with that Almighty Being against whom they have offended, it presents the most serious impediments, by depriving them of that secret communion with their own souls which can exist only in a state of solitude. The hardened criminal is confirmed in his impenitence by that support which association, to a certain degree, always affords; and by his example and conversation he throws the strongest obstacles in the way of those who are better inclined. The grand jury, therefore, think it their bounden duty to declare their opinion, that this system of confining condemned criminals ought no longer to be suffered to exist in a Christian country. It is with concern also that they observed,

observed, that persons are indiscriminately confined, whatever be the nature of their offences; whether accused of atrocious crimes, or committed upon charges comparatively light; whether old offenders, experienced in iniquity, or mere boys, who have never before been called upon to answer for a violation of the laws of their country. How detrimental this system is to the morals of all is most obvious. Many of those committed have deviated, for the first time, from the paths of honesty. By associating with the hardened and experienced villain, the very roots of virtuous principle are extirpated. The novice in dishonesty becomes an adept in all the arts of wickedness and depravity; and those who are again returned into society come forth more inclined for the commission of crime, and infinitely better accomplished for its successful perpetration.

It is with deep regret, that amongst the persons indiscriminately confined, the grand jury found a large proportion of young persons, 28 being under 16, 23 under 18, and 34 under 20 years of age. In the apartment which is appropriated to the purposes of a school, the boys are confined without any classification whatever, the untried and convicted not even being separated. In this room were 26 lads, making part of the number of offenders in the prison under 16 years of age, the remainder being placed with the men in the several yards. The grand jury regret to learn, that so far from there being an intention to adopt a system of separating and classing the juvenile prisoners, the boys in the school have but recently been removed from more spacious apartments to the small room now occupied for their instruction. The grand jury cannot too deeply lament that, at the present period, when the increased number of juvenile depredators in the metropolis has arrested the attention, and justly excited the alarm of the public, no efficient measures should be adopted in this prison to diminish the evil by reforming the offenders. To the youthful class of offenders all the observations as to the mischiefs arising from promiscuous association apply with tenfold force. The danger of contamination is infinitely greater; the hope of reformation under a proper system infinitely stronger. Their tender age prevents the possibility of their minds being inured to crime, in the same degree at least as the veteran offender. The neglect or loss of parents, the entire absence of all instruction, the pressure of severe want, seduction by others more experienced in vice, are the principal causes that have brought them to their present lamentable situation, and render them objects peculiarly deserving the commiseration and attention of Government, as well as of society at large. It is most desirable that some means should be adopted for the division, classification and employment of all the male offenders; and the grand jury beg leave to represent the urgent necessity of immediate measures being adopted for the separation of young offenders, by the appropriation of a building for their reception. The state of Newgate, and the alarming increase of juvenile criminals, earnestly call for the speediest adoption of remedial measures.

Extracts from Commons' Report (1831–1832) on Secondary Punishments.

Your Committee have no hesitation in declaring it to be their opinion, confirmed by the testimony of all the witnesses examined by them, that it is almost impossible for any but the most degraded criminals to be confined, even for a short period, within the walls of any prison, as at present regulated, without injury to his morals; that the most virtuously constituted mind would find it difficult to escape contamination; but that where moral and religious principles are but feebly implanted, their total overthrow may be expected. When they find, for instance, from the evidence of the keeper of Newgate and the governor of the House of Correction in Cold Bath Fields, that the persons confined in those prisons sleep in rooms containing from 15 to 20; that during the day they are associated together in the yards, in numbers from 60 to 130; when it is stated by the chaplain of the Penitentiary, as the result of information collected from prisoners coming from almost all the gaols in the different parts of the kingdom, that in many prisons "prisoners before and after trial are under no efficient superintendence; that there is no restraint, nor any restraint attempted; that they are mixed together, the old and the young, the most hardened and most inexperienced, the prostitute, the modest woman and the young girl;" when out of 6,730 prisoners confined in the prison at Clerkenwell in the year 1830, 910 were discharged for want of prosecutors (the greater part of that number, it is presumed, from there being no sufficient evidence to convict them, but who, with all the contamination of a gaol, have been cast loose on society); and when they observe that gaols under corporate jurisdictions, and in which several thousand persons are constantly confined, are, if possible, in a state still more deplorable; they can come but to one conclusion, as to the necessity of an immediate alteration in the mode of managing prisoners, both before and after trial.

Samuel Hoare, Esq.

Are you not chairman of the Prison Discipline Society?—I am chairman of the committee.

How long have you been so?—About 15 or 16 years.

Having turned your attention to the best mode of enforcing a good system of prison discipline, state to the Committee your opinion upon it?—In answering this question, I would first speak of the prisons of the metropolis, because I consider the metropolis to be the focus of crime. The practice in these prisons, from the time of a prisoner's first committal for re-examination, must tend to plunge him deeper and deeper in guilt. Before appearances are sufficiently strong against him to warrant his being sent to trial, he is

committed, for the most part, for re-examination; he is then confined with criminals of various denominations, and after having been exposed to their association, and consequent contamination, is either discharged (which is the case of fully one-half of those so committed), or otherwise confined till the sessions. In the gaols he must remain an average time of three or four weeks in idleness and vicious company; and after the sessions is either returned to society, instructed in crime and tainted in character, or is sent to the House of Correction, where, though the system of prison discipline is excellent, the accommodation is not adequate to the numbers. Here prisoners are again exposed to contamination; and at the termination of their imprisonment they have latterly, except in a few instances, no means of obtaining an honest livelihood, and are actually driven to the commission of crime for maintenance.

From the loss of character?—Yes.

Have you any observations to make on the state of Newgate?—Newgate is the common gaol of Middlesex, and wholly inadequate to the proper confinement of its prisoners.

What remedy would you propose?—That it should be enlarged or rebuilt. I consider the manner in which the prisoners are crowded together entirely contrary to the requirements of the Prison Bill (the 4 Geo. 4), to be a great cause of the increase of crime. There are practices in Middlesex to which I beg leave to call the attention of the Committee: the Act allowing the sentence of death to be recorded, where there is no prospect of the penalty being enforced, has not been acted upon, and many persons are consequently confined in the condemned cells in Newgate of whose execution there is not the slightest intention; there they associate indiscriminately with those who are doomed to die, and disturb or banish serious reflection. I have seen 45 men and boys at one time in the condemned cells, passing their time in the greatest levity.

Extracts from the Commons' Report on Secondary Punishments, Sept. 1831.

Mr. *John Wontner* (late keeper of Newgate).

Does it not happen that persons who are committed for a first offence are placed in company with others who are hardened felons?—It does constantly happen; and there is no means, according as the prison is arranged, to alter it; we have plenty of ward-room, but too few yards.

If they sleep together in such large numbers, would there be any advantage in having a large number of yards?—Decidedly; we have more wards than the yards can accommodate for persons to walk about and take their exercise.

Are there any means of erecting a number of separate cells within the walls of the prison?—Not on the present site of the prison; it is impossible; from the number of prisoners we have at times, I should say, we should require a prison four times as large to do it.

Is it your opinion, that owing to the necessarily inconvenient arrangement of the prison, it is possible for a prisoner sent there for trial, who may be an innocent man, to escape contamination?—I should say not; I should say, if he is badly disposed, he is sure to be further contaminated.

If he is not badly disposed when he comes in, is not he likely to become so?—Certainly, he must know a great deal more that is wicked than he otherwise would have known.

Do not the hardened offenders take a delight in initiating others?—They take a delight in stating what has occurred to them, of their different delinquencies and misconduct: it is their boast continually.

How often does the chaplain visit them?—Daily; and there are prayers every morning.

Do you think his exhortations have much effect upon them?—None.

In fact, do you think whatever good they might do would be rendered null and void by the influence of bad example?—Yes, and their indisposition to attend to what he says.

Formerly, did not it frequently happen that there were two or three reports made together?—We have had as many as 60 persons reported together, the increase of three or four sessions; but since His present Majesty came to the throne, he has always been ready.

Do you know the reason of the two reports being made together?—I cannot account for it.

Does not great inconvenience result from it?—Great inconvenience, and great injury to the prisoners: there is one particular case, in which a man was charged with stealing something out of a window; that man knows, from what occurred in the court, that he shall not suffer.

Do you allude to the inconvenience that arises from keeping together those who are morally certain that their sentence will be commuted, with those who have every prospect of suffering?—Decidedly; it makes them less serious.

Is the result, that those who are likely to suffer do not prepare themselves for suffering till after the recorder's report has been presented?—They do not; there are two now under sentence who expect not to suffer, who would formerly have been considered the most dangerous cases; they are both bad cases of burglary.

A. B., a discharged Convict, p. 58.

How long were you in Newgate?—I cannot rightly say how long; a month or two, I dare say.

Is not Newgate a terrible place?—Yes, for vice,

There

There is no separation of the prisoners there, the good from the bad?--No.

The bad from the very worst?--No; if a prisoner comes in, and he is not as wicked and deep as they are, they will pull him out of bed of a night with a string to his toe; they call it toeing and goosing of him; that is, with a blanket tied with a great knot on it.

Have they the means of receiving spirits there?--No, they are strictly examined by the turnkeys; every person that comes into Newgate.

And their friends also?—And their friends also.

The prisoners are all strictly examined on going in?—Yes.

And are they allowed to see their friends whenever they come to see them at Newgate?—Yes, they are allowed just to look through the iron bars at them; but you cannot put so much as a pea through.

Is the examination very strict of the prisoners when they go into Newgate?—Yes.

You heard from the thieves in Newgate, what was their system of robbery?—Oh, I could not be off hearing it; when we were locked up at night, they would be all sitting down at a large fire, and talking about their different exploits.

Can you mention anything that you heard?—No more than what different tools they had, and how they got liberated by such a counsel.

Did you ever hear them, in talking past matters over, speak freely of acts of personal violence?—No, I never did; I have heard them boast of different robberies on the highway, and such as that, but I cannot say at what time it was done, or where it was.

Did you ever hear anything said with regard to the receivers of stolen goods in Newgate?—Yes, I did; one man, of the name of Ikey Solomon, that lived in Rosemary-lane; they said he was a man that was possessed of a great deal of money, and they could bring anything to him; if they had a house full of plate or property of any sort, Ikey would have it. I heard them boast what a "d——d good fellow" he was, and the like of that. He is transported, I believe.

Do you think, if a man goes in ever so innocent into gaol, that he is very likely to be corrupted?—Yes, if he is there ever so short a time; if he does not do as they do, they pull him out of bed, and make his life a burthen to him; and you must do and say as they do in comparison, if your heart is quite different to their ways; you must say and act the same as they do in one way before them, if your heart is quite set against them, or else in cutting up the victuals, and such like as that, they will endeavour to cheat you all they can.

How did they make any attempts to corrupt you?—At first they called me all manner of names; they said I was a yokel.

What is a yokel?—A soft one; they said I was soft, and did not know nothing; and they gave me very bad allowance of victuals. They took the best and largest pieces for themselves and the new chums; they got all lean or bone, or what they liked to give them: the officers do not know nothing about that.

Did you ever hear them speak of the places of resort in London, their flash-houses?—Yes.

Extracts from Lords' Select Committee on Gaols.

Examination of the Reverend Dr. *Cotton*.

The Reverend Dr. *Cotton*, called in; and Examined, as follows:

Have you not been many years chaplain of the prison of Newgate?—I have.

From the experience you have had of Newgate, do you think that the discipline of that prison has the effect of reforming juvenile offenders?—Certainly not; very far from it.

Do you not believe that most of the youths that are committed to Newgate quit it much worse than when they entered it?—I believe so.

Do you believe that they often make acquaintances and contract associations in Newgate which are prejudicial to them in after-life?—I know that they do.

You do not think that the imprisonment in Newgate is such as to deter juvenile offenders from committing offences against the law?—I should think very far from it.

Would you prefer sending boys that are charged with minor offences to some reformatory asylum in lieu of their being sent to prison?—Most undoubtedly; they have no business there at all; it is almost a mockery of justice to send little boys there.

Do you find the first time they are committed that they have any feelings of regret at being sent to prison?—The first time they are committed, perhaps, they have, and they show some alarm; but afterwards, they get familiar with many of their old acquaintances, and it has no effect upon them.

Do you think that they instruct one another in the prison in the art of committing crime?—I have no doubt they do; a boy comes in there who perhaps does not know much of crime, but when he has been there some time, he is instructed in crime by the other boys who are with him.

Do they ever rob the schoolmaster?—He is obliged to lock everything up, otherwise they would do it; I think there have been some attempts to do it.

The questions that have hitherto been put to you have been with respect to juvenile offenders; now, do you think that the discipline of Newgate is such as to reform persons of more mature age?—Not at all.

As a place of reformation you consider that Newgate has no claim?—None upon earth.

Would not you think it very advisable that a change should take place in Newgate, in order to get rid of the present evils which exist there?—Most certainly I should.

pretend to read when a person is watching them, but when the person is gone there is an end of the reading.

Mr. *G. Mackmurdo*, p. 379.

The prisoners in Newgate are permitted, before and after trial, to smoke, the women as well as the men, are they not?—I have used my own authority to stop it occasionally; but I believe there is no general rule forbidding it.

As a medical man, do you think it necessary that the prisoners should smoke for the benefit of their health?—Certainly not.

Do you conceive that if smoking were prohibited in Newgate the health of the prisoners confined there would suffer?—I should think not; I must say that now and then there are cases of asthma where it is found that individual cases are relieved by smoking, and in individual cases of chronic complaints it appears to assuage their sufferings, therefore in some point of view smoking, under medical advice, might be of advantage.

The question referred to general cases, not taking away the power from the surgeon in individual cases; but is it not your opinion that smoking should be the exception, and not the general rule?—Certainly.

In your opinion, is it consistent with the health of the prisoners that such a number should sleep together, as is the case in Newgate?—They are too crowded, undoubtedly.

Do they not tear the paper from the windows that they may get more air in the sleeping-rooms?—They say that they do it for that purpose; I believe the rooms are crowded; but we have such a set of individuals to deal with, we are not always inclined to take their depositions.

Your opinion is quite decided, that Newgate contains more prisoners than it ought to do?—Decidedly.

Even putting out of consideration anything but the health of the prisoners?—It is too small for its present purpose.

Incidental remark of Lord *Godolphin*, p. 377.

I would wish to mention that the convicts from Cambridge that came up the other day, and who are some of the worst of that population, slept at Newgate the night in their way through London. Even they expressed their horror of the state of Newgate the night they slept there to the gaoler, and therefore I think it very objectionable that the prisoners should sleep at Newgate in their way through London, if they can avoid it.

Extracts from the Examination of Mrs. *E. Fry*, Mrs. *E. Pryer*, Mrs. *J. Pirie* and Miss *C. Frazer*, p. 337.

Are you of opinion that imprisonment in Newgate, Giltspur-street, and the Borough Compter, in their present condition, must have the effect of corrupting the morals of their inmates, and manifestly tend to the extension rather than to the suppression of crime?—Mrs. Pirie. Decidedly so.

Are the prisoners in general in Newgate crowded much too closely together?—Mrs. Pryer. It is ruinous.

Mrs. Fry. There are 20 or 30 women in one room, all shut up together.

For every description of crime?—Yes; and what must be the result!

Are there not women for trial for every grade of crime in Newgate placed together?—Miss Frazer. With free access from one ward to another there can be no effectual separation.

Would it not be most desirable that attention should be paid in our prisons to prevent persons becoming more depraved than when committed to prison?—Undoubtedly.

You do not think that the condition of Newgate at the present moment is such as to prevent contamination?—Mrs. Fry. Certainly not, though we are doing the best we can for a very bad system; everything is as badly arranged there as it is possible, with regard to moral improvement; but we must do the justice to the magistrates to say they have taken a great deal of pains, and since I first knew Newgate there has been great improvement; and since our suggestion of an objection to the admission of visitors to the prison, and too great an admission of porter and roast chickens, and other such things coming into Newgate, these have been much checked.

Mrs. Pirie. They were allowed wine and every delicacy a year ago.

There is still great room for improvement?—Yes, very great.

Mrs. Pryer. They have at all times free access to each other in the wards.

Have you ever known an instance of a man committed for trial to Newgate for murder placed in a yard with many others, and sleeping in a room with four or five-and-twenty prisoners, all of whom are aware that if convicted they will be transported, whereas he is conscious that he will be executed; in this case, would it not be a mercy to him to keep him separate?—Mrs. Fry. There can be no doubt of that.

Mr. *Matthew Newman*'s Examination, p. 313.

How long have you been the principal turnkey of Newgate?—About three years and a half.

You have been a turnkey for a longer period?—Yes, about eight years next July.

Do you consider that the worst description of prisoners are in the middle yard?—The worst of characters, the lowest of all.

Since

Since you have been at Newgate have you ever heard it asserted, that crimes of a disgusting nature have been attempted in Newgate?—I have.

How long ago is it since you have heard it?—I think about a twelvemonth ago; that was in the chapel yard.

Will you state what the case was?—I understood there was one man who had connexion with another, and he had attempted it with another also; it was made known to the governor, and he was removed from that ward. I forget whether he was locked up or not.

Was it reported to the magistrates?—It was reported to Mr. Cope, and I think he mentioned it to the aldermen; I know it was noticed at the time.

Was that man tried for that offence?—No.

Do you know what became of him afterwards?—I do not.

Have you a great number of prisoners in Newgate at this moment, charged with unnatural attempts?—We have at times; we have not one at present; we have one for a rape.

None for indecent conduct of that description?—We have one for indecent conduct of a very gross description.

Is the prison large enough to enable you to place men charged with those crimes in a place by themselves, or are you forced to place them with other prisoners?—We are obliged to mix them with the rest, and that in the chapel yard; before trial they are mixed with the decent men who are walking about there.

Are you not of opinion, that from the number and description of the men sleeping together in those rooms, they do contaminate one another?—I should think they do.

Do you believe that a man's chance of going out of Newgate better than he was when he came in is a very small one?—I should think it was very small indeed.

Have you ever heard of any other case of indecent conduct than the one you have referred to?—Not lately; I think in the late governor's time there was a case of the schoolmaster, who was a prisoner, taking liberties with the boys.

He was dismissed from his situation of schoolmaster?—Yes, instanter.

Was he soon after discharged?—Yes, he was; his sentence having expired.

Do you not think, looking to the bad character of some of the prisoners in those wards, that there would be very great facility to their committing this particular offence?—I cannot say.

Do they not sleep very close together?—Yes, very close; it might be done, certainly.

There is no person to watch?—No; the wardsman sleeps at one end, and the rest lie with their heads towards the wall all round, and very close together. Some years ago, when I used to unlock, I saw them lie all round, and I shut the door again, when I have unlocked it in the morning. We never go in to see them go to bed.

The turnkeys have no means, unless in the day-time, to see what is going on?—No.

And the prisoners are aware that no person can see them at night without opening the door and making a noise?—Yes.

Is there any light in the room?—They are allowed a light till ten o'clock; after that it is dark.

Who puts the light out?—The wardsman, and the fires; there are two turnkeys on the top of the prison to see that the lights are out at ten o'clock.

But the prisoners are all aware that you have no inspection of them without opening the door, and that the only check upon them is the wardsman, who sleeps at one end of the room?—Yes.

He being himself a convicted prisoner?—Yes, he is.

Have you heard of many cases of the indecent nature before alluded to since you have been in Newgate?—Not many.

How many?—I should think about three or four.

Evidence of Wardsman (*Edward Ingall*) respecting Ward-dues, Conversation, and Bedding, p. 312.

Who lets the bedding in the ward?—Those belong to me.

Did you purchase the bedding?—I did; about six months ago I purchased six canvas mattresses.

What sum do you receive from each prisoner for the bedding?—Two shillings a week, and sometimes half-a-crown; that is given voluntarily.

How many prisoners are in your ward now?—Fifteen with myself.

How many mattresses do you now let out to the prisoners?—I think there are four.

Is their conversation such as it ought to be, or is there a great deal of swearing, cursing, and obscene language?—There is a good deal of that sometimes; it is checked as much as it can be, but in the middle yard it is very bad.

Do you not believe that some of them go out of the prison much worse than when they were committed, in consequence of the bad language and conduct of those with whom they are associated?—I should fear they do.

Do you not conceive it possible, from the manner in which they sleep together, that offences of a very disgusting description may take place?—I should think not; I have never heard of anything of the kind being attempted.

They sleep close together on the floor?—Yes, when the wards are very full.

There is hardly a foot between each rug?—There is hardly that; the rugs and mats are laid close together.

They have no pillows or bolsters?—No, only their own clothing.

Are they in the habit of undressing?—Yes.

The men sleep within a few inches of each other?—Yes, they are at this time.

Do they change their places every night?—No, they generally keep their own places; there is a good deal of quarrelling about it in some instances.

Is it not very difficult in the middle yard to keep anything like order at night; are they not quarrelling, swearing, and making a great noise?—We quell it as much as possible.

There are religious books in that ward; do you think the majority of the prisoners read those books?—No, I do not.

Do they not damage them, and write in them, and otherwise deface them?—Yes, they do; in fact we have not let prayer-books or Bibles go into the middle yard; lately I have taken one out of the ward which was nearly torn up; I showed it to Mr. Cotton on Sunday last; he desired me to lock it up and take care of it, in case it should be called for; I have one in my own ward, which I take care of; they are rather a better description of men in my own ward.

General Evidence of a Prisoner respecting the Evils of the System of Newgate, p. 535.

When you were committed for trial for stealing the shawl where were you sent to?—To Newgate.

How long did you remain in Newgate?—Ten days.

In what ward were you placed?—No 15.

That is the middle yard?—Yes.

How many were confined with you?—About 72.

When you were sent to Newgate, did you see the governor?—Yes; after I had been examined by the surgeon, and before I was sent to the middle yard.

Did the wardsman ask you for any money when you were placed in the ward?—Yes; he asked me for 2*d.*; 2*d.* a week for the use of cupboard, which I paid him.

Did you sleep on a mat on the floor?—Yes.

What day were you committed to Newgate?—The 14th August in this year.

When were you convicted?—On that day week, the 21st August.

When were you removed to Cold Bath Fields?—On the following Tuesday.

What was the conduct of the prisoners?—Very bad; they played tricks to one another, and they ill-used me.

When did they ill-use you, before or after sentence?—Both before and after, but much so on the night I received sentence; they said I ought to have had a more severe punishment; they threw water upon me; struck me repeatedly; tore my coat, shirt, and other clothes; those sentenced to death, and transports, were the worst; they beat me with a mop; my shoes were stolen from under my pillow when asleep.

Did you complain to anybody?—Yes, I did, to the wardsman; but he said he knew nothing about it, and could do nothing, and I must put up with it.

Why did you not complain to the governor?—I never saw him but the morning I came in.

Had you any religious books given you; could you reflect upon your former course of life?—There were no books; I could not reflect; I got no rest; the other men were continually at me.

Did not the wardsman attempt to keep order?—No, he was as bad as the rest, if not worse; he was a prisoner, and had only been out three weeks in two years; he was sentenced to be transported for life, but kept back.

Was the language of the prisoners bad?—Very bad indeed.

Did they act plays?—Yes, nearly every night.

Did they sing obscene songs?—Yes, and flash ones, till ten o'clock, at which hour they were called upon to sing no more.

Were the men, after they had been sentenced to death, retained in the middle yard?—Yes, till next morning, when they were removed to the condemned cells; they acted in the play the night of the day on which they had been sentenced.

Was beer sold to the prisoners?—Yes, the beer-man sold it once a day; the wardsman bought some from the beer-man and put it in a pail, and it was re-sold by him to the prisoners when locked up.

Did you see any of the prisoners half drunk?—One man quite drunk, and some half drunk.

Do you think a man can go out of Newgate better than when committed?—Impossible; he must go out worse, the language is so bad.

Have you ever got your shoes again?—Never.

The wardsman would not interfere?—No.

Evidence of Prisoner (*Dexter*), p. 317, respecting the Conversation and Behaviour of Prisoners.

In what ward were you placed before trial?—In the middle ward; I think the ward was 17.

At that time, what was the conversation and the language of the prisoners in that yard?—Those who had been known as having been thieves, generally speaking, for some time past, got by far better treatment among their fellow prisoners than those who had been committed for a first offence; the chief conversation related to what they had been used to formerly.

To

To their old practices?—Exactly so.

Was the language bad?—Very bad.

How many persons were there in the middle yard?—In the middle yard about 50; but in the ward in which I was placed, the number was about 23.

Did you all sleep upon mats?—Yes.

Very close together?—Very close together. And here I would mention a circumstance that took place the first night I went to Newgate; not being in the habit of being amongst such people, it was very strange, and I overheard a plan laid to see if I had got any money about me; however, I thought I would be aware of them; I sat upright in bed with a broom, which I had managed to conceal under the rug, and upon their coming, according to my previously concerted plan, I threw the broom down with such force as to strike one of them upon the nose, and I was not molested any more that evening.

Did they attempt anything again that night?—To other persons, but not to me. Generally, if anything of that sort took place, if a report was made to the governor, the property was invariably produced again; but in perhaps four cases out of five no complaint was made upon the subject.

For fear of being ill-used?—Yes.

Did the wardsman wake upon your hitting this man?—He called out, "What is the matter;" but I thought it most prudent to hold my tongue, and there was no reply; he was not gone to sleep.

Did you hear many complaints of prisoners having been robbed while you were there?—Several of trifling things; such as a pocket-handkerchief, and perhaps two or three halfpence.

Were you allowed to purchase beer in the yard?—Yes.

How much a day?—I never knew any limit; as much as you could obtain money for.

Did you ever purchase five or six pints?—I never did myself, but I have known several purchase as much as eight pints; and it was a common thing to fill two or three buckets and carry them up into the ward, that it might be drunk after the place was locked up at night; that was under the care of the wardsman.

Then there was a sort of drinking bout?—Yes.

Did the wardsman go shares?—Of course; always, the night previous to the sessions commencing, it was the rule, and had been for years, as I was informed, to have what is called a "free and easy," when any person that would not sing was compelled to undergo some little punishment.

Did they sing obscene songs?—Sometimes.

Did you ever know a turnkey visit the ward at night?—Not after locking up.

From what you saw while you were in Newgate before trial, do you think a man had much chance of coming out better than when committed?—Certainly not.

You think he would, most probably, come out worse?—Yes, much worse.

Were there men there for all sorts of crimes?—Yes; there was a man for manslaughter in the same ward in which I was.

Did you before trial ever see the chaplain of Newgate?—Only in the chapel.

Did he ever send for you into the office of the governor, and speak to you?—Never.

Were there any religious books in the ward?—A Bible and a prayer-book.

Were they much defaced?—I do not think they were opened above once or twice while I was there.

Did you remain in the infirmary until you were removed to Chatham?—Only for three or four days.

Where were you then placed?—In the transport yard, on the north side of the prison.

How many persons were in the same yard with you there?—I think the number was somewhere between 60 and 70; there were four different wards all convicted.

Were you, after trial, permitted to purchase as much beer as you thought fit?—Under precisely the same regulations as before trial.

You might buy anything you pleased?—With the exception of raw meat and spirituous liquors.

Were you permitted to smoke both before and after trial?—Yes.

Did you ever purchase anything from a wardsman?—Never, except it was beer.

He got it from the beer-man, and handed it in?—Yes; sometimes at night a wardsman would get a pailful of beer in, and retail it out at night after the ward was locked up.

—No. 14.—

LETTER from Inspectors of Prisons to the Right Hon. Lord *J. Russell.*

Appendix, No. 14.

Letter from Inspectors of Prisons to Right Hon. Lord J. Russell.

My Lord, London, November 3, 1835.

AFTER a careful inspection of those parts of the Milbank Penitentiary which have been injured by the late fire, we proceed, in obedience to your Lordship's instructions, to lay before you our Reports of the alterations which we consider that it would be advisable to effect in restoring the building.

And, first, with respect to the infirmary of pentagon No 3:—We propose that a passage, 4 feet wide, shall be left on that side of the building which looks into the pentagon, and that, after providing for a kitchen and officers' room, the remaining space shall be divided into

into seven small rooms or cells, each of about 13 feet 6 inches by 9 feet 6 inches, and 10 feet high; each room or cell to be ventilated from the ceiling through the roof, to have a water-closet and washing-trough, and to be heated by hot water. The partitions should be made fire-proof, and intersecured to prevent sounds; each cell should have a separate window, to accomplish which, two additional windows will be required in this division.

Secondly. With regard to the infirmary of pentagon No. 4:—We propose exactly similar arrangements as to passage, kitchen and officers' room; the remaining space to be divided into nine rooms or cells, about 13 feet 6 inches by 9 feet, and 10 feet high; each infirmary cell to be occupied by a single patient; each cell or room to be ventilated from the ceiling through the roof, to have a water-closet and washing-trough, and to be heated by hot water. The partitions to be fire-proof, and intersecured to prevent sounds; each cell to have a separate window, to accomplish which, three additional windows will be required in this division, and all the cell windows should be furnished with blinds.

We propose that the large room attached to infirmary No. 4 (and connecting the hexagon with pentagons Nos. 4 and 5), shall remain in its present state; to be used, when required, as a convalescent room, or as a reserved sick room, in case any epidemic or prevalent sickness should demand more extensive infirmary accommodations than are afforded by the small rooms or cells provided in infirmary No. 4.

We earnestly recommend the forementioned alterations with a view to avoid the mischievous effects (which attended the former arrangements, and which the contemplated plan would perpetuate) of placing prisoners together in considerable numbers, without any efficient superintendence or control. Upon that plan, the infirmaries unavoidably afford a most pernicious medium of communication between the prisoners of different wards and different classes assembled together. Separation and silence, attended in other parts of the prison with very salutary effects, can here be no longer enforced; and it must be apparent that the infirmary system was subject to abuses, to which its late construction offered the most powerful temptations. We most respectfully submit to your Lordship, that this ought to be remedied wherever an opportunity presents itself. The mischief is too great to be overlooked, and too formidable to be countervailed by any subsidiary means. So numerous are the comforts of the infirmary, upon the plan hitherto constructed, that prisoners are often known to counterfeit sickness, in order to secure them, and to escape there from that superintendence and comparative isolation which are found so irksome in the other parts of the institution; and upon the uniform operation of which, experience has attested that every hope of effecting the reformation of the offender depends; and we feel assured that the single disadvantage of such infirmary arrangements would break up the discipline of the otherwise best regulated prison.

We have therefore proposed such a subdivision of the infirmary rooms as shall afford to each patient a separate cell, large enough to enable him to receive all needful medical treatment, properly ventilated and heated; and so provided with all necessary appendages, that each prisoner may be strictly confined to his room or cell.

Upon this plan the evils arising from prison associations will be provided against; the same discipline will be maintained in the infirmary, which is enforced with good effect in the other departments of the prison; inducements to feign illness will be removed; and we confidently anticipate a considerable reduction in the number of claimants for admission into the infirmary, and an improvement in the discipline and moral condition of the institution generally.

With respect to the upper floor of pentagon No. 3:—We propose that all the stone partitions should be taken out, and a new brick wall built, leaving a passage of the same width as in the story below, of about six feet wide, and that the present brick party-walls should be added to, so as to complete the divisions of the cells; the new brick wall to be intersecured so as to prevent sounds, and the party-walls to be cased with cement or slate, with a sufficient thickness of felt or saw-dust, or in any other way to effect the same object.

This will give space for 28 large cells, about 15 feet by 10 feet 9 inches, and 10 feet high; and for 10 small cells, 7 feet 6 inches by 10 feet 9 inches, and 10 feet high. The iron gates should be on the cell side; and there should be inspection-holes in the walls. In the wooden door should be a slide opposite the aperture in the iron gate, through which the food or work is to be passed. In the ceiling of each cell should be a ventilator, carried through the roof. Each cell should have a water-closet, and washing-trough, and be heated by hot water; and all the windows should be furnished with hopper blinds. We suggest that in the cells there should be no moveable furniture, such as tables, stools, or blocks; nor any shelf or pegs affixed to the walls. All such things facilitate the attempts of the prisoners to reach their windows; aid them in their endeavours to escape; lead to reports and punishments; become formidable weapons in their hands; and have, upon several occasions, been employed as instruments of self-destruction. The bedsteads should be of iron, and permanently fixed, as we observe in the cells on the upper floors of pentagons Nos. 1 and 2; but they should be covered in part with wood, so as to form a table for the prisoner, who should also have a fixed seat.

We also propose exactly similar arrangements in the upper floor of pentagon No. 4.

By carrying into effect the alterations above suggested, a considerable number of very complete, large and airy separate cells will be provided, so well warmed and ventilated, as

to

o admit of the wooden doors, as well as the iron gates, being always closed, thereby cutng off communication even by sound; and so provided with every needful appendage, as preclude the necessity of prisoners quitting them for any purpose, except that of exercise going to chapel, thus affording an opportunity of submitting to the test of actual xperiment the system of separate confinement in cells properly adapted to the purpose, nd furnishing, in every essential particular, models for imitation, in a situation at once so entral and so important as the metropolis.

We think it our duty to contrast these arrangements with those contemplated in the stimate already submitted to the Secretary of State. According to that estimate the size f each cell would be only 7 ft. 6 in. by 7 ft. 3 in., and 10 ft. high, a space so confined as o be incompatible with the health of the prisoner. The proposed thickness of the partion between the cells is only 5 in., merely cutting off personal contact, but permitting asy communication by voice and signal; the distance between the doors of the cells is nly 2 ft. 6 in., so that the prisoners can shake hands through the iron gates; and whilst he cells are so small, the passage is 10 ft. 8 in. wide; the roof to be supported by a row f iron columns, which materially impede the free inspection of the cell gates by the officer n charge.

We would likewise observe, that the large cells proposed to be formed on the upper oors of pentagons Nos. 3 and 4, are in immediate connexion with the infirmaries of those entagons, alluded to in the former part of this report, and afford means for increasing the ccommodations for the sick, whenever their number exceeds that of the cells provided in he infirmary.

With respect to the works going on, on the ground floors of pentagons Nos. 4 and 6, we only suggest that the iron gates should be fixed on the cell side, and the wooden door n the passage side; that the present ventilators in pentagon No. 6, which form a medium f communication between the adjoining cells, should be stopped up, and apertures bored t the top of the cell into the passage, to aid the ventilation, as in pentagon No. 4; and we annot but express our regret that the walls at present building to subdivide the large cells n these pentagons are so very slight, and afford such facilities for communicating by ound between the prisoners in adjoining cells. These alterations will facilitate the sepaation of prisoners in these wards; but we beg to be understood as expressing an opinion, nd making suggestions only with reference to those parts of the building which have been njured by the fire, or are at present undergoing alterations under existing contracts.

As the Superintending Committee to the General Penitentiary have come to no determination respecting that part of the building formerly occupied by the laundries, we abstain rom making any suggestions as to the mode in which it should be disposed of, further than to say, that, should the washing of the institution be in future done out of the establishment (which upon many grounds appears highly desirable), abundant space will thus be afforded for a convalescent or reserved sick room, to be attached to infirmary No. 3, at present without such a valuable addition; and for dark and refractory cells for pentagons Nos. 3 and 4, which are at present unprovided with punishment cells. The small and very inconvenient ones, formerly belonging to them, were situated on the upper floors of those pentagons, and have been destroyed by the fire; and though it is possible to restore them n their former position, it would be highly inexpedient to do so, as it is almost impossible to make use of a punishment cell in the midst of a fully occupied ward, the discipline of which must be seriously impaired by the noise frequently made by those under punishment.

In suggesting these alterations in the proposed mode of restoring that part of the Millbank Penitentiary which has been injured by the late fire, we feel the fullest persuasion that they are, in themselves, important improvements upon the former plan; aiding the discipline, removing many impediments to the working of the system as laid down by the regulations of the institution, and, as far as the alterations go, materially furthering the great object for which the Penitentiary was instituted, the reformation of the prisoners.

We have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servants,

William Crawford,
Whitworth Russell,
Bisset Hawkins.
} Inspectors of Prisons.

REPORTS OF INSPECTORS

OF

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

II.

Northern District.

II.

REPORT of the INSPECTOR of the NORTHERN DISTRICT.

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King's Lynn ditto	72
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SUFFOLK:	
Ipswich County Gaol	76
Woodbridge House of Correction	82
Beccles ditto	85
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Orford ditto	98
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My Lord, London, 1 February 1836.

IN pursuance of your Lordship's instructions, and in compliance with the Act of arliament, appointing Inspectors of Prisons in Great Britain, I have the honour lay before you "a separate and distinct Report" of the Prisons in the Counties of mbridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

I have to regret that the late period of the year at which my duties commenced, s not permitted me to make a greater progress in the extensive district which ur Lordship has confided to my inspection.

I have, in these Reports, been minute, perhaps diffuse, in noticing all the partiars having relation to, or bearing upon, the improvements in Prison Discipline, commended in the Resolutions of the Select Committee in the House of ords.

I now proceed to offer to your Lordship the few observations of a general ture which this but partial accomplishment of my duties puts me in a condition make.

With reference to the County Prisons which have been inspected, I have much tisfaction in stating, that although susceptible of improvement in many of the inor details, yet their graver defects are attributable rather to the imperfection id feebleness of the prescribed System of Discipline, than to any want of honesty, al, or intelligence, in those entrusted with their charge.

It is not in my power to extend this remark to the prisons under Corporate risdictions, for the reasons stated at large in the body of these Reports.

A principal obstacle to the efficiency of Prison Discipline, is the want of uniormity. That there should be a variation in the modes of management between ounties, can excite no surprise; but that important differences should exist in Divisions under the same authority, and paid from one source, appears to be at ast unnecessary.

In the Divisional County Prisons of Norfolk, discipline, diet, and salaries to fficers all vary, as to their intensity, quantity, and proportion.

In Suffolk, at Bury St. Edmunds, the diet is high; at Ipswich it is low; at Woodbridge it is the same as at Ipswich, with no labour; at Beccles it is less, ith labour.

This diversity extends itself through every branch of prison government; no two ystems of accounts agree; no two books are alike; and I am of opinion, that it ould be a most beneficial arrangement, if an approved set of Books and Registers, mple in form, and unencumbered with unnecessary details, were adopted in very prison in Great Britain.

Persons seeking the situations of Superintendents would then know the nature nd extent of the acquirements necessary for the office; keepers removed from ne prison to another, would not have to learn and unlearn; comparative expenditure would be at once manifest; and statistical information rendered more valua-

 ble,

II
NORTHERN DISTRICT.

ble, from increased accuracy in its details, and more copious, from the additional facility of obtaining it.

I do not feel myself competent, until after a further prosecution of my duties, to make any remark upon the means afforded for the instruction of the prisoners; the present modes are fully detailed in the Reports.

The question appears a difficult one, and to rest for decision, as to whether it should be compulsory, as a branch of discipline, or voluntary, at the option of the prisoners.

The construction of prisons having been proceeded with on the principle of classification, and not separation, the slight divisions between the sleeping cells afford no obstacle to communication, and solitary confinement is merely nominal, without the constant presence of a day and night watch in the passages.

I have not found, in any prison I have visited, the slightest difficulty in maintaining a communication with a person in an adjoining cell. In Ipswich, where the partitions in the lower ranges are of the unusual thickness of 2½ bricks, it could be still carried on, although with less effect. The general thickness of these divisions is from 9 to 14 inches.

The construction of prisons is of itself favourable to the propagation of sound within their areas; high boundary walls encircle them in a species of well, and the sense of hearing in prisoners becomes so acute, that the approach of the officers is constantly anticipated, by the noise created by their footsteps, while yet distant.

These inconveniences seem to suggest, that cells for those sentenced to solitary confinement should be detached from the main prison buildings; that they should be of certain dimensions; and that there should be the means of heating them in severe weather. I very much fear that, from the discontinuance of the day-rooms, and the increased confinement of the prisoners to their cells, it will be found necessary to make some provision for supplying heat generally.

Upon the important subject of diet, I am of opinion that as discipline is made more irksome, and the personal liberty of the prisoners more abridged, a dietary of bread alone will not be sufficient to preserve health; it is a question whether it be so or not at present.

In the prisons in the county of Norfolk and adjoining districts, where this dietary prevails, considerable vigilance is required among the surgeons to repress the scurvy, which is constantly showing itself, and is only kept under by frequent recurrence to porter and general antiscorbutics.

Under the head of Debtors, ample testimony is afforded of the impossibility of attaining anything like a perfect system, so long as prisons for Corrective Discipline continue to be burthened with their presence.

To their introduction of improper articles there is hardly any restriction; to their intercourse with strangers there is scarcely any restraint. A marked change has, it seems, taken place of late years, in the class and condition of debtors who become inmates of gaols: a keeper observed to me, "They do not come now and spend their money freely; we have none of these gentlemen now; but always a swarm of inferior people, who come in under friendly arrests, to lay just long enough to take the benefit of the Act."

Their sympathy is always excited in behalf of the criminals, and manifested by their supplying them, clandestinely, with food, tobacco, and other articles; and in occasionally affording them the means of communication.

The Debtors' Ward, in a well ordered prison, is sure to be the exception to general cleanliness, and the debtors themselves the disturbers of general quiet.

With respect to Whipping, I am quite convinced of its inefficiency as a punishment, as at present administered; in severity it is merely nominal, and being undefined, it leaves a discretionary power of application in the hands of the keepers of prisons, which it strikes me would be better, were it not the case. The result of my inquiries upon the subject is, that the infliction of it upon juvenile offenders is attended with the best effects; it being considered in no other light than a punishment parentally administered, and, as it were, natural to boyhood.

Although approaches have been made to the Silent System in several of the prisons in this district, yet in only one (Walsingham) has it been enforced to its full extent, and that at too recent a period to afford any opportunity of ascertaining whether it is likely to exercise any permanently deterring influence over the criminal population of that vicinity.

Crime, in the rural districts, seems to increase or diminish according to the demand for labour; during the harvest months the committals are comparatively few:

few; directly this casual employment ceases, the prisons begin to fill. In the County Gaol at Ipswich, the number of prisoners on the 28th of August, was 86; and on the 10th of December, 133.

In the Gaol at Bury St. Edmunds, on the 28th of August, the numbers were 68; on the 14th of December, 151.

It is too much to suppose, that any system of Prison Discipline, however irksome, and it cannot be too irksome unless injurious to health, is likely to have much influence on such a disordered state of things.

With the view of lessening the great number of misdemeanants, sentenced to terms of imprisonment for the non-payment of fines, I venture to submit to your Lordship's consideration, whether part of the fine might not be paid, and the imprisonment diminished in proportion to the payment. For example, *A.* is sentenced to imprisonment for two months, or pay a fine of 5 *l.* *A.* can procure half that sum, or perhaps a third; let him do so, and thus reduce his term of imprisonment one-half or one-third. I am not aware that this proposition is at all at variance with the principles of justice; and from inquiries I have made, and opinions I have obtained, I have every reason to believe that many of the class of misdemeanants so circumstanced, would gladly resort to such a mitigatory measure, if rendered legally available.

I have, in conclusion, but the gratifying task of acquainting your Lordship, that in the prosecution of my duties I have met with every attention and co-operation from the magistracy in general.

I have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your humble Servant,
Wm. John Williams,
Inspector of Prisons, Northern District.

To the Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THIS prison is situate on a fine airy elevation, at the extremity of the town of Cambridge, on the road to Huntingdon, and on the site of the old castle.

Outside the walls there are about four and a half acres of meadow and garden land, the property of the county, in the occupancy of the keeper. A mound, on which was probably the keep of the old fortress, is within a very short distance of the walls of the prison, and rises above them about 25 feet, so as to command, from its summit, the view of a considerable part of the interior; it is the common resort of idle persons on the Sabbath, and is a serious obstacle to prison discipline, from the facility it gives to communication, and the distraction of thought from proper objects which it occasions to the prisoners. The boundary walls are of an irregular octagonal form, with six courses of loose bricks on the top, 21 feet six inches high. The interior buildings consist of a central house for the keeper, containing, on the ground floor, four rooms; on the first floor, the chapel and two chambers; and on the second floor, four chambers; and four detached radiating wings. The sleeping cells for the prisoners are nine feet long, six feet wide, and nine feet high. The cell for refractory prisoners adjoins the turnkey's lodge, and is nine feet by nine feet, and 11 feet high. The airing yards are not paved; the prison is well ventilated.

Diet.—To the prisoners at hard labour, 2½ lbs. of bread and a quart of oatmeal gruel, daily. The debtors, untried, and those not sentenced to hard labour, 1½ lbs. of bread, daily. The wheat is purchased by order of the Magistrates, ground at the tread-mill, and the flour used for the consumption of the prisoners.

The flour is sent to the baker, who is paid 6*s.* a sack for baking it into 1 lb. loaves, and delivering it at the prison.

Those at hard labour, who have the means, are permitted to purchase small quantities of onions, sugar, salt; they dine in their cells, and breakfast and sup in their day rooms.

Clothing.—No clothing to any class of prisoners, except in case of actual necessity.

Bedding.—Straw paillasse, two blankets and rug; wooden and iron bedsteads. Fires are only allowed in severe weather, at the discretion of the keeper.

Cleanliness.—The prison clean.

II. NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Cambridge: County Gaol.

Health.—The prisoners are healthy; constipated bowels is the most prevalent complaint. The Surgeon states, that he is, by agreement, to attend the prison twice a week, but is generally there four times. He does not see the prisoners before they are sent to join their classes. There is no regular infirmary; there is a room with a fire-place in it, but not what would be requisite in the case of epidemical disease. He has no general periodical inspection of the prisoners, but sees them when they require him. He keeps a book, and inserts the diseases and progress of the prisoners.

Observations:—From the statement of the keeper and officers of the prison, it appears that the itch has been communicated times innumerable within the walls. A step towards prevention would be the placing of the prisoners, on their entry, in receiving cells, and there retaining them until inspected by the medical officer. At the lodge there are cells originally destined for this salutary purpose. The room appropriated for an infirmary is badly situated, ill ventilated, and most ill suited for such a purpose.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The Chaplain attends twice on a Sunday, and performs two full services, with one sermon. He reads prayers every morning, which occupies him about forty minutes. He states, "That the demeanour of the prisoners is generally respectful; that they very rarely send for him, probably not reposing sufficient confidence in him, and thinking that, if they made any communication before trial, it might be made use of to their disadvantage. Does not see the prisoners alone, they being at labour, which he does not wish to interrupt. Those who have been in the prison longest are always the most attentive; the new comers, during the first few weeks, are generally sulky, and do not repeat the responses at service. He has no private conversation with the prisoners separately, therefore he cannot speak as to their state of mind and religious knowledge upon their first coming in." He thinks "that no good can be effected until the prisoners are separated; it is like instilling good principles into a man, and sending him to a public-house afterwards." The debtors evince no disposition to attend Divine Service; they complained at first that they did not like to sit behind the bars in the chapel, like felons; the Magistrates ordered pews to be made for them, but there was no better attendance.

The Chaplain has frequently complained of the noise and interruption, from the debtors' yards, whilst performing Divine Service.

There is no regular instruction; the books and tracts are those printed by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge: the Chaplain gives them to the keeper, who issues them as they are required.

The Keeper keeps boys always by themselves, and his wife occasionally teaches them to read.

The Chaplain finds the chapel much too small, and very offensive, from the want of ventilation; he inserts in a book the details of the duties he performs.

Observation:—On attending Divine Service, I observed it was necessary to place benches, for several of the prisoners, outside of their allotted divisions, there not being sufficient room for them within. This is very objectionable, for many reasons; but particularly, for the facility it gives to communication.

Classification.—As the Act prescribes.

Labour.—Tread-wheel for the males. The females are employed in washing and mending prisoners' clothing.

TREAD-MILL LABOUR.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at one time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners or Wheels to the Total Number employed.	Number of Feet in ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment.	Revolutions of the Wheels per Day.	The daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner.	How Recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
Oct.	9	No. 1. 16	7 inches	twice	two-thirds	15,120	1,080	in proportion of to as specified in column 6.	By the striking of a bell each revolution of the wheel.	Grinding and dressing corn.
Nov.	7½	.. 2. 10				12,600	900			
Dec.	6½	- -				10,920	780			
Jan.	6½	- -				10,920	780			
Feb.	8	- -				13,440	960			
Mar.	9	- -				15,120	1,080			
Apr. to Sept.	10	- -				16,800	1,200			

The

The tread-wheels being enclosed in front, the low dwarf walls are impediments to ventilation, and afford the opportunities of concealment. The defaced condition of the wood-work sufficiently evidenced the necessity of a constant and close inspection of the men on the wheel; for unless the labour is performed in silence, and association prevented, its efficacy is destroyed. One turnkey states, "the labour is nothing to the prisoners; talking cannot be prevented; the untried have frequently asked to be placed on the mill, or to be allowed to do something."

Punishment.—The common offences are quarrelling, creating disturbance, &c., (punished by solitary confinement,) and attempts at escape.

The punishment of whipping is inflicted by the keeper.

Scourge.—Handle 19 inches long, nine lashes of common whipcord, each lash 20 inches long, with three knots in each lash.

Irons.—Used in attempts at escape, 7½ lbs.; used in conveying convicts, 4 lbs.

Visits and Letters.—The convicted prisoners are visited, by an order from a magistrate, on Saturdays, between the hours of twelve and one, so that there may be no interruption to their labour at the wheel.

The untried, at the discretion of the keeper. If a prisoner has occasion to send a letter, a slate and pencil is furnished him, and he writes the letter on the slate, which is copied by an officer of the prison and forwarded.

Benefactions.—Any small sums that may be left at the prison in the course of the year are laid out in a small quantity of pork and potatoes for the prisoners on Christmas-day.

Accounts, Expenditure Books.—The following is a statement of the disbursements on account of the Gaol, and the amount of the Prisoners' earnings, from Michaelmas Sessions 1834 to Michaelmas Sessions 1835:—

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Officers and Salaries:						
Governor	220	–	–			
Matron	30	–	–			
Chaplain	150	–	–			
Surgeon	20	–	–			
Miller	57	4	–			
Baker	44	8	–			
Turnkeys	117	–	–			
				638	12	–
Bread				161	13	4
Oatmeal				12	16	–
Salt				–	16	–
Maintenance of Sick				9	18	–
Fuel				28	7	–
Conveyance of Transports				81	16	4
Conveyance of Prisoners and Debtors to Court				3	5	6
Miscellaneous:						
Taxes	9	12	–			
Insurance	15	15	–			
Tithes	2	10	–			
Bedding	6	14	5			
Clothing	12	11	4½			
Shoemaker	42	3	–			
Tread-Mill Repairs	4	7	6			
Repairs of Gaol	82	12	1¾			
Sweeping Chimneys	2	–	–			
Soap	5	16	–			
Oil and Candles	5	1	9			
Brushes, &c.	5	14	–			
Utensils	2	14	–			
Medicines	40	–	–			
Hair Cutting	11	12	11			
Books	7	9	6			
Stationery	13	17	9			
Postage	–	2	8			
Burials	1	18	6			
Alteration in front of Gaol	84	12	6			
				357	5	4¼
Total Expenditure £.				1,294	9	2¼
Earnings and Receipts:						
Earnings	55	19	7			
Flour Sold	84	3	7			
Bran Sold	18	16	9			
				158	19	11
Balance £.				1,135	9	3¼

II. NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Cambridge: County Gaol.

Stock in hand:—Wheat, thirteen loads; Flour, four sacks; Oats, three bushels; Oatmeal, one stone Flour consumed, 148 sacks, the produce of 1,073 bushels of Wheat, which, at 6*d.* per bushel grinding, gives a profit of 26*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, which forms part of the whole of the mill earnings of 55*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* The bread delivered per sack of flour is 365 pound loaves, and the number of pound loaves consumed, 52,688 during the year.

(Examined and Allowed.) *Henry Yorke.* *Thos. Mortlock.* *Wm. Metcalfe.* } Visiting Justices.

Books.—Keeper's Register.

Receiving Book.—In which are entered the names of the prisoners; their ages; parishes; description of their persons; the money taken from them, and other particulars.

Daily Number Book.—Containing the number of prisoners, arranged according to their offences, the number of sick, and the punishments inflicted for offences in the prison.

Flour Book.—Containing a monthly account of the flour and oatmeal consumed in the prison, with an account of flour and bran sold, and the earnings of the mill.

Debtors.—The conduct of the debtors, according to the statement of the officers, is of a very indifferent character, and completely destructive of the necessary discipline of a prison. Drunkenness, by the introduction of spirits clandestinely, and quarrelling and fighting take place among them, and communication with the other prisoners is carried on to a very considerable extent. The height of the wall which separates them from one of the criminals' yards is only 11 feet. The principal turnkey states, that tobacco, provisions, and other articles, are thrown over by the debtors to the criminals; and it has been ascertained, that persons have feigned acquaintance with the debtors, in order to have the opportunity of communicating with the criminals. They are allowed to receive visitors, in any numbers, from ten to four in the winter, and from ten to seven in the summer. Women of notoriously bad characters are in the habit of visiting the debtors. Their example is very pernicious; sometimes, when the debtors are singing and hallooing, it is taken up by the other wards, and goes all round the prison. The debtors pay 1*s.* 6*d.* per week to the keeper, for bedding and sheets, if requiring them.

General Discipline.—The imposition of some further restriction upon the debtors would go far to improve the discipline of the gaol. The officers state, that the only part of the discipline that is felt is the diet. The manner in which the religious books are mutilated by the prisoners is very reprehensible.

The principal turnkey states, "That the conversation of the prisoners is, generally, of a very loose character, and often upon the offences they have committed; if a man evinces any symptoms of feeling, or penitence, he is ridiculed;" and he says, "I have seen the Bible knocked out of a man's hand, and he obliged to go to another part of the yard, to get rid of them." He further states, "That the Bibles are shamefully defaced, the moment they are given to them; the blank leaves are made use of for letters, for communicating between the different yards; they enclose stones in them, and throw them over; this is generally done when a prisoner is known to be about to be discharged." The only prisoner employed in any office in the prison is one of good character, to make the gruel.

Keeper.—Age 55; appointed July 1806. Married: gives 5,000*l.* bond to the sheriff for the safety of debtors. Salary 220*l.* Emoluments: garden, and meadow land, surrounding the prison.

Chaplain.—Appointed July 1831. Is the incumbent of the small parish of Stowe-cum-Quy, about five miles from Cambridge. He has to perform one service there on Sundays. He resides in Cambridge. Salary 150*l.*

Surgeon.—Salary 60*l.* for attendance, and medicines.

First Turnkey.—Age 29; appointed by the keeper, September 1830; does not reside, nor take his meals, in the prison. Salary 39*l.*

Second Turnkey.—Age 47; appointed by the keeper, July 1834; married; does not reside, nor take his meals, in the prison. Salary 39*l.*

Third Turnkey.—Age 47; appointed by the keeper, July 1832; married; gardener by trade. Attends to the keeper's garden; and his wife to the female prisoners. Is allowed coals, candles, and soap: resides in the prison. Salary 39*l.*

Miller.—Appointed by the magistrates. Salary 57*l.* 4*s.*

Matron.—Wife of the keeper; appointed April 1824. Salary 30*l.* per annum.

Inspected October 29th, and subsequent days.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE PRISON IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR.

1. Debtors.						2.		3. Misdemeanors.										4.		5. Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.						6.		7.	
Debts on Contract.		Forfeiture of Recognizances, &c.		Offences against the Customs, Excise, and Revenue Laws.		Felons.		Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.		Under the Game Laws.				Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		In Custody at the Commencement of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers for the same Offence.		TOTAL.		Above 17 Years of Age.		Under 17 Years of Age.	
												Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.															
Male.	Fem.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
54	3	1	—	2	—	71	3	2	—	112	4	—	—	66	—	7	—	22	2	79	2	14	3	276	9	426	17	411	16	15	1

8. The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return.												9.		10.		11.		12. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped.		13. Total Number of Prisoners employed.			14. Punishment for Offences within the Prison.				15. Cases of Sickness and Deaths.				16.	17.
Number of Debtors.		Number of Misdemeanors.		Number of Felons.		Prisoners for Trial.		Prisoners under Sentence.		TOTAL.		Average Number of Prisoners daily.		The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year.		Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement.		Privately.	Publicly.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Not employed.	Whipping.	Irons.	Refractory Cells.	Other Punishment.	Slight Indisposition.	Infirmary Cases.	The greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	Cases of Reformation in the course of the Year.	Number of Passes granted in the course of the Year.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.														
13	3	24	—	16	—	7	1	40	—	60	4	—	—	120	—	—	—	2	—	233	—	210	—	—	13	28	—	13	4	2	—	—

18. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.								19. Number of Sleeping Cells, &c.								20. Refractory Cells.			21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.		28.	29.	30.
—	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four times or more.	Returned to this Prison during the Year.			Cells where only One Prisoner Sleeps and Works.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps and Works.		Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps.		Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all Cases.		Light.	Dark.	Apartments below Ground.	Wards or Divisions in the Prison.	Day Rooms.	Work Rooms.	Treadwheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Treadwheels.	Receiving Rooms or Cells.	Divisions in the Chapel.	Infirmaries, or Rooms for the Sick.		Warm and Cold Baths, or Bathing Tubs.	Airing Yards.	Cost of Prison Diet per Day per Head.
					M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										M.	F.			Hard Labour, 3¼d. Not ditto, 2d.
To this Prison -	56	19	13	13	22	—		66	6	26	2	66	6	26	2	—	—	1	—	—	10	10	5	2	3	8	1	1	1	10	
Other Prisons -	—	—	—	—																											
	56	19	13	13																											

II.
NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Cambridge: Borough Gaol.

CAMBRIDGE.

BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

UNDER the powers of an Act of Parliament which received the Royal Assent on the 23rd of June 1827, two acres of ground were purchased, adjoining Parker's Piece, in the parish of Saint Andrew the Less, for the purpose of building thereon a new Gaol, and House of Correction, for the town of Cambridge.

The Act limited the amount to be expended to 15,000 *l.*, which sum, if borrowed, was to be repaid by a rate levied upon the town, but no larger sum than 4,000 *l.* was to be raised in one year.

The debtor and creditor account is as follows:—

Amount of Disbursements, relating to the erection of a new Gaol, for the town of Cambridge, to the 24th of September 1835 - -	£. 16,727 13 5
Amount of Receipts, to the same date - - - - - - -	13,424 17 11

By the above statement, it will be observed, that there is an excess of 1,727 *l.* 13 *s.* 5 *d.* over the sum authorized to be raised and appropriated by the Act of Parliament, which will be still further increased by the accruing interest.

The prison is surrounded by a wall twenty-one feet in height, with six courses of loose bricks upon the top: the area thus enclosed is of an octagonal form. The entrance is through a castellated gateway, defended by embattled towers on each side: these contain a parlour, kitchen, two bed-rooms, surgery, store-room, and bath; likewise a receiving cell, made use of as a coal-cellar, ten feet by six, and nine feet high. The solitary cell adjoins this part of the prison, being situate in the angle of the exterior wall; it is ten feet by six, nine feet high, is without light, and has a small airing yard, of irregular form, nine feet six inches long, eight feet wide at one extremity, and five feet at the other.

The interior buildings consist of a centre and three diverging wings; the central building, occupied by the keeper, contains, on the ground floor, two parlours, magistrates' room, kitchen, pantry, and water-closet; on the first floor, three bed-rooms, and the chapel, which is adequate for the numbers, and conveniently disposed into eight divisions, corresponding with the classes of prisoners.

The three wings are appropriated to the prisoners, and contain eight day rooms, thirteen feet by twelve feet nine inches, and nine feet four inches high, with airing yard to each, forty-two feet long by thirty feet wide. Thirty-eight sleeping cells for single prisoners, nine feet long, six feet wide, and seven feet high; four cells for three prisoners occasionally, used as infirmaries, with fire-places, thirteen feet long, eight feet six inches wide, and nine feet high.

Observations:—The airing yards are not paved, and constant communication takes place between the prisoners, which is facilitated by their having pebbles ready at hand to throw over; and attention being thus excited, there is no difficulty in the carrying on conversation between the prisoners in adjoining yards. The windows of the sleeping cells of convicted misdemeanants, near to those where the untried felons are placed, look directly into those of the untried misdemeanants. The keeper's house does not command a satisfactory view of the gate. The prison is well ventilated, and unexposed to accidents from fire. The tread-mill being built at the extremity of the airing yards, approaches to within thirteen feet of the boundary wall, which considerably lessens the security of the prison.

Diet, Fuel, Clothing.—Two pounds and a half of best wheaten bread, and a pint of table beer, daily, to those sentenced to hard labour; one pound and a half of bread to those not so sentenced, and to the untried. Cost of provision to those at hard labour, 5 ¾ *d.* per diem; of the untried, 3 *d.*

The untried are allowed fires in the day rooms, from the 11th of October to the 6th of April. The convicted, only on Sundays, during the same period, except in weather of unusual severity, when they are lighted from one to two o'clock daily.

Clothing is only provided when necessary.

Observations:—The bread and beer are of most excellent quality; but it is impossible to ascertain the real effect of the dietary upon the prisoners, as they are permitted to purchase, or to receive from their friends, various articles of provisions, as onions, cheese, butter, &c., creating a distinction between the befriended convicts and those without means or friends. Nothing can more strikingly illustrate the ill consequences of this practice, than the statement made by the Chaplain, "That when he first came to the gaol, he was struck by the inequality in the condition

dition of the convicted prisoners, and was informed by the turnkey, that such as could do so, were allowed to purchase provisions. He therefore directed the turnkey to disburse upon his account 1*s.* a week to purchase articles of food for those prisoners who had not the means."

Bedding.—Paillasse, two blankets, and coverlid.

Cleanliness.—The prison, in general, clean.

Health.—The Surgeon describes the health of the prisoners as almost invariably better at their discharge than on their coming in.

The greater proportion of prisoners, upon their committal, are affected either with itch, syphilis or gonorrhœa; even boys of twelve years of age come in with the disease in the latter form. He keeps no regular account of the cases of sickness which occur in the prison. He does not inspect the prisoners on their admission, previous to their being placed in their respective classes.

There is no regular infirmary; the sick being generally with the other prisoners, except if seriously ill, when they are attended in their cells.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—There is no provision made for the instruction of prisoners. The Chaplain attends at the gaol four times a week, performs two services every Sunday, with the exception of once a month, when, being curate of a parish church, he is obliged to confine it to one, in consequence of being engaged in the administration of the Sacrament.

On Tuesdays he is there for an hour and a half, reading prayers, and a sermon; and on Thursdays he reads prayers and communes with the prisoners individually. He describes the conduct of the prisoners to be respectful to him personally. The Sacrament has never been administered, and he has never been solicited to administer it, nor has there been a case in which he has deemed it necessary or proper.

He has access to the prisoners alone. Very few of the prisoners who come in but are able to read.

In the Chaplain's Journal the usual entry is "all very attentive."

Classification.—The prisoners are divided into eight classes, and take their meals in the day rooms.

Observations:—The classification is not strictly adhered to. Upon visiting the gaol at the prisoners' dinner time, two transports were found in the day room with the untried.

Labour.—There are two tread-wheels in separate yards, which are divided from each other by a passage, walled on each side, leading to the interior of the mill. The power is applied to grinding grist for the public, or, when that is not to be procured, to pumping water into a tank, which, by the use of a waste pipe, affords the means of endless labour. The tread-wheels are each 12 feet 6 inches in length, and 16 feet in circumference, and allowing them to revolve twice in a minute, and that the men are at work ten hours, they ascend 12,800 feet daily. Each revolution of the wheel is denoted by a bell, and the men rest after every 40 rounds. The female prisoners are employed in washing.

Observations:—There being but one turnkey, and he holding also the situation of miller, it is quite impossible that any proper discipline can be maintained at the mill, without a neglect of his other duties; for example, while employed at the mill, he is obliged to leave his wife in charge at the gate, and to depend upon her sagacity as to the admission of visitors.

The inspection of the men on the wheels is also considerably impeded, from the sheds having a dwarf wall in front, of two feet six inches, which affords opportunity for skulking.

The labour of the mill is said to be felt as a punishment in the summer; but in the winter it is solicited for as an alleviation. One man, committed for want of sureties, and not to hard labour, was on the wheel when I was present. At the period of inspection there was but a single female prisoner, and I found her in the day room, employed with the keeper's servant, in washing, apparently without the slightest distinction between them.

Prisoners of all descriptions, tried and untried, are permitted to labour in the keeper's garden, outside the prison, for which they have received, occasionally, from him small gratuities, such as onions, potatoes, and ale; and the keeper stated that the magistrates permitted this, and that it was an understood part of his remuneration.

Offences and Punishments.—The common offences are, quarrelling, talking loud at night, and attempts at escape. The usual punishments are, solitary confine-

II. NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Cambridge: Borough Gaol.

ment, taking away their bedding, and putting them in irons. Whipping has never been inflicted in the prison, nor is there any scourge.

Irons.—Double irons, used occasionally in conveying convicts, and placed upon refractory prisoners, 19¼ lbs.

Observations:—I consider these irons extremely improper, from their weight, for any prisoner to travel with.

Shackles for the legs, 7½ lbs.

Visits and Letters.—There is no restriction as to visitors' admission; they bring an order from a magistrate; the prisoner is taken to the exterior gate, and converses with the person outside through the port-hole in the wicket. When a prisoner wishes to send a letter he is furnished with a slate, on which he writes what he wishes to say, which is transcribed by the turnkey, and forwarded.

Observations:—The great number of orders given by the magistrates is much complained of by the keeper and turnkey. From there being no adequate place provided, it is impossible to hear what communication takes place between the parties.

Benefactions.—A dinner from the Mayor, on Christmas-day, consisting of roast beef, plum pudding, a pint of ale, and tobacco, not to exceed - £. 2 – –

Four Obit Sermons, at 2*s.* 6*d.* each - - - -	–	10	–
St. John's College - - - - - - - -	–	10	6
Corpus Christi College - - - - - - -	–	5	0
Trinity Hall - - - - - - - - -	–	2	6
Emanuel College - - - - - - - -	–	2	6
Christ's College - - - - - - - -	–	2	6

The undermentioned sums, although due, have not been received these three years:—

	s.	*d.*
Queen's College - - - - - - - - -	2	6
Pembroke College - - - - - - - - -	2	6
St. Peter's College - - - - - - - - -	2	6

The keeper has kept no account of how the above sums have been distributed by him. He informed me that he had given his wife the money, from the obit sermons, to purchase tea, sugar and flour for the poor female prisoners, and the remaining amount, if it would admit of it, was applied to a second dinner on New Year's day.

Accounts, Expenditure, and Prison Books.—The whole expense of the prison, as far as can be ascertained, from Michaelmas 1834 to Michaelmas 1835, including the maintenance of the prisoners, salaries of officers, and repairs, amounted to 597*l.* 6*s.* 7½*d.*, and the earnings of the mill, during that period, to 24*l.* –*s.* 7½*d.*

Books.—Keeper's book of accounts for the insertion of small expenses incurred by him for trifling articles necessary for the prisoners.

Bread Book.—For the purpose of keeping a check upon the baker's accounts, by showing the quantity of bread delivered each day.

Observation:—The last entry in this book is the 18th of October 1835, that is, to the Michaelmas Sessions. From that day to this, the 3d of November, there has been no entry.

Mill Book.—Not a single item inserted for the year 1835.

Observation:—Upon referring to the town treasurer, it appears that this account is only settled once a year; and that he has not received anything on account since January 1834. Upon looking over the Magistrates' Book, I found an order made on the 16th of October 1834, to the following effect: "That the earnings of the mill shall be paid over every quarter by the keeper to the town treasurer."

From a rough book kept by the miller, it appears that the following sums were received for work done, from the October Sessions 1834 to October Sessions 1835:—

First quarter - - - - - -	£.7	11	11
Second do. - - - - - -	6	14	5½
Third do. - - - - - -	6	4	8
Fourth do. - - - - - -	3	9	7
	£.24	–	7½

Keeper's

Keeper's Journal.—Containing the dates of commitments, the names and crimes, and the "Disposal of" prisoners, with an index.

No Visiting Magistrates' Book is kept.—The only entries I find of visits for the space of one year are as follow: "All regular and right. S. Thrower, Mayor, October 23, 1834." "All regular, and no complaints. Benjamin Cotton, August 27, 1835."

Debtors.—The number of debtors confined in this prison is very small; the whole number, from Michaelmas 1834 to the like period in 1835, was only four. They are allowed tobacco, and what provisions they please.

General Discipline.—The discipline maintained in this prison is of a low order. The local Act of Parliament, which requires the Magistrates, at the Quarter Sessions, to frame rules and regulations for its government, and, after their being approved at a second Quarter Sessions, to cause them to be hung up in the New Gaol and House of Correction, does not appear to be carried into effect.

The keeper has been merely directed to pursue the same course as adopted in the County Gaol.

The demeanour of the prisoners to the officers is anything but respectful. I myself witnessed that of an individual committed to take his trial for horse stealing, who burnt his Bible, tore up the wood-work of the water-closet, and was extremely noisy upon the Sabbath day; yet received no other punishment but withholding the extra provisions sent for him to the gate.

One prisoner, most respectably connected, who was committed for want of sureties, effected his escape a short time since, through the gate, in the turnkey's absence. This individual was lodged and boarded in the keeper's house, for which he paid one guinea a week, and he was observed by persons out of the gaol, amusing himself by walking upon the roof of the keeper's house.

The conversation of the prisoners, particularly the boys, is described as generally turning upon the crimes they have committed, which they relate with feelings of exultation. The only punishment in this gaol, which appears to have had the slightest effect upon its inmates, is where solitary confinement has formed part of the sentence: both the chaplain and keeper bear most favourable testimony to its efficacy. The turnkey states, that the prisoners, while working in the exterior garden, communicate with other persons. One of the most intelligent police officers of the town, upon being questioned, stated to me, that the influence of imprisonment in the Town Gaol of Cambridge, was not at all of a deterring character. He had frequently heard offenders speak lightly of it, and declare they would much rather go there than to the County.

The magistrates, keeper, and turnkey, are also of opinion that there is very little of a deterring or reformatory power in the discipline.

The total number of prisoners confined in the course of the year, from Michaelmas 1834 to Michaelmas 1835, was 189 males and 32 females. Of these, 141 males and 24 females were above 17 years of age, and 48 males and 8 females under. The number of re-committals were, 53 males and 3 females. The daily average number, 24 males and 3 females.

Officers of the Prison.

Keeper.—Fifty-three years of age. Appointed 29th September 1811; was formerly a sergeant in the Cambridgeshire militia, and receives a pension of 6*d.* a day: gives a bond of 1000*l.* for the security of the debtors. Salary, 80*l.* per annum. He likewise receives coals and candles; he has the produce of the gardens within and without the walls; the latter containing one acre, twenty poles, and cultivated by the prisoners.

Matron.—Wife of the keeper. Salary, 10*l.* a year.

Surgeon.—Salary, 50*l.* per annum, for medicines and attendance. This gentleman also attends and furnishes medicines for the vagrants at the Spinning House, which is a separate charge upon the town. He is likewise a Visiting Magistrate.

Chaplain.—Salary, 50*l.* per annum. Is curate of Trinity parish, Cambridge.

Miller and Turnkey.—Thirty-one years of age. Appointed by the Magistrates in 1831. A married man, with three children. Salary, 52*l.* per year. His apartments have also been furnished at the expense of the town, and he is supplied with coals and candles.

Inspected October 29th, and subsequent days.

RETURN of the NUMBER, DESCRIPTION, and SENTENCES of PRISONERS confined in the Borough Gaol of *Cambridge*, from Michaelmas Sessions 1834, to the Michaelmas Sessions 1835, with the different Divisions or Apartments of the Prison appropriated to their Reception.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE PRISON IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR.

1. Debtors.						2.		3. Misdemeanors.								4.		5. Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.								6.		7.	
Debts on Contract.		Forfeiture of Recognisances, &c.		Offences against the Customs, Excise, and Revenue Laws.		Felons.		Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.		Under the Game Laws.				Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		In Custody at the Commencement of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers for the same Offence.		TOTAL.		Above 17 Years of Age.		Under 17 Years of Age.	
												Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.																	
Male.	Fem.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
4	—	—	—	—	—	93	11	3	3	76	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	3	40	1	—	—	—	—	189	32	141	24	48	8

8. The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return.												9.		10.		11.		12.		13.				14.				15.				16.	17.
Number of Debtors.		Number of Misdemeanors.		Number of Felons.		Prisoners for Trial.		Prisoners under Sentence.		TOTAL.		Average Number of Prisoners daily.		The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year.		Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement.		Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped.		Total number of Prisoners employed.				Punishment for Offences within the Prison.				Cases of Sickness and Deaths.				Cases of Reformation in the course of the Year.	Number of Passes granted in the course of the Year.
																		Privately.	Publicly.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Not employed.		Whipping.	Irons.	Refractory Cells.	Other Punishment.	Slight Indisposition.	Infirmary Cases.	The greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																
—	—	3	1	2	—	5	1	5	1	10	2	24	3	45	1	4	—	—	—	Tread-mill, and working in the Garden.				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

18. Number of Prisoners who have been committed before.								19. Divisions and Apartments for Prisoners, Separation, Employment, Instruction, &c. &c. &c. Number of Sleeping Cells, &c.								20. Refractory Cells.			21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.		28.	29.	30.
—	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four times or more.	Returned to this Prison during the Year.			Cells where only One Prisoner Sleeps and Works.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps and Works.		Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps.		Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all Cases.		Light.	Dark.	Apartments below Ground.	Wards or Divisions in the Prison.	Day Rooms.	Work Rooms.	Tread-wheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Tread-wheels.	Receiving Rooms or Cells.	Divisions in the Chapel.	Infirmaries, or Rooms for the Sick.		Warm and Cold Baths, or Bathing Tubs.	Airing Yards.	Cost of Prison Diet, per Day, per Head.
					M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										M.	F.			
To this Prison -	27	20	1	8																										Hard Labour, 5¾d. Hard Labour, Un Trial - 3¾d.
	27	20	1	8	53	3		—	—	—	—	33	5	—	—	17	5	—	1			2									

Spinning House, Cambridge.—House of Correction.

This establishment, situate in St. Andrew's Street, was founded by Thomas Hobson, in 1628, for the purpose, as expressed by him, in the endowment, "of setting the poor people of the University, and Town of Cambridge, to work, and for a House of Correction, for correcting unruly and stubborn rogues, beggars, and other poor people which shall refuse work, and to provide wool and flax for their occupation."

The Spinning House, as fronting the street, presents a modern brick elevation, pierced by a gate in the centre, on each side of which are the keeper's apartments. The interior buildings form a parallelogram, of which the central area is divided into four compartments, or airing yards, intended for as many classes of prisoners.

No. 1 Yard, is of a triangular shape, 42 ft. by 24; the apartments allotted to it, on the ground floor, are a day room, 12 ft. by 12, and 10 ft. high: five sleeping cells, each 6 ft. by 9, and 8 ft. 6 in height. On the second floor are a set of rooms of the same size and number.

No. 2 Yard.—Ground floor, day room, 13 ft. by 8 ft., 10 ft. high; two sleeping cells, 6 ft. by 9 ft., 8 ft. 10 inches high; second floor, three sleeping cells, 6 ft. by ft., but no day room.

No. 3 Yard.—Ground floor, day room, 13 ft. by 8 ft., 10 ft. high; three sleeping cells, 6 ft. by 9 ft., 8 ft. 10 inches high; second floor, three sleeping cells, 6 ft. by ft., but no day room.

No. 4.—Precisely, as to number, apartments, and size, as No. 1. In all, six day rooms, thirty-one sleeping cells.

The Infirmary is detached, and consists of two rooms, 14 ft. square, 10 ft. high, and a yard, 36 ft. by 24.

The cells have no fire-places, but are light, and look into the yards; the floors are of oak, the doors of deal, and the roofs of the cells are planked with wood of the same description.

There are no privies in the upper stories, and those in the lower story are most improperly placed at the extremity of the passages which lead to the cells; there is an utter want of ventilation, and the effluvia is most offensive and nauseous.

The premises are not detached, and are by no means secure from accidents by fire.

The chapel is on the second story, neatly fitted up, but without divisions, and is not made use of.

The property is vested in trustees, who pay for the repairs of the building, and the keeper's salary.

The University and the Town of Cambridge, being both named in the endowment as participators in Hobson's Benefaction, the trustees have appropriated it between them; retaining to themselves the appointment of the keeper, and paying his salary and the repairs of the buildings. In the year 1822, the sum of £1,660. was laid out in alterations. The proceeds of the property now remaining for its maintenance, are about £280. a year.

It appears that some dissatisfaction exists in the town of Combridge, as to its appropriation, for a suit in Chancery is now in progress to decide thereon.

The University make use of their allotted portion of the Spinning House, for the inclusion of prostitutes, who are apprehended by the Proctors; they are taken there generally at night. The Vice-Chancellor attends in the morning, and the prisoners are brought before him. A Proctor is present, and the information is taken without the formality of an oath, and the offenders dealt with by sentences of imprisonment for periods not exceeding two months, or discharged upon admonition. The warrant for their detention to the keeper is in the annexed form.

To the keeper of the Spinning House, or House of Correction, in the town of Cambridge.

Whereas ———— hath been apprehended by ————, one of the Proctors of the said University, within the limits and jurisdiction thereof, and has this day been brought before me, and charged with being an idle and disorderly person, suspected of incontinence, and a common street walker; which charge, as well upon the information of the said Proctor, as upon the examination of the said culprit, and after having heard what the said culprit had to allege in her defence, I do adjudge to be true.

II.
NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Cambridge: Spinning House.

These are therefore to require and command you to receive into your custody the said culprit, and her safely to keep in your said Spinning House for ————

Given under my hand and seal, at Cambridge, this —— day of ——, in the Year of our Lord, 183

———— D.D. ———— of ———— College, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

These unfortunate females are only sent to the Spinning House during term time.

Diet.—The University allow sixpence, and a pint of beer, daily, to each, and coals and candles as required.

Observations:—The prisoners are permitted to have what provisions they please, and generally four of them put their sixpences together, and the articles desired by them are furnished by the keeper, who admits that he makes a profit thereon: his emoluments thus obtained amount, according to his own estimation, to five or six pounds per annum. The prisoners likewise have permission to receive articles of food from their friends,

Bedding.—Flock mattress, two blankets, and cotton coverlid.

Observation:—The prisoners generally sleep in pairs.

Labour.—None.

Punishments.—Observations: Refractory and unmanageable prisoners are sent to the County Gaol, upon representation by the keeper to the Vice Chancellor; there are two cells termed Solitary, but the keeper declares that he is afraid to confine them for a longer period than eight or ten hours, lest they should commit suicide; two having attempted to strangle themselves.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The University has made no provision for any instruction. Some benevolent ladies have occasionally visited the prison, and a clergyman, a member of King's College, some time back attended voluntarily on a Sunday, but discontinued it for private reasons; since which, no Divine Service has been performed.

Health.—A very great proportion of the females received here, are infected with venereal complaints, and, when suffering in the extreme, proffer a request to the authorities to be taken in, which is granted; they are kept separate from those in health.

The Surgeon, in his evidence, says "the whole place is badly managed; common fevers are prevalent among the most dissipated of its inmates; the whole prison is ill ventilated, and ill adapted for its purposes; the effluvia from the water-closets adjoining the cells is most offensive; he considers it injurious to health, and still more so to those seeking the recovery of it.

Visits and Letters.—The prisoners are permitted to see their relations. Letters are inspected, both coming into the prison and going out.

General Discipline.—This prison appeared, upon first inspection, particularly that portion applied to vagrants, to be in a neglected and uncleanly state, but on a second visit, it was much improved in this particular. There is no sort of discipline maintained; several escapes have taken place. The prisoners are not searched, nor deprived of money, nor any other article.

They occasionally climb over the walls of one airing yard into another; they pass their time huddled round the fires, in obscene talk, or occasionally in singing and dancing. The keeper gives it as his opinion, "that any girl not very bad, would be far worse on going out than when she came in. He has observed shades of difference, as to feeling their situations, among some of the females upon first coming in, but this has worn off by association."

The confinement has no other effect but that of keeping them out of the streets in term time. The females now come in at a much younger age than formerly; they have generally been servant girls in lodging-houses in the town.

The inutility of this establishment cannot be better exemplified than in the following Return, where it will be found, that the number of unfortunate females committed from November 4 1834, to the day of inspection, 29th of October 1835, was 66; the number of committals 176; averaging nearly three commitments of each individual, and the gross amount of imprisonment which they underwent was 2634 days, averaging 39 days for each.

RETURN

RETURN of PROSTITUTES committed to the SPINNING HOUSE in *Cambridge* by the Vice-Chancellor, from 4 November 1834, to 29 October 1835.

	NAMES.	No. of Times.	Weeks.		NAMES.	No. of Times.	Weeks.		NAMES.	No. of Times.	Weeks.
1	A. A.	3	6	24	G. R.	3	12	47	O. M.	2	2
2	A. A.	1	2	25	G. E.	7	10	48	O. M.	1	2
3	B. S.	5	12	26	G. M.	1	1	49	R. M. A.	1	2
4	B. L.	1	2	27	G. M.	1	2	50	S. E.	4	4
5	B. A.	4	6	28	H. D.	7	12	51	S. S.	3	3
6	B. S.	8	15	29	H. J.	1	2	52	T. K.	5	12
7	B. F.	5	7	30	H. S.	1	1	53	T. H.	3	9
8	B. M.	1	2	31	H. A.	3	7	54	T. M.	1	2
9	B. P.	4	5	32	H. C.	1	1	55	T. E.	7	12
10	B. S.	1	2	33	H. S.	1	2	56	T. J.	1	2
11	B. R.	1	3	34	H. E.	2	4	57	W. M.	3	7
12	B. M.	1	1	35	J. M. A.	1	2	58	W. S.	2	5
13	C. S.	3	16	36	K. M. A.	2	9	59	W. F.	3	5
14	C. S.	2	4	37	K. M. A.	1	2 days.	60	W. F.	1	1
15	C. S.	2	2	38	L. R.	3	5	61	W. S.	4	7
16	D. M. A.	5	12	39	L. M.	1	1	62	W. S.	1	1
17	D. C.	2	4	40	M. M. A.	2	2	63	W. M.	3	14
18	D. L.	1	2	41	M. S.	2	12	64	W. C.	1	4
19	F. S.	4	5	42	M. J.	4	8	65	W. E.	1	4
20	F. E.	3	9	43	M. M.	5	8	66	Y. E.	4	11
21	F. S.	4	8	44	N. E.	3	6				
22	F. M. A.	1	3	45	N. E.	3	6	66	Women committed.	176	376 2 days.
23	G. R.	5	11	46	O. E.	3	10				

Accounts, Expenses.—The expense to the University for the maintenance of the female prisoners, averages about 120 *l.* per annum.

Keeper.—Appointed by the Trustees the 18th of June 1827. Is a watchmaker by trade, and carries on his business at a shop in Sidney-street.

Salary and Emoluments.

Salary - - - - - -	£. 60	–	–	Paid by the Trustees.
Gratuity now paid to his wife as Matron -	15	–	–	ditto.
Salary as Keeper of the Vagrants' Side -	18	18	–	by town.
Gain from Prisoners' provisions - -	6	–	–	
	£. 99	18	–	

Observations:—The Keeper's appointment was merely verbally notified to him by the Secretary to the Trustees of Hobson's Charity; he neither received, nor has he any instructions, nor rules, as to his duties, or responsibility, neither from the University, the Town Magistrates, nor the Trustees, and describes himself as feeling very uncomfortable at times, in consequence.

Surgeon.—Salary, 100 *l.* per annum, paid by the University, for medicines and attendance.

Vagrants.—The portion of the Spinning House, appropriated to the town, is made use of by the Municipal Authorities as a receptacle, where vagrants are lodged for a single night, fed, and turned out in the morning. They are received by the keeper on their producing an order, signed by the Mayor, or Head Constable, of the following form:—

To the Keeper of the Spinning House.

Relieve the bearer with food for the night, and lodging, and order him out of the town in the morning.

Dated, Cambridge. 183 .

(signed) MAYOR.

II. NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Cambridge: Spinning House.

The vagrants are described by the Keeper of the Spinning House, as being extremely filthy and disorderly. Their bedding consists of a litter of straw, one blanket, and a cotton rug.

The average expense to the town for their relief in the Spinning House, is 32*l.* per annum. He has known them frequently to have money in their possession, it not being unusual for them to request to be allowed to send out to purchase provisions. The average number of vagrants thus lodged and fed during each of the three first quarters of 1835, was 251 per quarter. The constables take drunken and disorderly persons, and all night charges, to the Spinning House, and lodge them there until the morning. The Keeper complains of being left without directions from the Magistrates; and the personal responsibility he incurs in receiving them. There is no book kept for the insertion of the names and charges of such prisoners, and there being no check upon the constables, there is every reason to suppose considerable irregularity takes places as to their disposal in the morning.

Note.—The number of vagrants and trampers daily passing through and nightly sojourning at Cambridge, is described to be so great, that the authorities are under the necessity, from the want of accommodation at the Spinning House, of relieving the greater proportion with money, at 6*d.*, 9*d.*, and 1*s.* per head.

These, almost indiscriminate, premiums of money, food, and lodging, sufficiently account for the increase of the nuisance. No return is now made of the numbers relieved. In 1832, a Mendicity Society was established; but, after a short period, was discontinued for want of funds. The following is a return of the number of vagrants dealt with during its operation:—

RETURN.

	Sent away without Relief.	Relieved.	Committed to Prison.	TOTAL.
1832:				
1st Quarter: January 24 to April 27 -	664	403	11	1,078
2d Quarter: April 28 to July 26 - -	627	495	11	1,133
3d Quarter: July 27 to October 26 -	647	398	7	1,052
4th Quarter: October 27 to Jan. 24, 1833	657	388	11	1,057
	2,585	1,684	40	4,320

It appears, by the testimony of two constables, that a great increase to this influx has lately taken place. Accompanied by a Magistrate and an active constable, I visited the various lodging-houses in the Barnwell District, between the hours of eight and nine in the evening of the 30th of October. They consist chiefly of small tenements, where from twenty to thirty lodgers are nightly received; the intercourse between the sexes appearing quite promiscuous. The occupants, at the time of our visit, were chiefly young athletic men, boys and females. Upon being interrogated as to the cause of their coming to Cambridge, the replies were, "The vending of religious tracts," "Of matches," &c., and "To seek for work." In one case, a man, and his wife and children, were travelling with a dog-cart, loaded, as they said, with religious tracts; they were regaling themselves upon a most savoury mutton stew; and in other houses the frying-pan was steaming forth its strong contents for the inmates. Many were employed in manufacturing matches for the next day's trip; while in numerous rooms of small dimensions were some eighteen or twenty, men, women and children, in beds in each, the nightly charge being 3*d.* for the accommodation.

Most of these lodging houses are kept by Irish people, and, in some cases, they have a small chandler's shop adjoining, for the supply of the lodgers.

This concourse of vagrants is in a great measure attributable to the injudicious and indiscriminate almsgiving of the numerous benevolent persons connected with the University, and the considerable quantities of broken victuals which find their way to the lower classes from these institutions; likewise to the inefficiency of the police of the town, and the mode of treatment pursued by the magistrates.

General

General Observations:—These will apply simply to this place, as a house of inclusion for Prostitutes. Its utter deficiency in every requisite will be observed, in the above details, to be so glaring as to require but little, if any, further remark. I am quite convinced that the effect of this imprisonment, upon these unfortunates, destroys any spark of good feeling they may have yet lingering in their breasts. These females appear to be all in the same class of degradation—the lowest—from association, all alike. It is a grievous inconsistency, if not an offence against morals, to place offenders in a situation where, instead of being corrected and reformed, their "last state must become worse than their first."

A Chancery suit has now been two years pending, upon the propriety of the appropriating of this Institution to the present purposes. The site and building, with some alterations, would be sufficient, under proper management, to render it very beneficially available for the purposes of a Female Penitentiary for unfortunate women, where labour might be enforced for the inculcation of regular habits in the irregular; and where religious and moral instruction might be instilled into the ignorant and abandoned; with the higher object in view, of permanent reformation. Such an Institution would be equally advantageous to the town and University. The Surgeon, in his evidence, says, "I have often heard benevolent persons declare, that if this prison were better managed, they would cheerfully give up their time to promote, in any way, the moral and religious welfare of its inmates."

Inspected October 29, and subsequent days.

ELY.

Franchise Gaol.

Ely: Franchise Gaol.

This prison is situated in Gaol-street, in the city of Ely: the building and site are the property of the See. It is bounded on three sides by public thoroughfares, and on the fourth, by the yard belonging to the House of Correction. It is under the jurisdiction of the High Bailiff of the Isle of Ely. It is made use of for the confinement of debtors, and prisoners for trial at the Sessions and Assizes.

The building is very ancient, and consists of a number of rooms, ill-ventilated, ill-arranged, and in no ways adapted for the purposes of a prison. They are of the following dimensions:—

A Day-room -	15 feet by 11 ½ feet 10 feet high
Six Sleeping-rooms, each 10 feet in height,	
No. 1 -	15 feet by 6 feet
No. 2 -	20 feet – 11 feet
No. 3 -	15 feet – 13 feet
No. 4 -	15 feet – 10 feet
No. 5 -	14 feet – 10 feet
No. 6 -	16 feet – 11 feet

Diet and Clothing.—Half-quartern of the best wheaten bread daily.

The clothing, consisting of a dress similar to that worn at the hulks, is provided only when absolutely requisite.

Observations:—The untried prisoners are permitted to receive provisions on Tuesdays and Fridays, and to purchase a pint of beer, each, daily. The bread is supplied by a baker, at the rate of 6 *d.* the quartern loaf.

Bedding.—Straw paillasse, two blankets, and rug.

Cleanliness.—The Gaol, in every particular, extremely clean.

Health.—Good. The most prevalent disease is the venereal. The Surgeon attends when required, and makes a regular charge for medicines and attendance.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The Chaplain performs one full service on a Sunday, morning or evening, with sermon. He occasionally sees the prisoners before committal, when under serious charges. They are supplied with moral

II. NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Ely: Franchise Gaol.

and religious books through him. No systematic instruction. He keeps a journal, in which he inserts the dates on which clerical duty is performed. The following is extracted from it:—

"December 21st 1834."

"No duty performed to-day, the prison being in a state of insubordination, even of insurrection."

There is no chapel. Divine service is performed in the Keeper's parlour, a room about 11 feet square. As many as thirty prisoners have been present.

The education of the humbler classes in the Isle of Ely appears to be of very confined extent; in a recent calendar of prisoners tried at the Assizes, holden at Ely, I find that out of thirty-four prisoners, twenty-three could neither read nor write; three were able to read, but not write; seven able to read and write; and one not stated.

Classification.—None.

Punishment.—The Keeper has no means of inflicting any for misconduct. The prisoners are aware of it, and are guilty of every sort of misconduct. Attempts at escape are frequent; there is no solitary cell, and they do not care for irons.

Weight of Irons in use.—Double irons 8 lbs.

Visits and Letters.—The prisoners receive visits and letters, without a Magistrate's order, on Tuesdays and Fridays. Letters are inspected by the Keeper.

Benefactions.—The Keeper states the custom of the gaol to be, that the town crier goes round on Sundays with a box, which is under lock and key, and collects money for the prisoners; it averages about 1 *s.* 6 *d.* a week, and after paying 8 *d.* to the crier, the remainder is laid out in provisions for the prisoners, at the discretion of the Keeper.

Accounts, Expenditure, Books.—The salary of the Keeper and the repairs of the prison are defrayed by the Bishop of Ely.

The expense for the maintenance of prisoners, is defrayed out of the Isle Rate.

1. Prison Diet for the Year.	2. Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	3. Male and Female Clothing.	4. Furniture and Bedding.	5. Soap, Candles, Fuel, and Carting the same.	6. Stationery, Books of Accounts, and Books of Moral and Religious Instruction.	7. Washing and Cooking for the Prisoners.	8. Allowed Prisoners for Work done for the Prison.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
41 2 6	2 – –	3 10 –	2 10 –	2 16 –	- - -	1 10 –	—

9. Straw.	10. Removing Prisoners to take their Trial at the Sessions or Assizes.	11. Removing Transported Convicts.	12. Paid for Prisoners as per Contract (if any).	13. Repairs in and about the Prison.	14. Sundries.	15. Alterations and Additions in and about the Prison.	16. TOTAL Expenses of the Prison for the Year.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1 1 –	20 3 –	112 – –	- - -	12 – –	- - -	- - -	198 12 6

The tradesmen's bills are sent to the Clerk of the Peace, and, if found to correspond with the deliveries at the prison, are paid.

Books.—Keeper's Journal, containing the names, description, committing magistrate, offence, remarks, sentence.

Keeper.—Seventy-one years of age; appointed, 1803, by the Bishop of Ely.

Chaplain.—Minor Canon of the Cathedral; does duty, once on a Sunday, at a chapel named Kenterey, one mile from Ely; is also a Magistrate of the Isle. Salary, 60 *l.* per annum.

Matron.

Matron.—Salary, 5 *l.* per annum.

General observations:—No discipline can be maintained in this prison, from its want of the necessary restraints to enforce it. The building is, from its construction, liable to accident by fire; it is not secure from escape within, nor from communication without; it is imperfectly ventilated, and is not of sufficient size. The Keeper states "that at the last Assizes, 34 prisoners were confined in a space allotted for fourteen only."

The following presentment has been made by the Grand Jury.

Isle of Ely,

At the General Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and delivery of the Gaol, holden at Ely, in and for the said Isle, on 28th March, 1834, the Grand Jury by their verdict presented as follows, viz.

"Having viewed the Gaol at Ely, we present the same as being insufficient in extent and security, for the reception, confinement, and safe detention of prisoners committed thereto, and sentenced to imprisonment therein."

Signed. *Hugh Jackson,*

Wisbeach, 10th Nov. 1835. Clerk of Assize.

All the parties interested agree as to the necessity of providing a more competent Gaol, but a question has arisen between them, as to the extent of the Bishop of Ely's liability,—whether it is limited only to the repairs of the gaol, or whether it extends to the rebuilding, if required; in fact, whether the expense is to be defrayed by the See, or out of the Isle Rate. This point does not appear likely to be decided without an issue at law, although one of presing necessity.

There exists a practice in the Isle of Ely, of conveying prisoners to and from the Quarter Sessions, holden at Wisbeach and Ely, in open carts, hired for the purpose, at all seasons of the year, a distance of twenty-five miles across the Fens, exposing them to the most inclement weather, and not without risk of their security, and endangering the ends of justice by the facility of improper communication on the road.

Inspected November 8th, and subsequent days.

RETURN of the Number, Description, and Sentences of Prisoners confined in *Ely* Franchise Gaol, from the Michaelmas Sessions 1834 to the Michaelmas Sessions 1835, with the different Divisions or Apartments of the Prison appropriated to their Reception.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE PRISON IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR.

1. Debtors.						2.		3. Misdemeanors.										4.		5. Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.						6.		7.	
Debts on Contract.		Forfeiture of Recognizances, &c.		Offences against the Customs, Excise and Revenue Laws.		Felons.		Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.		Under the Game Laws.				Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		In Custody at the Commencement of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers for the same Offence.		TOTAL.		Above 17 Years of Age.		Under 17 Years of Age.	
												Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.															
Male.	Fem.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
—	—	—	—	—	—	56	1	56	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	56	1	56	1	53	1	3	—

8. The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return.												9.		10.		11.		12.		13. Total number of Prisoners employed.			14. Punishment for Offences within the Prison.				15. Cases of Sickness and Deaths.				16.	17.
Number of Debtors.		Number of Misdemeanors.		Number of Felons.		Prisoners for Trial.		Prisoners under Sentence.		TOTAL.		Average Number of Prisoners daily.		The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year.		Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement.		Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped.		Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Not employed.	Whipping.	Irons.	Refractory Cells.	Other Punishment.	Slight Indisposition.	Infirmary Cases.	The greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	Cases of Reformation in the course of the Year.	Number of Passes granted in the course of the Year.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Privately.	Publicly.												
—	—	—	—	5	1	2	1	3	—	5	1	8	1 Female for 80 days.	25	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	Impossible to tell.	—

18. Number of Persons who have been Committed before.								19. Divisions and Apartments for Prisoners, Separation, Employment, Instruction, &c. &c. &c. Number of Sleeping Cells, &c.										20. Refractory Cells.		21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.		28.	29.	30.
—	One.	Twice.	Three times.	Four times or more.	Returned to this Prison during the Year.			Cells where only One Prisoner Sleeps and Works.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps and Works.		Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps.		Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all Cases.		Light.	Dark.	Apartments below Ground.	Wards or Divisions in the Prison.	Day Rooms.	Work Rooms.	Treadwheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Treadwheels.	Receiving Rooms or Cells.	Divisions in the Chapel.	Infirmaries or Rooms for the Sick.		Warm and Cold Baths, or Bathing Tubs.	Airing Yards.	Cost of Prison Diet per Day per Head.
					M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.										M.	F.			
To this Prison -	3	1	—	—																											
Other Prisons -	—	—	—	—																											
	3	1	—	—	1	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	20	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	No Divi-	—	—	1 Tub.	1	3 d.

ELY.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THIS Prison, in conjunction with a Sessions House, was built in 1821, at an expense of 11,176 *l.* 13 *s.* 11 *d.*; it is appropriated as a House of Correction, for prisoners after trial, and on summary conviction; and for debtors under sentence of the Courts of Requests, in the Isle of Ely. It stands detached from other buildings, and a considerable plot of ground, both in front and rear, the property of the Isle, is occupied as a shrubbery and garden. The prison is entered through the Keeper's house, from whence there is a partial inspection of the airing yards, but none of the day rooms. The dimensions of the criminals' apartments are as follow :—

Day Rooms, 13 ft. 2 in., by 13 ft. 10 in.; 7 ft. high.
Cells, 9 ft. by 6 ft., and 9 ft. high.

Observations :—The situation of the prison is low, and the drainage indifferent; the airing yards are over shoe in water after rain, and have the appearance of being generally wet; and the privies are badly placed, and extremely offensive.

The debtors' and female airing yards, if they can be so termed, are only 18 ft by 16 ft., and their contiguity is much more than is desirable in a prison. There is a great want of accommodation for debtors, who frequently, from their numbers, are obliged to be placed with the criminals.

Diet, Clothing, Fuel, and Bedding.—Half-a-quartern loaf of the best wheaten bread, and an additional allowance of 1 lb. 1 oz. daily, to those at the mill.

Observations :—Meat, beer, onions, tea, &c., are allowed to be purchased twice a week, and as there is no classification and no regularity at meals, and the transfer of provisions from one prisoner to another is uninterrupted, it is impossible to ascertain the effect of the nominal dietary.

The prisoners are only supplied with clothing if absolutely requiring it, and by order of the Magistrates.

Fuel.—Fuel is allowed to the untried, for six months in the year. To the convicted, only on Sundays.

Bedding.—Straw paillasse, two blankets, and rug.

Cleanliness.—The prison not so clean as it ought to be.

Health.—The general health of the prisoners is good. The Infirmary is a building detached from the prison, but there has been no occasion to make use of it as such. The Surgeon is not appointed at a regular salary, but attends the prisoners at the Gaol and House of Correction, making a regular charge for medicines and attendance, which is described by him, upon an annual average, as amounting to 40 *l.* for the two establishments.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The Chaplain performs one full service on a Sunday. He attends occasionally, when he thinks he can make a beneficial impression upon any of the prisoners, particularly the younger ones. He has never had occasion to complain of the levity of the prisoners at the chapel. Both as a Magistrate and Chaplain, he has felt the insecurity of the chapel, and the danger of taking the prisoners across the garden to it.

There was an attempt at escape by a prisoner, on leaving the chapel, making a rush at the exterior gate, but not being seconded by the other prisoners, he was secured.

The religious books and tracts are supplied through the Chaplain, but they are generally mutilated. There is no attempt made to instruct the prisoners. He keeps a journal, in which he enters the performance of his duties.

Observations :—The chapel is in an extremely insecure and inconvenient situation. The prisoners, who have been as many as 35, are assembled in mass, and brought by the Keeper, the sole officer of the prison, across the shrubbery, adjoining the Sessions House, to where the chapel is situated. The chapel is without divisions.

II. NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Ely: House of Correction.

Classification.—None. The debtors and criminals, of all degrees, are placed together. In the single sleeping room appropriated to females, there were three sleeping in one bed, one a servant in husbandry, and two for felonies. One of the debtors' sleeping rooms was occupied by two debtors and a criminal convicted of unnatural propensities.

Labour.—The tread-mill, from there being no constant overlooker of the labourers, must be uncertain, and of little effect.

The accompanying record speaks perhaps more of what the results ought to be, than what they really are.

TREAD-MILL LABOUR.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at one time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners or Wheels to the total number employed.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day as per curs of Employment.	Revolutions of the Wheels per Day.	The daily amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How Recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
The whole year.	9 hours, three quarters of the year; 7 hours in the winter quarter.	5	9 inches.	Twice in a minute.	Five each time.	9 hours per day; 19,444 fet.	1,080	9,722 feet.	No Gyrometer	Ruled by the Tenders.

Punishments.—The solitary confinement for refractory prisoners is so inefficient, that the Keeper states that the prisoners prefer it to the wheel.

Whenever irons are used, they are borrowed from the Keeper of the Gaol. No whipping ever inflicted.

Accounts, Expenditure, Books.—The expense of this prison, is paid out of the Isle Rate, by the Treasurer, quarterly.

1. Prison Diet for the Year.	2. Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	3. Male and Female Clothing.	4. Furniture and Bedding.	5. Soap, Candles, Fuel, and Carting the same.	6. Stationery, Books of Accounts, and Books of Moral and Religious Instruction.	7. Washing and Cooking for the Prisoners.	8. Allowed Prisoners for Work done for the Prison.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
123 9 7½	– 11 –	1 17 –	3 – –	2 19 –	– – –	3 4 6	—

9. Straw.	10. Removing Prisoners to take their Trial at the Sessions or Assizes.	11. Removing Transported Convicts.	12. Paid for Prisoners as per Contract (if any).	13. Repairs in and about the Prison.	14. Sundries.	15. Alterations and Additions in and about the Prison.	16. TOTAL Expenses of the Prison for the Year.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1 1 –	17 3 6	– – –	– – –	12 16 3½	– – –	– – –	166 1 11

Debtors.—Courts of Requests, by an Act of Parliament passed in 1778, are established in the several Hundreds of Ely, for the recovery of debts not exceeding 40 *s.*; and on non-payment of the same, the defendants are subject to imprisonment, in the nearest House of Correction, for twenty days, if the debt be under 20 *s.*, and forty days if above. By this Act, extending over an agricultural district, some of the prisoners are brought to the prisons at Ely and Wisbeach, distances of 14 or 15 miles, for debts, frequently not exceeding three shillings, which are swelled in consequence of the necessary expenses, to six or seven times their original amount. An actual case is cited by way of example.

Debt

	s.	d.
Debt - - - - - - - - -	5	1
Costs - - - - - - - - -	12	7
Judgment Fee - - - - - - -	1	6
Sergeant's Fee - - - - - - -	10	9
Conveying prisoner, 6*d.* per mile, 12 miles -	6	0
£.	1	15 11

The average number of this description of prisoners, in the House of Correction at Ely, is from 12 to 14, and, for want of proper accommodation, they are frequently placed with the criminal offenders, and receive the same allowance of provisions.

The Keeper keeps no books relating to the debtors; when any one of them wishes to pay his debts, he sends for one of the sergeants of the Court of Requests.

General discipline.—There is no discipline, nor can there be, under such circumstances. The prisoners evince not the slightest mark of respect for the Keeper. Additional assistance is requisite to maintain order and enforce regularity.

Keeper.—Aged 52 years. Appointed 1821. Salary 60*l.* a year, and 6*l.* annually, in lieu of fees.

Chaplain.—Perpetual Curate of Chettisham, one mile and a half from Ely, Minor of the Cathedral; no Sunday duty as Minor Canon. A Magistrate of the Isle. Salary 40*l.* per annum.

Matron.—Wife of the Keeper. Salary 5*l.* per annum.

Inspected November 8th, and subsequent days.

RETURN of the Number, Description, and Sentences of Prisoners confined in *Ely* House of Correction, from the Michaelmas Sessions 1834 to the Michelmas Sessions 1835, with the different Apartments or Divisions of the Prison appropriated to their Reception.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE PRISON IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR.

1. Debtors.						2.		3. Misdemeanors.								4.		5. Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.								6.		7.	
Debts on Contract.		Forfeiture of Recognizances, &c.		Offences against the Customs, Excise, and Revenue Laws.		Felons.		Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.		Under the Game Laws.				Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		In Custody at the Commencement of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers for the same Offence.		TOTAL.		Above 17 Years of Age.		Under 17 Years of Age.	
												Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.																	
Male.	Fem.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
54	1	—	—	—	—	18	—	6	—	110	4	—	—	3	—	7 Disobeying Order of Affiliation.		1	—	26	1	12	—	110	4	211	5	214	—	2	—

8. The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return.												9.		10.		11.		12. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped.		13. Total number of Prisoners employed.			14. Punishment for Offences within the Prison.				15. Cases of Sickness and Deaths.				16.	17.
Number of Debtors.		Number of Misdemeanors.		Number of Felons.		Prisoners for Trial.		Prisoners under Sentence.		TOTAL.		Average Number of Prisoners daily.		The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year.		Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement.		Privately.	Publicly.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Not employed.	Whipping.	Irons.	Refractory Cells.	Other Punishment.	Slight Indisposition.	Infirmary, Cases.	The greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	Cases of Reformation in the course of the Year.	Number of Passes granted in the course of the Year.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.														
1	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	24	—	21	—	35	—	2	—	—	—	90	—	126	—	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	Unknown.	—

18. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.								19. Divisions and Apartments for Prisoners, Separation, Employment, Instruction, &c. &c. &c. Number of Sleeping Cells, &c.								20. Refractory Cells.			21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.		28.	29.	30.
—		Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four times or more.	Returned to this Prison during the Year.		Cells where only One Prisoner Sleeps and Works.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps and Works.		Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps.		Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all Cases.		Light.	Dark.	Apartments below Ground.	Wards or Divisions in the Prison.	Day Rooms.	Work Rooms.	Treadwheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Treadwheels.	Receiving Rooms or Cells.	Divisions in the Chapel.	Infirmaries, or Rooms for the Sick.		Warm and Cold Baths, or Bathing Tubs.	Airing Yards.	Cost of Prison Diet per Day per Head.
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										M.	F.			
To this Prison	-	—	—	—	—																										
Other Prisons	-	6	4	1	—																										
		6	4	1	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	1	36	4	—	1	—	4	4	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	On Average.

WISBEACH.

House of Correction.

This prison is situate in the town of Wisbeach, and was built with a Sessions House, in the year 1811, at an expense of 2803 *l.* 1 *s.* 11 *d.* It is bounded on three sides by public thoroughfares, and the fourth abuts on private premises.

The Keeper's accommodation consists of one parlour and two sleeping rooms.

The sleeping cells for male criminals form the basement of the Sessions House. They are four feet below the level of the street, and within 32 feet of the river. They are perfectly dry.

Dimensions.—Under ground cells for male convicts, 10 ft. by 9 ft. 9 in.; 7 ft. 6 in. high.
Above ground cells for females, 11 ft. 4 in. by 10 ft. 3 in.; 7 ft. 8 in. high.
There are no day rooms. The male airing yard, is 37 ft. by 50. The female ditto, 30 ft. by 12.

Diet.—Half-a-quartern loaf daily, and an additional 1 lb. 1 oz., to those at hard labour.

Clothing.—Only issued when absolutely necessary.

Fuel.—None. But the Magistrates, in very severe weather, allow the females a few coals.

Bedding.—The bedding consists of a rush mat, two blankets, and cotton coverlid.

Observations:—In addition to the dietary, the Magistrates, after a prisoner has been confined a month, permit him to be visited and to receive, at the same time, food, and a pint of beer, about once in a fortnight or three weeks.

The bread is the best wheaten. The prisoners, debtors included, take their meals in the airing yards, but in severe weather in their cells; the Keeper states they used to do so in their cells, but it was discontinued in consequence of dirt occasioned by it.

Cleanliness.—The prison in all parts extremely clean. No allowance of soap nor towels to the prisoners; their persons very filthy.

Health.—The Surgeon states ague to be the most prevalent disease.

If the prisoners come in with the itch for a week, they are not treated for it in consequence of the expense and the shortness of the stay. This has a tendency to spread the disease through the prison. Thinks it necessary soap should be allowed; likewise, that there should be a bath in the prison, and that clothing should be provided for those who are filthy, or afflicted with eruptive disease. There is a room which may be used as an Infirmary. The cases of sickness are not regularly entered in the Surgeon's Journal.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The Chaplain performs one full service, with sermon, on a Sunday.

No instruction.

Classification.—None. There is but one airing yard for all classes of male prisoners. The debtors are in constant association with the criminals, and at times occupy sleeping cells in partnership with them. The turnkey states that "debtors of the better class complain frequently of the hardship of being placed with criminals, and often appear, and express themselves shocked at their language." The Keeper also states, that he has occasionally been obliged, from want of room, to place felons in the female wards; that they have at times slept six in a cell, and been obliged to place their bedding on the floor.

Labour.—The tread-wheel is placed at the extremity of the airing yard; there is a Gyrometer to record the labour, of which no use is made. The mill is used for the grinding of grist for the public. The only earnings above the miller's wages, to be traced in the running account for many years, amount to 5 *l.* 10 *s.* The turnkey states, that in summer it is difficult to keep them on the wheel, but that in winter the misdemeanants ask to go on, and are permitted.

II.
NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Wisbeach:
House of Correction.

TREAD-MILL LABOUR.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at one time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners or Wheels to the Total Number employed.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment.	Revolutions of the Wheels per Day.	How Recorded with precision.	Application of its Power
All the 12 months	7 hours from Michaelmas to Lady day; 10 hours from Lady day to Michaelmas.	14	7½ inches.	Three rounds in two minutes.	Two-thirds of the Prisoners on the Wheel, and one-third off, when sufficient in number.	11,375 in winter; 16,250 in summer.	700 in winter; 1,000 in summer.	By Gyrometer.	Grinding corn.

Punishments.—The usual punishment for prison offences, is locking up the prisoners in the Refractory Cells; but little effect can be produced, from the contiguity of the cells.

Irons used for refractory prisoners, 9¾ lbs. In removing convicts, 4½ lbs.

No scourge.

Visits.—By order of the Magistrates, once a week.

Benefactions.—Dinner at Christmas, at the expense of the Isle.

Accounts, Expenditure, Books.—The tradesmen's accounts, after being examined, and allowed by the Magistrates, are paid by the Treasurer.

1. Prison Diet for the Year.	2. Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	3. Male and Female Clothing.	4. Furniture and Bedding.	5. Soap, Candles, Fuel, and Carting the same.	6. Stationery, Books of Accounts, and Books of Moral and Religious Instruction.	7. Washing and Cooking for the Prisoners.	8. Allowed Prisoners for Work done for the Prison.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
155 3 3	- - -	3 16 2	1 14 –	1 6 – Greatest part of Fuel provided by Gaoler.	- - -	7 – –	—

9. Straw.	10. Removing Prisoners to take their Trial at the Sessions or Assizes.	11. Removing Transported Convicts.	12. Paid for Prisoners as per Contract (if any).	13. Repairs in and about the Prison.	14. Sundries.	15. Alterations and Additions in and about the Prison.	16. TOTAL Expenses of the Prison for the Year.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
- - -	22 4 –	- - -	- - -	2 19 5	8 18 6	- - -	203 1 4

Keeper's Journal.—With the following entries: names, when committed, by whom, offence, description, dress, where born, late residence, trade, remarks.

Magistrates' Book.—The last entry of visit, Dec. 20th, 1834.

Bread Book.

Mill Book.

Debtors' Maintenance Book.—The debtors detained here are under sentence from the Court of Requests for the Isle of Ely. If they take the prison allowance they are only permitted to have other provisions sent to them twice a week. During the day-time the debtors are turned into the yard with the criminals, where there is no shelter, nor even a bench to sit down upon. The turnkey states, they frequently complain of cold, and he has often seen them wet with rain.

The expense of the food of the debtors in this prison is paid by their parishes, and

and the time of the Keeper, to whom the task of collecting the amount is assigned, is much occupied in keeping the accounts, and bringing the numerous parochial authorities to a settlement.

General Discipline.—It is impossible that there can be any discipline, so long as the numerous debtors from the Court of Requests, who now occupy so large a proportion of the prison, are allowed to associate with the criminals. Communication with the females within walls, and with friends without, and the obtaining tobacco and other articles over the walls, appears to be freely carried on, and the crowded state of the prison renders prevention impossible.

Keeper.—Aged 55 years; appointed 1824. Salary, 60 *l.* 5*s.*

Matron.—Wife of the Keeper. Salary, 10 *l.* per annum.

Chaplain.—Curate of Wisbeach, and Rector of Bradenham, Norfolk.

Surgeon.—Salary, 40 *l.* for attendance and medicines.

Turnkey.—Does not reside nor take his meals in the prison. Salary, 36 *l.* 8 *s.* a year.

Inspected November 10th, and subsequent days.

RETURN of the NUMBER, DESCRIPTION, and SENTENCES of PRISONERS confined in *Wisbeach* House of Correction, from the Michaelmas Sessions 1834, to the Michaelmas Sessions 1835, with the different Divisions or Apartments in the Prison appropriated to their Reception.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE PRISON IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR.

1. Debtors.						2.		3. Misdemeanors.										4.		5. Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.								6.		7.	
Debts on Contract.		Forfeiture of Recognisances, &c.		Offences against the Customs, Excise, and Revenue Laws.		Felons.		Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.		Under the Game Laws.				Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		In Custody at the Commencement of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers for the same Offence.		TOTAL.		Above 17 Years of Age.		Under 17 Years of Age.	
												Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.																	
Male.	Fem.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
76 From Court of Requests.	6	—	—	—	—	16	6	8	2	72	4	—	—	6	—	5	—	7	—	28	2	11	—	85	6 Debtors - 76 200	124 - 6 14	8	116	8	8	—

8. The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return.												9.		10.		11.		12.		13. Total number of Prisoners employed.			14. Punishment for Offences within the Prison.				15. Cases of Sickness and Deaths.					16.	17.
Number of Debtors.		Number of Misdemeanors.		Number of Felons.		Prisoners for Trial.		Prisoners under Sentence.		TOTAL.		Average Number of Prisoners daily.		The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year.		Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement.		Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped.		Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Not employed.	Whipping.	Irons.	Refractory Cells.	Other Punishment.	Slight Indisposition.	Infirmary Cases.	The greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	Cases of Reformation in the course of the Year.	Number of Passes granted in the course of the Year.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Privately.	Publicly.													
16	1	12	2	—	—	1	1	9	2	38	6	27	3	44	4	4	—	—	—	116	—	98	—	—	15	—	11	—	1	—	—	—

18. Number of Prisoners who have been committed before.								19. Number of Sleeping Cells, &c.								20. Refractory Cells.			21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.		28.	29.	30.
—		Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four times or more.	Returned to this Prison during the Year.		Cells where only One Prisoner Sleeps and Works.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps and Works.		Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps.		Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all Cases.		Light.	Dark.	Apartments below Ground.	Wards or Divisions in the Prison.	Day Rooms.	Work Rooms.	Treadwheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Treadwheels.	Receiving Rooms or Cells.	Divisions in the Chapel.	Infirmaries, or Rooms for the Sick.		Warm and Cold Baths, or Bathing Tubs.	Airing Yards.	Cost of Prison Diet, per Day per Head.
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										M.	F.			
To this Prison - -		14	8	5	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	12	5	30	12	—	2	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	about 1d.
Other Prisons - -		—	—	—	—																										

HUNTINGDON.

COUNTY GAOL.

THIS prison is situated in a secluded spot, about a quarter of a mile distant from the town of Huntingdon; it was erected in 1829, at a cost of about 16,000 *l.*, which was borrowed, and is now reducing by yearly instalments, through the proceeds of a rate levied for the purpose; the debt still unpaid amounts to 4,582 *l.* 16 *s.* 11 *d.* The prison is enclosed by a wall 16 feet high, with six courses of loose bricks on the top. The buildings on each side the gateway are appropriated to the accommodation of the turnkey, an infirmary, store-room, cook-houses, and the female prisoners. The main building consists of a central house for the Keeper, and three detached radiating wings.

The Keeper's dwelling contains a kitchen, scullery, parlour, office, and two chambers, with the chapel.

Dimensions of the Sleeping Cells:

Ground floor, 6 feet by 9 feet; and 10 feet high.

First floor, single cells, 6 feet 3 inches by 9 feet 5 inches; 8 feet 10 inches high.

Cells where more than one prisoner sleeps, 13 feet 7 inches by 10 feet; 8 feet 10 inches high.

In the ground floor the division wall between the cells is 14 inches; in the first floor 9 inches thick.

Solitary cells for refractory prisoners, 9 feet by 6 feet; 9 feet high.

Observations:—The two cells thus appropriated are built apart from the general plan; they are arched, and paved with brick on edge.

The walls are painted black, and the only ventilation or light is by an iron grating in the doors, 7 inches high and 6 inches wide.

These are but seldom made use of in the winter, and exclusively for prison offences. Prisoners sentenced by any court to solitary confinement, are placed in a ward entirely apart from the others, and in extreme damp, or cold, are allowed a small fire by day. There is a great deal of wood introduced in the structure of this prison; the roofs of the cells in the upper story are planked, and in the double cells the floors are of the same material.

It would seem, from the number of effected and attempted escapes recorded in the Keeper's Journal, that the prison is not so secure, generally, as it ought to be. Sundry alterations, with a view of remedying its defects in this particular have been adopted with partial effect. The drainage does not appear to be perfect; the water lodges in the lower part of the Keeper's house, and it is necessary to pump it out daily, and twice a day in wet weather. The part of the prison appropriated to female prisoners is very inconveniently arranged, and it seems that no provision for female debtors was ever contemplated in the original plan; and although they are but few, yet considerable inconvenience has resulted from their being obliged to make use of the infirmary for the purpose.

Diet.—One pound and a half of wheaten bread, to those not committed to hard labour; to those at hard labour, two pounds of bread, if not above fourteen days. To those confined for a longer period, in addition, one quart of oatmeal and milk-porridge, five days in the week, and soup, composed of meat and vegetables, on the other days.

Observations:—The soup and porridge are provided by the Keeper, at the rate of two-pence per head for each prisoner; they are both very good of their kind, but ought to be furnished as the other provisions.

The untried prisoners are permitted to expend upon themselves to the amount of two shillings a week; they are allowed to purchase a pint of beer daily.

Clothing.—The usual prison dress for convicted prisoners.

Bedding.—Straw paillasse, two blankets, and a rug.

Fuel.—One bushel and a half of coals a fortnight is allowed to the untried wards, and not exceeding the same quantity to the convicted.

Cleanliness.—The prison, and the persons of the prisoners, clean.

Health.—The most prevalent disease is ague, which the humbler classes of the

II. NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Huntingdon: County Gaol.

county are subject to, from its low situation; and the Surgeon considers the soup and porridge could not be dispensed with; it is indispensable as a preventive to low diseases. There have been a few cases of itch in the gaol, and he supposes it must have been communicated. He does not see the prisoners before they join their classes. His attendance is three times a week, and oftener if required.

If the prisoners were to be confined separately, conceives it would be necessary to provide the means of warming their cells. He inserts the dates of his visits in a book, and also the authority for discontinuance of labour, and increase of food, when necessary.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The Chaplain performs morning and evening service, with one sermon on Sundays. On Wednesdays he attends the prison, and sees the prisoners in their respective wards, and is occupied three or four hours with them; on Thursdays he completes his general visitation with the females. There is no provision for instruction: the Magistrates made an order some time back, that at any time it may appear to the Chaplain, that there be amongst the prisoners, of any class in the gaol, a person competent to instruct, and to be entrusted with education in reading or writing, he may do so to those who are unable, in cases where their commitments are for longer than one month, on any two days in the week, not exceeding an hour each day.

It is a rule of the prison that the debtors attend Divine Service. The prisoners are provided with books by the Chaplain. He conceives the most efficient part of his duty is by individual intercourse, and that his influence would be much promoted by separation. He has never found the prisoners in a state of mind proper to receive the Sacrament. He keeps a journal in the prison.

Classification.—The males, as by Act of Parliament. At the period of inspection, three females, one a convicted felon, another for a misdemeanor, and the third, a girl for leaving her place, aged twenty-one, sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment, were together in the same room.

Labour.—Tread-mill and crank machine. The tread-mill is divided into compartments for the purpose of preventing communication between the prisoners while on it. The divisions are made of thin deal; the space allotted for each prisoner is 22½ inches.

This arrangement does not appear to me to answer the purpose for which it was intended; the men on the wheel loll, and rest themselves against the partitions, and the free circulation of air is much impeded; and they contrive to make holes in, and injure the partitions whenever they can do so unperceived.

Without the constant presence of the taskmaster, the tread-wheel is a very inefficient agent of correctional discipline. The tread-mill power is applied to the grinding of grist and the pumping of water. Grist is ground for the public, and for the use of the prisoners; their bread being made in the prison. The Keeper purchases the wheat in the market, and upon producing the farmer's bill to the Magistrates, he receives an order for the amount. 17¼ lbs. of bread are made from each stone of flour, and, taking in the money earned by grinding for the public, the average cost of bread per the year is 1 *s.* 2*d.* a stone. The earnings of the mill from Michaelmas 1834 to Michaelmas 1835, were 50*l.* 14*s.* 9½*d.*, which is applied as a credit against the prison disbursements.

TREAD-MILL LABOUR.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at one time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners or Wheels to the total number employed.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment.	Revolutions of the Wheels per Day.	The daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How Recorded with precision.	Applica of it Powe
12	10 in summer; 8 in winter.	24	8 inches.	Two revolutions.	Misdemeanants, two-thirds; Prisoners, three-fourths.	19,200 in summer; 15,360 in winter.	1,080	Cannot be correctly ascertained, there being no Gyrometer to the Wheels.		Grindi corn raisi wate &c

A crank machine is placed in one of the cells, but it is made little use of. Two females, refractory paupers, from a workhouse, were placed on the crank-wheel labour for twenty-one days, but without any apparent effect, either moral or physical. The males prefer the wheels, on account of the association there.

Punishments.—The punishment for infringing the prison rules is, ordinarily, confinement to the Solitary Cells.

Irons are only used in cases of attempted escapes; and whipping, by sentence.

Scourge:—Handle 20 inches long; nine lashes of common whipcord, each 17 inches in length, with nine single knots in each. The turnkey inflicts the punishment, and is allowed 2*s.* 6*d.* as a fee.

Irons:—Double irons, used in cases of attempted escapes, 13 lbs.

Body irons and chain used only on very refractory prisoners, to confine them to their beds, 11 lbs.

Visits and Letters.—The untried without, and the convicted prisoners by, an order from a Magistrate; the latter only when sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The like restrictions as to letters.

Benefactions.—None.

Accounts, Expenditure, Books.—The accounts are made up every quarter, and a very copious and well-arranged abstract, accompanied by vouchers, produced before the Magistrates for their approval.

EXPENSES of the Prison from Michaelmas 1834 to Michaelmas 1835.

1. Prison Diet for the Year.	2. Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	3. Male and Female Clothing.	4. Furniture and Bedding.	5. Soap, Candles, Fuel, and Carting the same.	6. Stationery, Books of Accounts, and Books of Moral and Religious Instruction.	7. Washing and Cooking for the Prisoners.	8. Allowed Prisoners for Work done for the Prison.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
176 8 10	2 7 10	40 11 3½	25 14 5½	63 14 1	15 3 1	1 1 4	1 12 5
					Printing Sessions Calendars included.		

9. Straw.	10. Removing Prisoners to take their Trial at the Sessions or Assizes.	11. Removing Transported Convicts.	12. Paid for Prisoners as per Contract (if any).	13. Repairs in and about the Prison.	14. Sundries.	15. Alterations and Additions in and about the Prison.	16. TOTAL Expenses of the Prison for the Year.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
6 – –	8 3 6	74 – –	- - -	74 2 –	370 1 8¾	- - -	859 – 6¼
					Gaoler's and Officers' Salaries included.		

Books: Register.—Arrangements under the heads of No.; name; last abode; trade; description; when committed; by whom; offence; sentence; when discharged; behaviour; remarks.

Receiving Book.—Containing an inventory of the prisoners' clothes and effects; a description of his person and connexions, and other particulars taken upon their first coming in.

Daily Number Book.—Containing a daily account of the numbers, employment and conduct of the prisoners.

Keeper's Journal.—Register of visits and letters, sent and received by the prisoners, with various other books connected with the interior economy and discipline of the prison.

Debtors.—Debtors, if lodged in the Keeper's house, are charged 10*s.* 6*d.*, and 7*s.* 6*d.* a week for their rooms and bedding, according to the accommodation.

For bed and bedding in the debtors' wards, the charge is 2*s.* 6*d.* weekly.

The conduct of the debtors is described as very indifferent, and injurious to the discipline of the prison.

General Discipline.—Silence is enjoined among the prisoners, but from the want of sufficient officers to enforce it, it is but imperfectly observed, either during

labour by day, or in the cells by night. The convicted prisoners take their meals in the cells; the untried in the day rooms.

The yards, being unpaved, afford great facilities for communicating by means of stones, thrown from one to another, and for playing at idle games.

The clothes of the prisoners are invariably taken away from them at night, as an obstacle to escape.

Keeper.—Age 44; appointed 1832; married. Salary, 180*l.*

He also receives an allowance for taking a single convict, to the hulks, of 10*l.*; and 8*l.* a head, if more than one.

If as far as Portsmouth, 12*l.* for a single convict, and 10*l.* each if more than one. He calculates that he gains about one-half of the allowance, which brings his emoluments to an average of 220*l.* per annum. He has also a small garden of about a rood in extent.

Chaplain.—Appointed May 1832. Salary, 90*l.* He has a small perpetual curacy, about five miles from Huntingdon; the population about 50. Service once a week. Is likewise Chaplain to the Borough Gaol, where he attends on Fridays; resides at Huntingdon.

Surgeon.—Salary, 20*l.* per annum. Is paid half a guinea additional for itch and venereal cases, and five shillings for attending corporal punishments.

Matron.—Wife of the Keeper. Salary, 10*l.*

Turnkey.—Age 35; married. Four years turnkey in Springfield Gaol; resides in the prison. Salary, 50*l.*

Miller.—Age 23; appointed 1835; single. Salary, 41*l.* 12*s.*

He receives two-pence for every five bushels of wheat ground for the consumption of the prison. Resides in the gaol.

Inspected Nov. 5th, and subsequent days.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE PRISON IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR.

1. Debtors.						2.		3. Misdemeanors.								4.		5. Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.								6.		7.	
Debts on Contract.		Forfeiture of Recognizances, &c.		Offences against the Customs, Excise, and Revenue Laws.		Felons.		Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.		Under the Game Laws.				Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		In Custody at the Commencement of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers for the same Offence.		TOTAL.		Above 17 Years of Age.		Under 17 Years of Age.	
												Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.																	
Male.	Fem.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
7	—	—	—	1	—	40	3	9	2	75	8	—	—	24	—	4	—	28	—	51	2	1	1	186	13	187	14	172	11	15	3

8. The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return.												9.		10.		11.		12.		13. Total Number of Prisoners employed.			14. Punishment for Offences within the Prison.				15. Cases of Sickness and Deaths.				16.	17.
Number of Debtors.		Number of Misdemeanors.		Number of Felons.		Prisoners for Trial.		Prisoners under Sentence.		TOTAL.		Average Number of Prisoners daily.		The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year.		Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement.		Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped.		Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Not employed.	Whipping.	Irons.	Refractory Cells.	Other Punishment.	Slight Indisposition.	Infirmary Cases.	The greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	Cases of Reformation in the course of the Year.	Number of Passes granted in the course of the Year.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Privately.	Publicly.												
2	—	5	1	10	1	1	—	15	1	33	2	45	3	59	6	5	—	—	—	30	2	21	1	2	126	—	49	7	7	—	Unknown.	1

18. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.							19. Number of Sleeping Cells, &c.										20. Refractory Cells.			21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.			29.	30.
—	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four times or more.	Returned to this Prison during the Year.		Cells where only One Prisoner Sleeps and Works.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps and Works.		Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps.		Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all Cases.		Light.	Dark.	Apartments below Ground.	Wards or Divisions in the Prison.	Day Rooms.	Work Rooms.	Tread-wheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Tread-wheels.	Receiving Rooms or Cells.	Divisions in the Chapel.	Infirmaries, or Rooms for the Sick.		Warm and Cold Baths, or Bathing Tubs.	Airing Yards.	Cost of Prison Diet per Day per Head.
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										M.	F.			
To this Prison	10	11	4	3																										1st Class, 1½d.
Other Prisons	15	—	—	—																										2d ditto, 2d.
	25	11	4	3	20	1	—	—	—	—	34	2	8	4	129	18	—	2	—	10	8	3	2 Tread-wheel Houses, and 12 divisions upon the Wheel.	1	8	1 only.		1	10	3d ditto, 4d.

II.
NORTHERN DISTRICT.
Huntingdon: Borough Gaol.

HUNTINGDON.

BOROUGH GAOL.

THIS Prison stands in the High Street, and until the building of the County Gaol was made use of as such, as well as for the Borough. When the County prisoners were removed, the old prison premises were apportioned between the town and county, since which the latter have disposed of a part of their share, and made use of the remainder as a Military Store-house. The borough still apply their portion to the purposes of a gaol; and a more inconvenient application could not well have been devised for such a purpose.

The following are the dimensions of the six apartments appropriated to prisoners.

Felons' day room, 17 ft. 3 in. by 17 ft.; and 8 ft. 9 in. high.

Felons' sleeping room, 16 ft. 6 in. by 16 ft. 6 in.; and 7 ft. 6 in. high, containing three large wooden bedsteads, for three men each.

Observations:—This apartment is four feet under ground, descended to by a trap door and staircase. It is quite unfit for the confinement of any human bein - The floor is rotting with damp, and is broken through in many places; is imperfectly ventilated, and almost without light.

Solitary cell, 10 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 10 in.; 5 ft. 10 in. high.

Observations:—This den, for it can only with propriety be so termed, is built below ground, in the shape of a barrel; it is without light, and is entered through the felons' sleeping room. Misdemeanants' sleeping room, 18 ft. by 17 ft.; 7 ft. 3 in. high. Three wooden bedsteads.

Females' day and sleeping room, 18 ft. by 15 ft. 6 in.; 7 ft. 6 in. high.

A female felon, under sentence of two years' imprisonment, was the only prisoner in the gaol at the period of inspection. Had there been male prisoners, she must have been confined wholly to this room, and precluded from air or exercise.

Searching room, 14 ft. 6 in. by 13 ft. 3 in.; 9 ft. 6 in. high.

Felons' yard, 27 ft. by 22 ft. 6 in.

Misdemeanants' yard, 49 ft. by 20 ft.

The Keeper's house, fronting the street, consists of two parlours and a kitchen, on the ground floor; three bed rooms on the first floor, and three attics.

Observations:—The arrangement of these apartments is extremely inconvenient for the purposes to which they are assigned; they are connected, and under the same roof, with a part of the old unoccupied premises belonging to the county; and should any accident by fire take place in the Keeper's house, escape would be impossible.

Diet.—The untried are permitted to purchase any food they please, but not more than a quart of beer per day. They are allowed half a quartern loaf of the best wheaten bread, daily. Those sentenced to hard labour have, in addition, half a peck of potatoes, and half a pound of salt weekly.

Bedding and Fuel.—Paillasse and pillow, two blankets, and woollen coverlid. Three pecks of coals, and turf for kindling, allowed to each ward, per week.

Labour.—Crank machine; the model was taken from the one used in the County Gaol, and executed by mechanics in the town of Huntingdon; and with the gyrometer, it cost 13*l.* It is enclosed entirely in a close boarded frame-work, 5 ft. high, 3 ft. 2 in. long, and 2 ft. wide. The construction is two rollers of seven inches diameter, regulated by a pressure-screw to the strength of the person about to turn it, and the revolutions performed are denoted by the gyrometer, attached to the end of one of the rollers. Both the gyrometer and pressure-screw are enclosed, and not seen by the person turning.

Punishments.—By putting in irons. The heaviest, 11 lb.; the lightest, 5½ lbs. weight.

Classification.—None.

Instruction.—None. Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer Books are given to the prisoners by the Chaplain, who performs Divine Service once a week, upon a Friday.

Health.—Medical assistance is provided in case of need.

Visits.

Visits.—Take place under an order from the Magistrates. Letters are examined by the Keeper.

Benefactions.—The Mayor gives a dinner at Christmas, of beef, plum pudding, and a pint of beer to each prisoner. There are no bequests, nor is money ever sent by charitable persons.

Books, Accounts, and Expenses.—The Keeper purchases the articles required for the use of the prisoners, and makes a profit out of them, he obtaining them at the wholesale prices, and charging the Corporation with the retail.

The following ingenious artifice is practised by him, on the prisoners, by his own admission. Each prisoner is allowed half a quartern loaf a day, making seven half quarterns in the week; by connivance with the baker, six half quartern loaves are made into seven loaves, and distributed one to each prisoner daily; consequently, the gain to the Keeper is one half quartern loaf per week, subtracted from each person's allowance.

Observations:—I called the attention of the Mayor to this proceeding. The Keeper's book is a sort of mixed account, of provisions and of occurrences in the prison; and his bills are paid whenever there are funds in the Town Clerk's hands. The Gaol expenses are paid out of the Poor's Rates, under the head of Constable's Disbursements.

The following are the amounts of the Keeper's bills for the maintenance of prisoners, and expenses otherwise connected with the Gaol.

Year.	Number of Prisoners Committed.	Expense.		
		£.	s.	d.
1831	41	68	15	9¾
1832	21	47	14	0¼
1833	23	46	2	4¾
1834	28	60	16	0¼
to October 1835	24	31	6	5

Keeper.—A carpenter and joiner by trade; carries on his business in a distant part of the town. Appointed November 1824, by the Mayor and Aldermen, and succeeded his father. He gives a bond of 200 *l.* for the safety of the prisoners. His salary is 7 *l.* 3 *s.* per annum. He also has the following fees, viz. 13 *s.* 4 *d.* upon the conviction of any felon, and 2 *s.* for each person taken up to the Town Hall for examination. He has a profit out of all the provisions purchased by him for the prisoners, and the amount of one half quartern loaf per week, subtracted from each prisoner's allowance. There are sundry other small fees.

Matron.—The mother of the Keeper; appointed September 1828. Salary, 3 *l.* 3 *s.*, and an apartment.

Chaplain.—Salary, 20 *l.* per annum. Is Chaplain also to the County Gaol.

General Observations.—The County Gaol is about a quarter of a mile distant from the town of Huntingdon, where the Borough prisoners might be received by arrangement with the Magistrates.

The Borough Gaol of Huntingdon is, in itself, unfit for any of the real purposes of imprisonment. The greatest number of prisoners at one time was ten, and it seldom happens that they exceed four. There is but one at present, a female.

Inspected 5th November.

NORWICH CASTLE.

COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THE old prison, restricted to the walls of the ancient fortress, having been found insufficient for the increasing number of prisoners, the New Gaol adjoining it was erected, in 1824, at the expense of 50,000 *l.* It consists of a Keeper's house, of octagonal form, and three radiating wings. The Keeper's house contains:—

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Basement.—Kitchen, wash-house, cellar, and store-room.
Ground Floor.—Office, two parlours, and committee room.
First Floor.—Two chambers.
Second Floor.—Two chambers.
The Chapel is situate between the first and second floors, and has nineteen divisions.

Dimensions of the cells, &c., in the New Prison.

Ground floor, 11 feet 2 inches high, 6 feet wide; 9 feet 4 inches long.
First floor, 8 feet high, 6 feet wide; 9 feet 4 inches long.
Second floor, 8 feet high, 6 feet wide; 9 feet 4 inches long.
Six radiating yards, 54 feet long, 33 feet wide, and 10 feet 4 inches narrow end.
Six diagonal yards, 31 feet long, 22 feet wide; and 10 feet narrow end.

Observations:—The choice of this site for the erection of the New Prison does not strike me as altogether a judicious one. The Old Prison, enclosed within the massive and lofty walls of the more ancient Castle, remains, obstructing the free circulation of air, and excluding the sun from the modern erections.

The various buildings of the New Gaol are too much crowded together, and the only space remaining between them and the exterior walls, is, upon an average, but 7 feet: much too little to secure the inmates from communication; and another inconvenience in the present arrangement is, that the Keeper has no inspection from his house of the Old Prison, which contains twenty-four cells, each 9 feet by 7 feet.

Diet.—Felons and misdemeanants, two pounds of bread daily; half a pound of cheese weekly.

Convicted felons, two and a half pounds of bread and a pint of milk daily, and half a pound of cheese weekly. Debtors, one pound of bread daily, and half a pound of cheese weekly.

The untried are allowed to purchase milk, radishes, and onions; and those convicted and sentenced to long imprisonment have the same indulgence as regards the two latter articles.

Observations:—The bread is contracted for at 2 *s.* per score loaves, one pound each; the cheese is also contracted for at 6½ *d.* per lb.: both of most excellent quality.

Debtors, in extreme cases, are allowed an additional half pound of bread.

Clothing.—Prison dress, according to the provisions of the Gaol Act.

Observations:—The clothing is made up by the prisoners, the cloth being supplied by contract; the work thus performed by the prisoners is not carried to the account of prison earnings. The shoes are also made in the prison; they are supplied by contract, at the rate of 4 *s.* a pair, the master shoemaker providing materials sufficient to keep the prisoners employed, and making an allowance for their labour, amounting, from October 1834 to October 1835, to 23 *l.* 5 *s.* 6 *d.*

Fuel.—The debtors are allowed two bushels of coals weekly, all the year round, and the criminals one bushel and a half, weekly, to each fire.

Bedding.—One rush mat, two blankets, and rug.

Observations:—The bedsteads in the Old Prison are made of wood, three prisoners sleeping occasionally in each; those in the New Prison, of cast iron Upon examining many of the cast iron bedsteads, I found a very considerable oxidation on them, where the upper part of the human body usually reclined, apparently the process of condensation on a cold surface. Upon removing the rush mats in the morning, the bedsteads are noticed in one spot, to be always covered with moisture. The Surgeon has frequently noticed it; he thinks it prejudicial, but has not traced any ill effects to result from it.

Prisoners, who are habituated to the prison, often take their mats from the bedsteads, and lay them upon the stone floor, finding it warmer.

Cleanliness.—The condition of the prison and prisoners, with the exception, in some degree, of the debtors' wards, is quite satisfactory on this head. The prisoners' linen is sent weekly to the prison at Wymondham, where it is washed by the females, to whom that establishment is solely appropriated. The linen of the greater proportion is washed by their friends.

Health

Health.—There has been no epidemic within the prison the last year. The scurvy is the most prevailing disease. The Surgeon states, "It requires the greatest attention, and the diet is scarcely sufficient to keep it down, the proof of which is, from the cases which occasionally appear." He has not in the course of his private practice met with the scurvy, nor does he believe it to be prevalent beyond the walls. He attributes it to the lowness of diet, and to the confinement. In 1826 the scurvy assumed a very malignant form; not fewer than eighteen persons were violently attacked by it. It yielded to the usual remedies. He found great benefit to result from rubbing the skin with slices of lemon, which produced absorption of the extravasated blood. The constant use of chloride of lime in all parts of the prison, particularly where the prisoners assemble, he considers very important towards checking the disease. He was many years Assistant Surgeon at the County Hospital, and never witnessed there any cases of scurvy.

Constipated bowels are very frequent in the prison, and the frequency of the occurrence leads him to suppose there is some prevalent cause. There are occasional cases of itch; and syphilis and gonorrhœa are very common.

There were two deaths last year, both of which were females, debtors, one from strangulated hernia, and the other from bowel complaint.

The infirmaries have boarded floors, with wooden bedsteads and fire-places; they are close to the warm and cold baths, and have every convenience which the situation of the patients, as prisoners, can permit. Nurses are provided from without the prison when required, and the Magistrates authorize the Surgeon to procure the advice of other practitioners when he considers it necessary. He, the Surgeon, has no experience of the effect of solitary confinement upon the bodily health. He does not see the whole of the prisoners weekly; but will, in future, make a point of doing so. He does not invariably attend corporal punishments. The entries in the Surgeon's Journal are only made weekly, unless in serious cases.

Observations:—Every suitable provision for the sick appears to be liberally granted by the Magistrates, and every requisite of skill and attention afforded by the Surgeon.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The Chaplain reads prayers twice, and gives one sermon on Sundays; and is in the habit of paying a visit on that day to all the prisoners; particularly attending to those in the infirmaries. On week-days prayers are read at half-past nine; and after this duty is performed, he retires to the room set apart for him by the Magistrates, and receives the Schoolmaster's report of the conduct of the prisoners during the day preceding. He examines the prisoners who have come in, and before they are classed, and he states this to be the time when, previous to their intercourse with others, he finds he has the greatest influence over them. He is frequently occupied several hours in obtaining information from them, as to their former habits, connexions, and conduct. He then proceeds with those who are about to be discharged, and gives them suitable advice; and, if they can read, accompanies it with the present of a Testament, Prayer Book, or Tracts. He then examines into the progress the different classes have made who are under the Schoolmaster. The prisoners do not attend Chapel until examined by the Surgeon and classed by the Chaplain. Their conduct at Chapel is always respectful and proper; regular registers are kept of the attendance and absence of the prisoners, debtors included, who, if not present, are locked up in their cells during the time of Divine Service. Some of the debtors occasionally object to attend Chapel. The Chaplain keeps a private character book, in which he inserts the information obtained in his confidential communications with each prisoner; he likewise enters into a ledger, for the satisfaction and guidance of the Magistrates, the particulars of each prisoner's case, arranged under the following heads:—

Name.	Age.	Birth-place.	Late Residence.	State and Family.	Trade, &c.	Offence.	When Committed.	Sentence, &c.	When Discharged.	Reading, &c.	Religious and Moral Information, Habits, Disposition, Intellect, &c.	Conduct and Improvement in Prison.	Miscellaneous Remarks.	
													From Personal Observations.	From Report of others.

The

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NORTHERN DISTRICT.

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The Chaplain states, that under all the disadvantages, he still thinks the present system of prison discipline has somewhat of a deterring and reforming influence, but that it would be greatly advanced by the imposition of silence and separation. The idle conversation held on the tread-wheels and in the day rooms, and the impossibility of its being prevented, is very injurious. The day rooms, from being less exposed to inspection than the tread-wheels, are more detrimental, and he has reason to know that much of the good he might have done, has been counteracted by the bad advice given there. The impressions made by him have generally been upon individuals, not upon classes. He has not had sufficient experience to give a decided opinion upon the efficiency of solitary confinement, the construction of the prison rendering it difficult to impose this sentence in its full extent. Has no recollection of any prisoner sentenced to solitary confinement, suffering under depression of spirits so as to excite alarm, and cause a relaxation of its rigidity. Has found it necessary to class prisoners much earlier than he otherwise would do, from their state of mind. The two periods requiring particular attention, are upon committal and after sentence. Several cases of attempted and effected suicide have taken place in the prison at these times. In the cases which have come under his personal notice, he drew the attention of the Keeper and the Surgeon to them, and no accident occurred after such precaution.

He thinks the teaching the prisoners to read, greatly facilitates the inculcating of religious and moral principles. In no instance has he suffered them to learn to write, except as a stimulus to further improvement; he promises that they shall learn to write when they have got to a certain point in reading. There are only five slates in the prison; he does not conceive there is any benefit beyond the holding it out as an incitement. The slates have in some cases been made improper use of, but whenever this has been discovered, he has immediately taken them away.

Schoolmaster.—Under the direction of the Chaplain. He states that no prisoner is ever taken from his labour for the purposes of instruction; it is done in the intervals allowed for rest, in the day rooms and cells. He thinks there are many prisoners who seek to be taught for a good purpose, but there are others who resort to it merely for employment of time, and to relieve the tediousness of a prison. The prisoner in solitary confinement is always the first to ask for books. He is sure that it would tend much to reformation and improve the discipline of the prison, if the prisoners were confined apart and provided with books. Still the instruction now has a beneficial effect. He keeps a book for each class under his tuition, noting down their daily advancement, and a list of the books in their possession; likewise a journal of the disposal of his time, and how employed.

Observations:—The instruction of the prisoners is not altogether voluntary on their parts. When a prisoner refuses to be taught, he is removed from his class, and placed in close confinement in his own cell; but allowing him exercise. The Chaplain states this only to last two or three days before the individual is glad to get back to his class. It is done with the sanction of the Magistrates. The prisoners are cautioned, that if they do not make that use of the day rooms for which they were intended, they will be removed from them; that they are not for the purpose of idle communication and talk, and that those who do not choose to learn themselves, must not be there to disturb the others. I examined several of the prisoners who had been under the schoolmaster, and as far as reading fluently, and learning by rote, their proficiency was satisfactory; their spelling was much less so.

The books used in the process of instruction are wholly of a moral and religious tendency.

The Keeper in his examination states, that "there is a much greater anxiety among the prisoners to write than to read; for it gives them a facility in communicating with their friends." He found this to be the case when they had paper, and slates were substituted.

I annex, as bearing upon this head, a very curious and valuable account kept by the Chaplain, from February 1816 to November 1835, detailing the progress of education among the criminal population of the county of Norfolk.

A SUMMARY

A SUMMARY of the Proficiency of the Prisoners in *Norwich Castle* in Reading, &c. at the time of their Commitment, taken at different periods from 1826 to 1835.

Oz.—Signifies those who could not read at all.
Alph. those who merely knew the alphabet.
Z. imp. those who read so imperfectly as to be of little or no utility to them.
Z. those who could read in the Testament but could not write.
Z. W. those who could both read and write.

N.B.—All recommittals are omitted, and also those prisoners who may have been committed for too short a time to come under the Chaplain's regular and continued instruction.

——	Oz.	Alph.	Z. imp.	Z.	Z. W.	Educated.	Uneducated.	TOTAL.
1826: Feb. 7	153	24	40	45	89	134	217	351
Mar. 8	173	28	49	51	99	150	250	400
June 6	223	32	60	56	129	185	315	500
Oct. 24	264	40	68	68	160	228	372	600
Dec. 27	311	43	85	81	180	261	439	700
1827: Mar. 15	350	52	105	91	202	293	507	800
June 13	393	57	119	109	222	331	569	900
Oct. 16	430	60	128	124	258	382	618	1,000
1828: Feb. 5	475	66	141	137	281	418	682	1,100
April 28	515	67	153	153	312	465	735	1,200
Sept. 1	554	72	167	169	338	507	793	1,300
Nov. 29	604	77	177	181	361	542	858	1,400
1829: Feb. 4	641	81	187	197	394	591	909	1,500
April 4	678	88	205	207	422	629	971	1,600
July 13	718	94	215	221	452	673	1,027	1,700
Oct. 21	750	99	228	237	486	723	1,077	1,800
1830: Jan. 21	793	100	242	253	512	765	1,135	1,900
Mar. 29	822	105	262	273	538	811	1,189	2,000
July 28	848	109	286	291	566	857	1,243	2,100
Nov. 15	875	111	306	310	598	908	1,292	2,200
Dec. 24	916	117	324	320	623	943	1,357	2,300
1831: Feb. 10	955	120	339	339	647	986	1,414	2,400
May 4	989	123	351	357	680	1,037	1,463	2,500
Sept. 3	1,019	127	366	378	710	1,088	1,512	2,600
Dec. 7	1,052	129	381	395	743	1,138	1,562	2,700
1832: Jan. 31	1,084	133	398	415	770	1,185	1,615	2,800
April 9	1,113	140	417	433	797	1,230	1,670	2,900
June 25	1,146	147	428	445	834	1,279	1,721	3,000
Oct. 15	1,175	152	449	461	863	1,324	1,776	3,100
1833: Jan. 5	1,204	157	459	479	901	1,380	1,820	3,200
Mar. 19	1,238	166	470	494	932	1,426	1,874	3,300
June 18	1,268	173	483	511	965	1,476	1,924	3,400
Sept. 27	1,296	177	493	533	1,001	1,534	1,966	3,500
Nov. 28	1,330	186	499	555	1,030	1,585	2,015	3,600
1834: Jan. 16	1,364	194	508	577	1,057	1,634	2,066	3,700
Mar. 22	1,397	204	521	599	1,079	1,678	2,122	3,800
June 24	1,428	211	534	617	1,110	1,727	2,173	3,900
Oct. 23	1,463	219	540	635	1,143	1,778	2,222	4,000
1835: Feb. 10	1,499	222	547	651	1,181	1,832	2,268	4,100
April 7	1,542	231	554	675	1,198	1,873	2,327	4,200
July 16	1,581	237	561	693	1,228	1,921	2,379	4,300
Nov. 4	1,611	249	571	715	1,254	1,969	2,431	4,400

Classification.—The classification is generally according to Act of Parliament.

Observation:—This has been beneficially departed from in some instances, particularly by transferring the worst, and apparently irreclaimable, offenders to a class by themselves, and placing them, for greater security, within the Old Prison.

Labour.—The labour for prisoners consists of the tread-wheel, applied to the grinding of grist, and a crank wheel for the pumping of water.

II. NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Norwich Castle: County Gaol.

The mill-house is situate on the right hand of the entrance, and the crank machine in its rear. The mill earnings, from October 1834 to October 1835, amounted to 54*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

TREAD-MILL LABOUR.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at one time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners or Wheels to the total number employed.	Revolutions of the Wheels per Day.	How Recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
According with sentence.	8 or 10, as the season permits.	52. 12 rest men.	8 inches.	Twice in 6 steps.	Four wheels 17 in one. 17 in one. 13 in one. 5 in one.	480 per hour.	No indication.	Grinding corn and pumping water.

CRANK LABOUR.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Crank will employ at one time in separate Apartments.	The ordinary velocity of the Crank per minute.	How the Labour is apportioned to the number and strength of the Prisoners employed.	Application of its Power.
According to sentence.	8 or 10, as the season permits.	1	Time is not kept. The prisoner works 25 minutes, and rests 5.	By a balance.	Pumping water, which discharges itself. Two pails will last nearly a month

Observations:—From the tread-wheels being placed laterally in the sheds, instead of longitudinally, and from the want of sufficient space, there is no perfect inspection of the prisoners while at labour, and there is a want of ventilation, and the men in summer are described as suffering greatly from the intensity of the heat.

The Surgeon states, that he found it his duty to represent to the Magistrates the inconvenient situation of the tread-wheels, and further means of ventilation were essayed, but they are still ineffectual. The turnkey states that there are frequent complaints of illness from those on the wheels in summer time. The prisoners prefer labour to being locked up in their cells in winter. The tread-wheel is hard work in the summer; it is an alleviation to confinement in winter. Men in solitary confinement have frequently applied to be placed on the wheel. One individual, sentenced to three months' imprisonment for a misdemeanor, slipped out unperceived, and was found on the wheel, at work with the others. Misdemeanants sent for assaults, who are unable to support themselves, are also put upon the wheel for half their time. Transports are placed upon the wheel; but, to preserve them in perfect health for embarkation, are only worked five or six hours a day. It appears from the statement of the task-master, that considerable disturbance and quarrelling takes place among the prisoners, as to who shall have the first place for working off, when they commence their labour in the morning. It would be very easy to remedy this, by making them take the same places on the wheel which they had upon quitting it the evening previous.

The crank-wheel is generally appropriated to prisoners under sentence for unnatural offences; it is in the same yard with the tread-wheels, but communication is prevented by the presence of the task-master. A prisoner is employed in the mill to assist the miller; he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and hard labour. He is alone while in the interior of the mill: he eats his meals in the day-room, with his class: he is a man of most infamous character; has been transported for seven years; the magistrates wished him to be kept as separate as possible from the other prisoners. A wardsman is appointed to each class; his duty is to clean the cells; they are worse off than other prisoners in the gaol; but in the House of Correction it is of some advantage, as being a less monotonous employment

than the wheel. The wardsmen are selected from the best behaved, but are frequently discharged for misconduct. The officers describe them as of no use in checking or reporting misbehaviour.

Offences and Punishments.—The usual offences are quarrelling, and talking upon the tread-wheels, calling from the yards, and talking from the cells.

The punishments are, locking up in the cells, permitting no intervals of rest from labour at the wheels, and diminishing the allowance of bread; whipping and irons, in very refractory cases.

Irons ordinarily used in conveying convicts - -	5½	lbs. weight.
Made use of only occasionally - - - -	9	ditto.
For extraordinary refractory prisoners - - -	13	ditto.

Scourge.—Handle of whalebone, 19 inches long; nine lashes of whipcord of ordinary thickness, each 16 inches long, with four or five knots in each.

Observations:—Whipping is inflicted by one of the turnkeys. Only three cases are recollected for refractory conduct in prison: they received from 12 to 15 lashes. The principal turnkey states that he is quite satisfied that the terror of it is of great assistance in the maintenance of prison discipline.

Visits and Letters.—Convicted prisoners are permitted to receive visitors only once in three calendar months; untried prisoners once a fortnight. The visitors are brought into a room, and the turnkey is present. It is understood that only near relations are permitted to visit. If the party after one visit with a Magistrate's order, is known to be what they describe themselves, they are not required to go a second time to a Magistrate for an order. In case of a prisoner being sick, the Magistrates relax the rules, and permit relations to visit oftener. Each debtor is allowed to have two visitors daily. A book is kept at the gate, wherein are inserted the names of the visitors to persons under criminal charges.

The writing of letters, excepting those of the debtors, is at the discretion of the Keeper. Every sheet of letter paper given to the prisoners for this purpose has the following memorandum printed on its margin:—

"Persons writing to prisoners in Norwich Castle are to take notice, that the permission to write and receive letters, is not given to prisoners for the purpose of hearing the news of the day, or of other matters with which they can have no concern: much less are they allowed to give or receive any improper advice or hints, or to use or receive any unbecoming language.

"It is therefore expected that their correspondents will not offend against the rules of the prison in these respects. As all letters sent into the gaol are read by the Keeper, they ought not to be of unnecessary length; and as the cost of them is charged to the prisoner's account, they should not, for their sakes, be very frequent."

Benefactions.—The prisoners are allowed a dinner at Christmas, at the expense of the County. Nine pounds a year were left by a Mr. Norris, at the disposal of the Chaplain, to be laid out in books, or in sundry small sums to well-conducted prisoners on their discharge. A rent charge of five shillings is paid annually by the Churchwardens of St. Stephen's parish, for the use of the prisoners, and the Chaplain has also received, for some years past, a donation of one pound from the widow of his predecessor in office, which sums are carried to the credit of the same account, with a similar appropriation.

Observations:—The Chaplain keeps a regular debtor and creditor account of these monies. There is at the present time a credit of 8*l.* 15*s.* in favour of the fund, but a considerable portion of it is on the eve of being applied to the purchase of a stock of books.

Accounts, Expenditure, Prison Books.—No accounts of the expenditure are kept in the prison; the contracts are made by the Magistrates, the bills audited by them, and paid by the County Treasurer, without the intervention of the Keeper, whose bills for salaries and sundries are sent in and paid in the same way. A regular audit and publication of the items of County Expenditure and Receipts is made every year, at Midsummer, from which the following extract of the charge for maintenance of the prisoners, from Midsummer 1834 to Midsummer 1835, is taken.

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NORTHERN DISTRICT.
Norwich Castle: County Gaol.

	£.	s.	d.
For 12,627 loaves of Bread of 1lb. each	79	13	1
90,125 ditto ditto	513	9	5
2,988 lbs. of Cheese	85	13	10
Butter, Sugar, Treacle, &c.	2	9	8
Oatmeal, Salt, &c.	–	8	8
18,121 pints of Milk for convicts	86	17	2
For prisoners' Christmas dinner	9	4	6
Nurses' bills for the sick	33	15	7
£.	811	11	11

Average number of prisoners, 144.
Average cost for maintenance, per head, 5*l.* 12*s.* 8½ *d.*

Chapel Book.—Recording the attendance, or reasons for non-attendance, of each prisoner, and the duties performed by the Chaplain.

Keeper's Journal.—Entry of daily occurrences.

Calendar Book.—Showing how prisoners are disposed of at the Assizes and Sessions.

Bread Book.—Account of the bread delivered by the baker, and issued to the prisoners daily

Debtors' Register.

Sundry other books, kept by the officers, relating to their respective duties in the prison.

Observations:—The prison books appear to be regularly kept, the entries neatly made, and the different heads conveniently arranged.

A receiving book of more general character would, I think, be an improvement.

Debtors.—The debtors are not allowed to bring their own bedding into the prison, those who can afford to pay for it, hire it of the Keeper. In addition to articles of food, they are allowed to have a quart of beer brought in daily. They have a collection among themselves, of about a penny a week each, to provide candles and soap. As soon as it is dark the exterior door of their day-room is locked, and at ten o'clock the lights are put out, and they are locked into their cells: they sleep two in a bed. The greater number come in to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act.

Observations:—The Debtors' Ward is by far the least cleanly part of the prison. The officers of the prison agree without exception, as to the trouble and difficulty of managing this class of prisoners. The turnkey, who has the charge of them, says they are very dirty and noisy. It is impossible to get them to clean the yards and rooms. They are locked in their bed-rooms if they do not attend Chapel; and he thinks this is the only reason of their attendance.

The Keeper says, the condition of debtors is much altered now from what it was; formerly they came to avoid payment of their debts, and spent their money upon luxuries; but now they are, in many instances, quite destitute, and are from necessity supplied with the prison bedding and food.

General Discipline.—The system of prison discipline enforced among the prisoners is not sufficiently rigid, as may be inferred from the evidence of the various officers.

The Schoolmaster states that, with the untried, the conversation is of a very low order. They are constantly bartering their provisions with each other; is quite sure that the onions and radishes purchased by the prisoners, or supplied by their friends, would be much better done away with. The men who do not eat their whole allowance of bread, accumulate it and then exchange it for milk and other articles. The prisoners can communicate with each other, and do so all round the prison. The greater number of them have their linen washed out of the prison, and occasionally they correspond by this channel.

They make use of coal and the lead from the bedsteads for pencils. One of the

the turnkeys says, that the conversation of the prisoners is very frequently upon their own criminal exploits; and they sometimes amuse themselves with mock trials, and pass sentences upon each other for the very offences under which they stand committed to prison. They frequently speculate upon the quantum of punishment that will be awarded to them, and the chances of acquittal.

He frequently hears them talking, and trying to communicate from their cells as early as four or five in the morning. It is quite a treat for them to get a new man into a class; they get all the news out of him.

Thinks it would be better the men should dine together; the closets in the day rooms where their provisions are kept are now locked, to prevent the prisoners from robbing each other.

Tobacco is frequently attempted to be got in; only last Saturday, detected it between the soles of a pair of shoes.

When a prisoner is about to be discharged, the others always contrive to put the man going out in possession of their wants. A few days ago he caught a prisoner telling another to call upon his brother and tell him to send him money and tobacco, and not to fret about him, for he should do no hurt. Both parties were punished by locking up, and the stoppage of half a meal. The other prisoners generally entice the wardsmen into the commission of some prison offence, that they may have them in their power.

Another turnkey states, that the bread, being served out in the morning to each prisoner, occasions frequent quarrelling, in consequence of the bartering and stealing which takes place among them. The conversation of the prisoners is generally very bad. The prisoners in the House of Correction call to the men in the Receiving Cells, and obtain intelligence this way: one was detected during the Inspector's visit.

As soon as a fresh man comes into a class, all seem interested, and flock around him, asking him all sorts of questions, both as to himself and others out of the prison. Messages are sent by discharged prisoners, detailing to their friends the most likely way of escaping detection, in sending them tobacco and money. He has detected letters and money in the clean linen, inserted in the wristbands and the double parts of the shirts. As careful as the officers can be in their examination, they must sometimes succeed, which is apparent from the frequency of their attempts. A large number of persons are assembled on a Saturday at the prison gate, bringing and taking away the prisoners' linen. The examination of it occupies the officers from ten till four o'clock. The prisoners wake very early, which is the time they talk together.

Observations:—The want of any regularity in the prisoners' taking their meals, is the source of much disorder in the prison. There is a great deal of trucking and selling of provisions going on; and if each prisoner's allowance was divided and placed before him at regular periods, and the broken fragments taken away, it would remedy the inconvenience. There are closets in every day room, which are the depositories of unconsumed victuals; they are uncleanly, and are obliged to be kept locked to prevent robbery. If the onions and radishes are necessary to the prisoners' health, they certainly ought to be supplied by the County; the permission for prisoners to purchase these articles, who happen to have money, perhaps the proceeds of their plunder, is establishing an unjust inequality between those parallel in crimes. It moreover excites the cupidity of the prisoners who are destitute.

Officers of the Prison.—Keeper: sixty-nine years of age; appointed in 1797. Salary, 500 *l.* per annum, and coals and candles. His other emolument is from providing the debtors with rooms, furniture, and bedding. The Magistrates fix the price, which varies, according to the accommodation, from 1 *s.* 6 *d.* to 4 *s.* per week.

Observation:—The Keeper states that the expense attending executions falls upon him.

The fee paid to the person from London is 12 *l.* 12 *s.* and the clothes, and he has had to pay upwards of six hundred pounds in this way since he held office.

II. NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Norwich Castle: County Gaol.

Chaplain.—Sixty-one years of age; appointed January 1825. Salary, 300 *l.* per annum.

Observations:—He is also perpetual curate of the parish of St. Andrew's, Norwich, contiguous to the chapel; he employs a curate, who resides in the parish, and who, with the approval of the Magistrates, in case of the Chaplain's being ill, does his duty in the prison.

One sermon on a Sunday is the duty required of him in his parish church.

Surgeon.—Fifty-three years of age. Salary, including medicines, 120 *l.* per annum. Formerly attached to the medical department in the Navy; has served at the various establishments of Haslar, Plymouth, Forton, &c.

Porter and First Turnkey.—Sixty-five years of age; married; two children; a woolcomber by trade; appointed July 1806. Salary, 65 *l.* per annum.

His family have the two small exterior lodges to reside in. Sleeps in the prison, adjoining the Keeper's house, and is always present there, except from five to seven in the evening. Has charge of the gate.

Second Turnkey.—Thirty-four years of age; married; four children; formerly in service; appointed in 1821. Salary, 54 *l.* 12 *s.* per annum. Sleeps in the prison, but takes his meals out, except his dinner, which is sent to him. He is in charge of the untried prisoners and the sick. Is present at all visits to prisoners, excepting debtors, and looks after the linen and clothing.

Third Turnkey.—Forty-three years of age; married; four children; formerly in service; appointed Oct. 1830. Salary, 52 *l.* per annum. Has his dinner sent into the prison, but takes his other meals out. Has charge of the debtors.

Fourth Turnkey.—Twenty-eight years of age; married; five children; shoemaker by trade; appointed 1833. Salary, 42 *l.* 10 *s.* Turnkey to the House of Correction, and has charge of the prisoners in the Old Castle, where he sleeps.

Schoolmaster.—Thirty-eight years of age; married; three children; carpenter and joiner by trade; appointed 18 January 1825. Resides out of prison.

He is the son of the porter and principal turnkey; he was educated at the Norwich National School. Salary, 54 *l.* 12 *s.*

Taskmaster.—Thirty-eight years of age; married; four children; formerly waiter at a hotel; appointed 1828. Salary, 52 *l.* per annum. Resides and takes his meals out of prison.

Miller.—Fifty-seven years of age; married; one child; lately appointed. Salary, 52 *l.* per annum. Attends to the mill, and does the duty of turnkey, in their occasional absences during meals.

The annual amount of salaries to officers is 1,292 *l.* 14 *s.*

General Observations:—The defects in this establishment, with trifling exceptions, result much more from the inconvenient construction and arrangement of the buildings, and the general imperfection of the present system of prison discipline, than from the want of liberality and attention in those upon whom has fallen the power of supervision, or from any neglect or failing in those entrusted with the governance.

Inspected 19 November, and subsequent days.

RETURN of the Number [illegible] with the different Divisions and Apartments of the Prison appropriated [illegible]

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE PRISON IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR.

1. Debtors.						2.		3. Misdemeanors.								4.		5. Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.								6.		7.	
Debts on Contract.		Forfeiture of Recognizances, &c.		Offences against the Customs, Excise and Revenue Laws.		Felons.		Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.		Under the Game Laws.				Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		In Custody at the Commencement of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers for the same Offence.		TOTAL.		Above 17 Years of Age.		Under 17 Years of Age.	
												Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.															
Male.	Fem.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
82	2	2	—	7	—	283	7	25	—	369	—	14	—	38	—	37	—	51	—	118	1	37	6	667	7	912	8	867	8	45	—
						For further Examination -				25																			

8. The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return.												9.		10.		11.		12. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped.		13. Total number of Prisoners employed.			14. Punishment for Offences within the Prison.				15. Cases of Sickness and Deaths.				16.	17.
Number of Debtors.		Number of Misdemeanors.		Number of Felons.		Prisoners for Trial.		Prisoners under Sentence.		TOTAL.		Average Number of Prisoners daily.		The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year.		Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement.		Privately.	Publicly.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Not employed.	Whipping.	Irons.	Refractory Cells.	Other Punishment.	Slight Indisposition.	Infirmary Cases.	The greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	Cases of Reformation in the course of the Year.	Number of Passes granted in the course of the Year.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.														
18	—	41	—	61	—	26	—	76	—	120	—	144	—	188	—	32	—	1	—	All so sentenced, if capable.	Whitewashing, Tailors, Shoemakers, &c.	Those incapable.	—	2	—	24	—	8	2	2	—	—

18. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.								19. Divisions and Apartments for Prisoners, Separation, Employment, Instruction, &c. &c. &c. Number of Sleeping Cells, &c.								20. Refractory Cells.			21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.		28.		29.	30.
—	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four times or more.	Returned to this Prison during the Year.			Cells where only One Prisoner Sleeps and Works.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps and Works.		Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps.		Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all Cases.		Light.	Dark.	Apartments below Ground.	Wards or Divisions in the Prison.	Day Rooms.	Work Rooms.	Treadwheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Treadwheels.	Receiving Rooms or Cells.	Divisions in the Chapel.	Infirmaries or Rooms for the Sick.		Warm and Cold Baths, or Bathing Tubs.	Airing Yards.	Cost of Prison Diet per Day per Head.
					M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.										M.	F.			
To this Prison -	67	68	3	10	32	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	228	—	684	—	5	—	—	18	18	1	4	1	19	12	—	2	18	3¼d.

II.
NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Swaffham: House of Correction.

SWAFFHAM.

GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THIS Divisional County Gaol is situated in London-street, at the extremity of the Market Town of Swaffham, twenty-eight miles from Norwich. Its original form was three sides of a square, comprising two wings for prisoners, and a house for the Keeper in the centre. In the year 1821, from the necessity of obtaining further accommodation, the simplicity of this plan was destroyed by the enclosure of a considerable plot in its rear, and the erection of a stack of cells in the centre of the area, with two airing yards, and tread-wheels at the further extremities.

The space now enclosed and occupied is an irregular oblong. The modern buildings are very inconveniently distant from the Keeper's apartments for any real inspection; and the four airing yards, being only divided from each other by open iron palisades, seem rather to invite than to impede communication between the prisoners.

The Keeper's house, which was built since the alteration of the prison at an expense of 1,000*l.*, without calculating the labour of the prisoners who were employed upon it, contains on the Ground Floor:—Parlour, office, kitchen and wash-house. First Floor:—Five bed-rooms. Also out-houses, stabling, and small garden.

The Cells in the Old Prison are 12 feet 3 inches by 7 feet 2 inches, and 9 feet 6 inches in height.

The Cells in the New Prison, 9 feet by 6 feet, and 9 feet 6 inches in height.

Solitary Cell, No. 1:—Four feet 3 inches by 6 feet 2 inches, and 9 feet 3 inches high. Dark and imperfectly ventilated.

Solitary Cell, No. 2:—Four feet 4 inches by 6 feet 2 inches, and 9 feet 3 inches high. Dark and imperfect in ventilation.

Solitary Cell, No. 3:—Ten feet 2 inches by 5 feet 9 inches, and 9 feet 3 inches high.

These cells so closely adjoin each other, that with more than one prisoner the confinement cannot with propriety be termed solitary; and their want of ventilation renders them inconvenient for any period of imprisonment exceeding twelve hours. The cells are arched; the floors are of brick or stone, and the staircases of oak. The airing yards are not paved.

The Chapel abuts beyond the external walls of the prison; its roof is of lath and plaster. The tread-mill sheds likewise abut in a similar way, and seem to offer great facilities for escapes. There is about a quarter of an acre of ground in rear of the prison, the property of the County, which is unoccupied.

Diet.—Convicted prisoners, when committed for seven days, are allowed 1 lb. of bread per day; and when for more than seven days, and less than three months, 1½ lb.; and when for more than three months, and less than six, 2 lbs.; and when for six months, 2½ lbs. of bread and ¼ lb. of butter per week. But on their re-committal for less than six months, only 1½ lb; for six months, 2 lb.; and for more than six months, 2½ lbs. per day. Also those committed for six months are allowed to purchase milk, if their first imprisonment.

Boys committed for short periods, 1 lb. of bread per day. For less than six months, 1½ lb.; and for six months, 2 lbs. Prisoners for trial are allowed 2 lbs. of bread per day, and a ¼ lb. of butter per week; and are permitted to purchase milk, &c. The price of bread is 1*s.* 9*d.* per stone, of 17 lbs. 5 ounces, to be delivered in penny loaves.

Observations:—The Chaplain states, that Prisoners have complained of the insufficiency of the diet, and he has mentioned it to the Magistrates, who referred him to the Surgeon. The principal turnkey states, he has heard them complain of the spareness of the diet, and they have asked him if they could not have a whole loaf. He has told them all he could do was to speak to the Governor, which he did frequently. The men for long sentences, and the untried, have their water heated, in which they sop their bread; the men for terms under six months applied for it, but were refused. The long term men have it not in summer, and it was granted them on application about a fortnight ago. There are ten of the prisoners now purchasing milk, and many more would do so if they had the means. The water is of very indifferent quality, which is the case generally in the neighbourhood;

the well is 176 feet deep, and during the late drought they were obliged to send four miles to obtain water for the prison.

Clothing.—The prisoners are clothed in the usual prison dress.

Fuel.—No fuel, nor means of warming the cells.

Bedding.—The bedsteads are of wood; the bedding consists of a rush mat-two blankets, and rug.

Observations:—Upon going round the prison at night, I found it to be the practice, that when there are three prisoners in one cell, two bedsteads are placed together for them to sleep in, and that the quantity of bedding allotted for two is in such cases issued to three. The cells in the New Prison are certainly small, but I apprehend there would be but little difficulty in placing three separate bedsteads in each.

The Day Rooms being no longer occupied, there is no allowance of coals, nor are there any means of warming the cells. The turnkey states, that the prisoners frequently complain of the cold in the cells; and I cannot but think, considering the number of hours that prisoners are here confined in them, particularly the untried, that some warming apparatus is necessary.

Cleanliness.—The persons of the prisoners and the prison clean: the washing of the prisoners' linen is done by themselves, and, as is always the case by men, very imperfectly.

Health.—The Surgeon states, that he has not inserted the diseases of the prisoners in his journal until within the last few days, not having understood it to be required; that scarlatina and low fevers are the usual diseases, but that scorbutic complaints prevail to a very considerable extent. A case of inflammatory disease is very rare. The lowness of the diet, he is quite certain, induces to the scurvy, and is the cause of it; and any change in it would be beneficial. The prisoners frequently lose their teeth from the effects of the scurvy, and, being unacquainted with its symptoms, they do not usually complain until the disease has made considerable progress. Has observed appearances of general debility among the prisoners. He has not mentioned it to the Magistrates.

The reason he has not mentioned it is, from his having the means of altering the diet in cases when they come before him. He considers that the diet is generally below the standard of health, and that, if it were improved, the frequent breaking in upon the prison allowance, by ordering porter, &c., would be avoided.

Observations:—The expense incurred for extraordinary diet, ordered by the Surgeon, from Midsummer 1834 to the same period in 1835, was 26*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*, while the whole sum charged for their yearly food, was only 171*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* The average number of prisoners being 42. Upon hearing the Surgeon's statement, I requested the Keeper to call in the two prisoners who were in the list as suffering from scurvy. They were examined by the Surgeon, and he pointed out the symptoms, consisting of spongy gums, &c. I then requested that the entire of the prisoners might be examined by him, in my presence, and sixteen prisoners were declared to have incipient symptoms of scurvy, which, if not checked, would very shortly assume a decided character.

Names.	Length of time in the Prison.	Names.	Length of time in the Prison.
Needham	9 weeks	Porter	4 weeks
Gelling	15 —	Alderson	3 —
Patterson	8 —	Stapleton	4 —
Dawes	6 months	Havers	11 —
Randal	2 weeks	Ship	6 —
Chapman	3 —	Tubby	7 months
Eggett	8 —	Johnson	10 weeks
Sutton	6 —	Bell	9 —

I immediately called the attention of the Visiting Magistrates to this important subject, and acquainted them with the opinion of the Surgeon; and I understand that they have since made an order, of which the following is a copy:—

II. NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Swaffham: House of Correction.

"Swaffham Prison, November 21st, 1835.

"Ordered by the Visiting Magistrates,—That, in consequence of the representation of the Surgeon, all prisoners, convicted for a longer period than one month, to have an addition ot their present diet of one pint of gruel each, with salt and onions therein. Also, that all prisoners, convicted for any period exceeding three months, be allowed (three days in a week) one pound of potatoes instead of half a pound of bread; such allowance to commence at the expiration of the period of three months."

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The duties performed by the Chaplain are, on Sundays, at half-past nine in the morning, and half-past two in the afternoon. On every other day in the week, nine o'clock in the morning. Sundays, the morning and evening prayers, one sermon, and a lecture on a chapter in the New Testament. On other days a selection from the prayers is read, and the prisoners are catechized and instructed. The instruction of the prisoners, which is in reading only, is carried on in the chapel, and always in the presence of the Chaplain.

The Chaplain does not recollect but one instance of his being treated with disrespect by a prisoner. He has reason to believe that he enjoys their perfect confidence as a minister of the Gospel. They look upon him as their friend, and their complaints are made through him. He has found some of them in a frame of mind proper to administer the Sacrament, which has been done in the chapel. It has occurred that ill-disposed prisoners have interfered to prevent the others from paying attention to his advice and receiving his instruction. Has not the least doubt his ministry would be advanced by the entire separation of the prisoners.

The result of his experience is, that if prisoners are young, that is to say under 25, they may be taught to read in about six months; if above 30, the task becomes difficult. He does not attempt to teach those whose sentences of imprisonment are for less than two months. He considers it would be very disadvantageous, and productive of evil, if the prisoners were taught to write; the reading ought first to be made the means of a thorough grounding in religion and morals, and the term of any confinement is not of sufficient duration to proceed further with satisfactory results. Prisoners, whether belonging to the Church of England or Dissenters, are alike ignorant, and, although able to read, are quite ignorant of the first principles of the Christian religion. He has never found this to be the case with a Catholic, who, whether able to read or not, has been able to give an explanation of the Sacraments. The books from which the prisoners are taught are all from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and none are admitted into the prison without his sanction. The prisoners are almost invariably of the agricultural classes; the principal sources of crime in the neighbourhood, he considers to be poaching, want of employment, improvident marriages, the labourer having ceased to be an inmate of the farmer's house, and the gross ignorance of the people.

Though the discipline of the prison is much more severe than formerly, there is no diminution in the number of prisoners, as the following extract from the Chaplain's Report for 1834 will prove. "If we divide the last nine years into three parts, we shall find the number for the

"First 3 years, 880; average in the nearest whole number - 293
Second 3 years, 893 - ditto - ditto - - 297
Third 3 years, 937 - ditto - ditto - - 312."

From a similar document is extracted a Table of the Degree of Knowledge possessed by the prisoners confined between the October Sessions 1834 and the October Sessions 1835.

Number of convicted Prisoners who could Read at the period of their Commitment.	Number who could Write.	Number unable to Read.	Number unable to Write.	Number unable to repeat the Lord's Prayer.	Number unable to repeat the Belief.	Number who have not been Confirmed, although of sufficient age.
96	55	147	188	89	144	140

The prisoners, shortly after coming into the prison, are examined privately by the Chaplain as to their connexions, habits, knowledge, &c., and an account is kept by him of every prisoner, of which the following are extracts:—

"1834.

"1834.—April 15th. Thomas Ward, waterman, resides at Lynn; is 21 years of age, and unmarried; convicted of fowl-stealing, and sentenced to 12 calendar months' imprisonment. Could read and write when he first entered the Bridewell, but was ignorant of his religious duties. During his confinement he learned the Lord's Prayer, the Belief, the Church Catechism, a morning and evening prayer proper for prisoners; all the Sections in Crossman's Introduction to the Knowledge of the Christian Religion, and 37 pages of the Faith and Duty of a Christian. (No. 17. on the Catalogue of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.) Is seldom able to go to church: has been confirmed. Never received parochial relief.

"1835.—March 28th. John Fox, horse-breaker, resides at Reepham, but belongs to Ospher. Attends the Baptist chapel; is 19 years of age, and unmarried; convicted of stealing an ass, and sentenced to six calendar months' imprisonment; can neither read nor write. Has never been confirmed; has received parochial relief; could repeat the Lord's Prayer when he entered the prison, but not the Belief, which he has learned during his confinement; was ignorant of his religious duties.

"March 28th. William Balls, agricultural labourer, resides at Wormegay; is 19 years of age, and unmarried; has been confirmed; has received parochial relief; convicted of fowl-stealing, and sentenced to six calendar months' imprisonment. Could repeat the Lord's Prayer and the Belief when he entered the prison, but could neither read nor write, and was ignorant of his religious duties. Learned to read during his confinement. He also learned the Church Catechism.

"August 12th. Henry Howard, agricultural labourer, resides at Marham; married at 21; has received parochial relief; was three calendar months in Aylsham prison, about 20 years since, for stealing flour. Is 37 years of age; could repeat the Lord's Prayer and the Belief when he entered the prison. Has not been confirmed; could neither read nor write, and was ignorant of his religious duties. Sentenced to three calendar months' imprisonment for leaving his family."

The Chaplain keeps a journal of his performance of duties, independently of his private character book.

The state of the chapel, from its extreme cold, is such as not only to indispose the prisoners from receiving the Chaplain's instructions, but also to diminish his personal efficiency. The Keeper says that the chapel is so cold, that he has known the prisoners to be there almost in a state of ague.

One of the turnkeys states that the prisoners, on one occasion, all rose and declared the cold was such they would not stop. The felons and misdemeanants were prominent on this occasion.

Prisoners have frequently left the chapel and refused to attend to the Chaplain's instruction on account of the extreme cold.

Classification.—The prescribed classification is followed as far as the arrangement of the prison will admit.

Labour.—The prisoners are employed at the tread-wheel, shoe-making, tailoring, washing, and in the repairs of the interior of the prison.

TREAD-MILL LABOUR.

ths employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at one time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per minute.	How Recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
calendar months.	10 hours, when the season permits.	52	7 inches.	About twice.	No gyrometer to record it.	Grinding grain.

Observations:—There is no effective inspection over the men at the mill. The labour is considered by the prisoners as an alleviation of their punishment, particularly in the winter. The Keeper states that it is his opinion that the mill does no good, nor can it, unless there was a watch constantly over the prisoners on it.

The first turnkey says, I never knew a man sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour, but has asked to go upon the mill, which they have been allowed to do. In the summer he thinks the prisoners shirk the tread-mill and go to the Chaplain for instruction, the heat is so extreme on the mill: most of them work without shoes or stockings, and would take off their shirts, as he recollects one man did.

The mill sheds are very imperfectly ventilated, and there is no inspection of the men except from the interior of the mill, where, the miller says, there is talking, but, from the noise of the machinery, it is quite impossible to detect the individual.

Offences and Punishments.—The usual offences in the prison are rioting and disorderly conduct at the mill, punished by confinement in the solitary cell, and the stoppage of half-a-pound of bread.

Scourge for Boys.—Handle 20½ inches of whalebone, nine lashes of common whipcord, 14½ inches each in length, with three single knots in each.

Scourge for Men.—Handle 21½ inches of whalebone, nine lashes of common whipcord, 20½ inches each in length, and from six to nine knots in each lash. The Keeper inflicts the punishment himself. The number of lashes is never specified. The sentence runs, "to be whipped until his back be bloody." The number of lashes in his experience is only three or four, laid on very sharply, and never more than twenty. No medical man attends.

Observations:—The Keeper considers it necessary that there should be the power to inflict corporal punishment, although it is but seldom requisite to resort to it. The punishment he has been in the habit of inflicting, has been so slight as not to require the presence of a medical man.

Irons.—Double irons, used in conveying convicts, 4 lbs. 3 ounces; used in conveying men to trial, 2 lbs. 6 ounces.

Visits and Letters.—No convicted prisoners are permitted to receive visits, who are not sentenced for six months, and then only once in three months, by orders from the committing Magistrates.

Untried prisoners may be visited by an order from the committing Magistrate.

The writing of letters is subject to the same rule.

Benefactions.—On Christmas-day the Magistrates subscribe, and the turnkey goes round to the inhabitants, and collects a sufficient sum to provide the prisoners a dinner of beef, plum pudding, and a pint of beer.

Accounts, Expenditure, Books.—The only accounts kept by the Gaoler, are those for sundries, and of the monies received by him for grinding grist at the mill.

The following statement of the maintenance of the prisoners at Swaffham Bridewell, from Midsummer 1834 to Midsummer 1835, is extracted from the Treasurer's annual statement:

	£.	s.	d.
30,268 Loaves of Bread, 1lb. each	172	3	0
Butter and Treacle	8	3	10
Oatmeal, Vinegar, and Salt	1	4	11
Diet, Porter, &c., ordered by the Surgeon	26	12	4
	£. 208	4	1

Average Number of Prisoners, 42.
Average cost for Maintenance, per head, £. 41. 9*s.* 1¾ *d.*

Books.—Register. Arranged under the following heads:—Number; Name; Age; When Committed; Sentence; By whom Committed; Employment; When Discharged.

The description of each prisoner is written on the back of his commitment, also his trade, and if he can read and write.

Keeper's Journal.—The name of every prisoner inserted upon committal, the daily number of prisoners in custody; punishments inflicted by the Keeper for prison offences.

Visiting Magistrates' Book.—The attendance of the Magistrates, though frequent, is not regularly inserted; the last bears the date of 1st August 1835.

Mill Book.—Daily entry of the species of wheat ground, the quality, the quantity, and the amount received.

Bread Book.—A daily account of the quantity of bread each prisoner is entitled to receive.

Turnkey's Book.—List of articles in each prisoner's possession on committal.

General Discipline.—The treatment of the prisoners has lately been increased in severity, and apparently with little effect, for both committals and re-committals show an increase on the year.

All classes of prisoners take their meals in their cells, and remain in them, except at labour or exercise.

The untried, and those not sentenced to hard labour, are considerably worse off than those on the wheel: they are only allowed to be half an hour in the airing yard,

d, in the morning, and the same time in the evening, for exercise, which I con- er quite insufficient, the cells not being warmed.

The Keeper goes round the prison every night at nine, and the clothes worn by prisoners in the day-time are taken from the inside of the cells, and placed in passage outside, to prevent their sleeping in them.

The Keeper states that he considers solitary confinement and short sentences uld be very much more effective than the present system: he often requests the gistrates to send them for a short, instead of a long period; the first impressions de by a prison are almost always of a serious nature, but habit and association, ich must take place, soon drive away reflection.

The prison invariably fills as soon as the harvest is got in and work ceases.

Officers of the Prison.—Keeper, aged 39 years; married; appointed January 22. Salary, 200 *l.* a year: receives also a fourth of the earnings of the tread-ll, which averages about 6 *l.* a year. He is allowed 10 *l.* a year for making and nding the prisoners' linen, and washing the Chaplain's surplices. Also 4 *l.* a ar for shaving prisoners; and coals, candles and soap.

Observations:—I cannot understand why, under the name of Taskmaster, the eeper is permitted to receive one-fourth of the earnings of the mill. The 10 *l.* a ar allowed for mending and making the prisoners' linen, &c. seems enormous, d the 4 *l.* for shaving prisoners, who are permitted to perform this operation emselves, is likewise of very questionable propriety. The Keeper, in explana-n of the latter charge, states the allowance to be for furnishing razors, &c.

Chaplain.—Aged 57; appointed 1824. Salary, 200 *l.* per year.

Surgeon.—Appointed above thirty years. Salary, 60 *l.*, for medicines and tendance.

First Turnkey.—Aged fifty years; appointed 1813. Married; eight children; eeps in the prison; has his meals out. Salary, 65 *l.*

Second Turnkey.—Aged twenty-one years; appointed 1831. Formerly a bourer: resides in the prison. Salary, 30 *l.* a year.

Miller.—Aged forty-one years; appointed 1823; sleeps in the prison. alary, 52 *l.*

Annual amount of Salaries, 617 *l.*

Inspected November 14, and subsequent days.

RETURN of the NUMBER, DESCRIPTION, and SENTENCES of PRISONERS confined in *Swaffham* Divisional County Prison, with the different Apartments or Divisions appropriated to their Reception, from the Michaelmas Sessions 1834 to the Michaelmas Sessions 1835.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE PRISON IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR.

1. Debtors.						2.		3. Misdemeanors.										4.		5. Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.								6.		7.	
Debts on Contract.		Forfeiture of Recognizances, &c.		Offences against the Customs, Excise, and Revenue Laws.		Felons.		Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.		Under the Game Laws.				Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		In Custody at the Commencement of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers for the same Offence.		TOTAL.		Above 17 Years of Age.		Under 17 Years of Age.	
												Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.																	
Male.	Fem.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
—	—	—	—	2	—	93	3	17 — For further Examination 4		189	2 27	5	—	57	—	10	—	13	—	51	—	10	—	318	5	379	5	341	5	38	—

8. The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return.												9.		10.		11.		12. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped.		13. Total number of Prisoners employed.			14. Punishment for Offences within the Prison.				15. Cases of Sickness and Deaths.				16.	17.
Number of Debtors.		Number of Misdemeanors.		Number of Felons.		Prisoners for Trial.		Prisoners under Sentence.		TOTAL.		Average Number of Prisoners daily.		The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year.		Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement.		Privately.	Publicly.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Not employed.	Whipping.	Irons.	Refractory Cells.	Other Punishment.	Slight Indisposition.	Infirmary Cases.	The greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	Cases of Reformation in the course of the Year.	Number of Passes granted in the course of the Year.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.														
—	—	29	—	20	—	19	—	30	—	49	—	42	—	65	—	7	—	2	—	248	3	133	—	5	9	4	39	8	2	—	—	—

18. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.								19. Number of Sleeping Cells, &c.										20. Refractory Cells.			21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.		28.	29.	30.
		Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four times or more.	Returned to this Prison during the Year.		Cells where only One Prisoner Sleeps and Works.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps and Works.		Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps.		Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all Cases.		Light.	Dark.	Apartments below Ground.	Wards or Divisions in the Prison.	Day Rooms.	Work Rooms.	Treadwheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Treadwheels.	Receiving Rooms or Cells.	Divisions in the Chapel.	Infirmaries, or Rooms for the Sick.		Warm and Cold Baths, or Bathing Tubs.	Airing Yards.	Cost of Prison Diet per Day per Head.
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										M.	F.			
To this Prison	-	—	—	—	—	8																									
Other Prisons	-	—	—	—	—																										

LITTLE WALSINGHAM.

House of Correction.

II.
Northern District.
Little Walsingham: House of Correction.

This District Prison stands in the centre of the village of Walsingham, thirty les from Norwich. The enclosure is of an oblong shape, and contains about three arters of an acre, the property of the County. It consists of a keeper's house, a apel, and two detached buildings for prisoners. The accommodation for the eper consists of two kitchens, office, magistrates' room and parlour on the ground oor; and four chambers on the first floor; it forms the side of the prison fronting e street, and is attached to other premises on one side. It is well situated for the spection of the prisoners.

The Sleeping Cells are of various dimensions:—Five of 12 feet by 6 feet 8 ches; fourteen of 11 feet by 6 feet; one of 9 feet 9 by 4 feet 3 inches; one of feet by 4 feet; one of 6 feet 6 by 4 feet 2 inches; one of 6 feet 3 by 4 feet 1 ch; four of 6 feet by 5 feet; four of 6 feet 8 by 5 feet 11 inches; one of 6 et by 4 feet; one of 9 feet by 6 feet 8 inches; four of 6 feet by 4 feet 8 inches: ch 9 feet in height. One new cell 17 feet by 10 feet; one ditto 15 feet by 10 et: each 8 feet high. Infirmary, 18 feet by 10 feet, and 9 feet in height.

The Misdemeanants' Airing Yard:—35 feet by 29 feet.
Felons' - ditto - 60 feet by 42 feet.
Females' - ditto - 100 feet by 30 feet.
The prison is dry, and the drainage perfect.

Diet, Clothing, Bedding, Fuel.—Prisoners for hard labour, 2 lbs. 6 ounces of heaten bread: not at hard labour, 2 lbs. Prisoners sentenced for a longer period an three months are allowed ½ lb. of meat, once a week. The cost of the bread is ½ *d.* a pound; and the weekly expense of the meat is about 2 *s.* 3 *d.*

Prison clothing is provided both for males and females. The felons wear a arty-coloured dress of coarse grey, with yellow stripes.

The bedding consists of a rush mat, two blankets and rug. The sleeping places re wooden berths similar to those in the House of Correction at Coldbath Fields. No artificial heat is supplied.

Cleanliness.—Every part of the prison very clean, and the persons of the pri- oners not less so.

Health.—The surgeon says there is not sufficient room in the Infirmary in the vent of epidemical disease, which occurred last year, in the form of erysipelas and yphus, to a very considerable extent. There were forty cases and five deaths. It as at this time very desirable to confine the disease to a single apartment; but his could not be done from the very restricted dimensions of the Infirmary. The isease was prevalent in the neighbourhood, and was not attributable to any cause n connexion with the prison. The scurvy, if not watched, and it occasionally akes its appearance, would prevail to a considerable extent. The tendency to his complaint he attributes to the diet not being sufficiently nutritious; and he is bliged to make frequent changes by ordering porter and antiscorbutics. He states hat the administering of a small proportion of animal food and greens would be ery beneficial, and there are very few prisoners who can be maintained in health onger than three months. The prisoners are always inspected by him previously o their being classed.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The Chaplain performs morning and evening ervice, with one sermon every Sunday; and prayers, with a portion of the Scrip tures, are read every morning. The Sacrament is administered once a quarter to such prisoners as are considered in a proper state of mind to receive it. There is no Schoolmaster appointed, but previous to the adoption of the Silent System, prisoners who were competent to the task were selected to teach the others, under the direction, and occasionally in the presence of the Chaplain, he examining the progress made. This has ceased.

All the prisoners are seen by the Chaplain in private, and their former habits and connexions inquired into, and suitable exhortations given. All who can read are supplied with Testaments, Prayer Books, and Tracts, published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The Chaplain states that he is seldom without

II.
NORTHERN DISTRICT.
Little Walsingham: House of Correction.

communicants at his administration of the Sacrament; there were five the last time. The conduct of the prisoners at the chapel is respectful and attentive. The books given to the prisoners are well kept; and, since the Silent System has been in operation, they resort to them much oftener than formerly. He considers that the prisoners have similar confidence in him to that usually reposed in the clergyman of a parish; they look upon him as a friend, and receive his instructions very willingly.

The general average of his attendance in the prison is two hours daily; but on Sundays, independently of the service, it is much longer. There are very few boys among the prisoners; they are generally advanced in life. The females are, if anything, more tractable than the males. The feelings of the women are always expressive of some degree of shame; their general demeanor is of a very humble nature; nor are the men, generally, of a hardened description. From what he has already observed, during the four months the Silent System has been adopted, he thinks it will be generally efficacious; he is quite sure that a great many more applications have been made for books, and they are treated with more respect. An offender who had been here nine months under the old system, was sent again for a fortnight, under the new, and he declared that he would never come back again.

A prisoner, sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, requested the Chaplain to interfere, and get him transported, rather than undergo the sentence under the Silent System.

The chapel is too small for the number of prisoners.

The Chaplain keeps a register of his attendances, and the details of the duties he performs; likewise a private register of the prisoners for his own use.

Classification.—The prescribed classification preserved.

Labour.—The males are employed at the tread-wheel, in shoemaking, and tailoring; the females at washing, mending, and making prison linen. The men are taught to make shoes, with leather tops and wooden bottoms, used in the prison.

As the shoemaker's period of remaining in prison gets short, another prisoner is put with him to learn, and the art of shoemaking is thus transmitted from one to another. It is stated as having been occasionally of service to the prisoners, in assisting them to procure a livelihood in the winter, when, as agricultural labourers they are out of employ. The tailoring is carried on in the same way.

TREAD-MILL LABOUR.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at one time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners or Wheels to the Total Number employed.	Number of Feet in ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment.	Revolutions of the Wheels per Day.	The daily Amount of Labour performed by every Prisoner.	How Recorded with precision.	A
All the year.	8, winter and summer.	21	8 inches.	38 steps to 50. 8 inch.	Five-sevenths.	8,400	490	8,400	Dial by Bate. Register kept.	C

Observations:—Instead of the usual fixed hand-rail, a cylindrical wheel of about three feet diameter is affixed, and connected by simple machinery with the main axis of the wheel, from whence the motion is communicated to the hand-rail, which revolves, and keeps the hands and arms of the prisoners in constant exercise. The Keeper and other officers of the prison speak much in favour of its effects. It is certainly ingenious, and necessarily distributes the labour more generally over the human frame.

Punishments.—Irons used in conveying convicts, 8 lbs.; in minor cases, 4½ lbs.

Scourge.—Handle 19 inches long, of thick ash; nine thongs of rope, each 3 feet 7 inches in length, with three single knots in each.

Observations:—This scourge in use is a variation from any I have seen in a similar establishment; it is of much greater power, and a fac-simile of the instru-

ments made use of by the boatswain's mates, for inflicting corporal punishment in the Navy. One of the turnkeys inflicts the punishment always in the presence of the Surgeon; one had taken place the morning before the inspection of the prison: upon examination of the man punished, it appeared to have been of a very trifling degree of severity. The number of lashes was only 12.

Benefactions.—The prisoners are allowed a dinner at Christmas, at the expense of the county.

Accounts, Expenditure, Books.—The tradesmen's bills, after being passed by the Magistrates, are audited by the County Treasurer, who attends the Quarter Sessions, and pays the accounts.

MAINTENANCE of Prisoners from Midsummer 1834 to Midsummer 1835.

1. Prison Diet for the Year.	2. Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	3. Male and Female Clothing.	4. Furniture and Bedding.	5. Soap, Candles, Fuel, and Carting the same.	6. Stationery, Books of Accounts, and Books of Moral and Religious Instruction.	7. Washing and Cooking for the Prisoners.	8. Allowed Prisoners for Work done for the Prison.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
394 8 11½	29 15 3	94 15 6¼	43 2 7	52 11 11	12 6 –	- - -	- - -

9. Straw.	10. Removing Prisoners to take their Trial at the Sessions or Assizes.	11. Removing Transported Convicts.	12. Paid for Prisoners as per Contract (if any).	13. Repairs in and about the Prison.	14. Sundries.	15. Alterations and Additions in and about the Prison.	16. TOTAL Expenses of the Prison for the Year.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
- - -	45 19 11	9 3 2	- - -	54 11 11	117 9 8¼	108 2 11½	1,024 9 8¼
					Salaries of Officers and Assistants - -		685 7 5
						Total - £.	1,709 17 1¼

Profits arising from Prisoners' Labours, from October Sessions 1834 to the October Sessions 1835:

	£.	s.	d.
Mill earnings - - - - - -	47	19	9½
Washing prisoners' linen, about - - -	44	14	–
Shoemaking - - - - - -	5	13	10
Tailoring - - - - - - -	5	10	4
	£. 103	17	11½

Books.—Keeper's Register, arranged under the following heads:—Number, time committed, name, age, description, where born, and last resident; single or married, number of children, general remarks, profession, committed by, time tried, tried by, original sentence, present sentence, when discharged.

Average Book, made up daily.

Keeper's Journal.—Containing a register of all occurrences in the prison.

Tread-wheel Register.—Account of the labour performed by each prisoner.

Bread Book, Mill Book, and various others connected with the interior of the prison.

General Discipline.—The Visiting Magistrates having sent the Keeper to the Coldbath Fields prison, to obtain an insight into the details of the Silent System, upon his report, adopted it in this prison on August 16th of the present year, following without variation the plan of the metropolitan establishment. The following notice was given to the prisoners.

II.
NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Little Walsingham: House of Correction.

RULES, Orders, and Regulations to be observed in the House of Correction at Little Walsingham, upon the Silent System, in addition to the power of punishment provided by the Act of Parliament.

1st.—That the prisoners be not allowed to talk. That upon the first breach of this rule the allowance of bread and meat be diminished. For the second breach, diminished allowance and confined to the cell. For the third breach, diminished allowance and confined to the dungeon. For the fourth breach to be reported to the Visiting Magistrates.

2d.—That these Rules be mentioned to every prisoner as soon as he enters the prison.

3d.—That Monitors from amongst the prisoners of good conduct, be selected at an extra allowance a day of a pint of milk.

By a subsequent order of the Magistrates the monitors were further allowed half-a-pound of meat weekly, in order to encourage them to discharge their duty properly.

It was carried into effect with little apparent difficulty; the number of punishments for infringement of the rules since its commencing to January 11th, have been 200, the daily average of prisoners being 67. The effects already observed are increased regularity at meals, a total stop to the robbery of each others' provisions, the greater respect and inclination manifested, by those who read, for the books and tracts distributed, and in the payment of fines, which is now almost invariably and immediately done by the prisoners, rather than subject themselves to the discipline.

The turnkey to the females says, that upon the first imposition of the system they cried very much, and do so now at intervals, and they complain of the cold in the cells when locked up, but there is every reason to suppose it will be attended with good moral effects: on the physical system it has had none.

Keeper.—Aged 49; appointed July 1824. Formerly in business. Salary, 175 *l.* per annum.

Chaplain.—Appointed 3rd May 1816; at present is Vicar of Houghton, about a mile from Walsingham. The population about 200, and the duty one service on Sunday. It is not a permanency. His residence is close to the prison. Salary, 200 *l.* a year.

Surgeon.—Appointed 1829. Salary, 70 *l.* per annum, for attendance and medicines.

First Turnkey.—Aged 28; appointed 17th June 1835. Married; three children; wheelwright and machinist. Salary, 46 *l.* 16 *s.* per annum; emoluments, shaving and cutting the hair of the prisoners, 8 *l.* a year.

Second Turnkey.—Age 45; appointed September 1832; served twenty years and six months in the army. Salary, 41 *l.* 12 *s.* per year. Emoluments for shaving, &c., 2 *l.* per annum.

Third Turnkey.—Age 22; appointed August 1835. Married; basket-maker. Salary, 39 *l.* per annum. One of the turnkeys always sleeps in the prison, taking the duty by alternate weeks.

Miller.—Salary, 52 *l.* a year.

Matron.—Wife of the Keeper; appointed May 1825. Salary, 25 *l.* per year. Female turnkey, single woman, appointed 1829; resides in the prison. Salary, 23 *l.* 8 *s.* Three watchmen to maintain silence by night; two at 27 *l.* 6 *s.* per annum; one at 15 *l.* 12 *s.* per annum.

Inspected 17th November.

RETURN of the NUMBER, DESCRIPTION, and [illegible] with the different Divisions or Apartments of the Prison appropriated to their Reception.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE PRISON IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR.

1. Debtors.						2.		3. Misdemeanors.										4.		5. Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.						6.		7.	
Debts on Contract.		Forfeiture of Recognizances, &c.		Offences against the Customs, Excise, and Revenue Laws.		Felons.		Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.		Under the Game Laws.				Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		In Custody at the Commencement of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers for the same Offence.		TOTAL.		Above 17 Years of Age.		Under 17 Years of Age.	
												Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.															
Male.	Fem.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
—	—	—	—	1	—	99	23	58	2	178	15	2	—	42	—	9	—	15	—	62	8	6	1	393	44	399	45	374	43	25	2

8. The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return.												9.		10.		11.		12.		13. Total Number of Prisoners employed.			14. Punishment for Offences within the Prison.				15. Cases of Sickness and Deaths.				16.	17.
Number of Debtors.		Number of Misdemeanors.		Number of Felons.		Prisoners for Trial.		Prisoners under Sentence.		TOTAL.		Average Number of Prisoners daily.		The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year.		Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement.		Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped.		Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Not employed.	Whipping.	Irons.	Refractory Cells.	Other Punishment.	Slight Indisposition.	Infirmary Cases.	The greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	Cases of Reformation in the course of the Year.	Number of Passes granted in the course of the Year.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Privately.	Publicly.												
—	—	29	—	22	4	16	—	—	—	67	4	63¼	8¾	94	15	10	3	4	—	291	5	148	1	—	74	—	Several.	14	5	1	Unknown.	None.

18. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.							Divisions and Apartments for Prisoners, Separation, Employment, Instruction, &c. &c. &c.																					30.
—	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four times or more.	Returned to this Prison during the Year.		19. Number of Sleeping Cells, &c.										20. Refractory Cells.			21. Wards or Divisions in the Prison.	22. Day Rooms.	23. Work Rooms.	24. Treadwheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Treadwheels.	25. Receiving Rooms or Cells.	26. Divisions in the Chapel.	27. Infirmaries, or Rooms for the Sick.		28. Warm and Cold Baths, or Bathing Tubs.	29. Airing Yards.	Cost of Prison Diet per Day per Head.
							Cells where only One Prisoner Sleeps and Works.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps and Works.		Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps.		Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all Cases.															
To this Prison Other Prisons					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Light.	Dark.	Apartments below Ground.							M.	F.			
	42	10	5	3	23	1	2	1	—	—	12	9	14	—	114 Separate Berths.	30	5	—	—	6	3	—	4	1	4	1	1	2	3	3¾d.

II.
NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Wymondham: House of Correction.

WYMONDHAM.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION

THIS Establishment, distant eight miles from the city of Norwich, is appropriated solely for the reception of female offenders.

The interior, as entered through the Keeper's house, exhibits a hollow square, the area in the centre being occupied as airing yards, and the four sides by the prison buildings.

The Keeper's house contains a room for the Magistrates, parlour, kitchen, and four chambers. There is also a small garden. Two wings on the right and left, and in the rear of the Keeper's house, are occupied by the prisoners, and the square is perfected by a tread-wheel mill and its appurtenances.

The cells are 22 in number, and are 15ft. by 7, and 9 in height. The solitary cell is 7½ ft. by 4ft. 4in.; and 9 in height.

Observations:—This prison is completely surrounded by thoroughfares. The yards are wet, and the lower ranges of cells have the appearance of being damp, in consequence of there being no spouts to carry off the rain from the roofs.

The accumulation of filth in the rear of the privies, and its exposure, is most offensive, and from the effluvia, cannot but be prejudicial to health.

Dietary.—Those sentenced for 12, 9, 6, or 4 months, 2lbs. of bread a-day; for 3 or 2 months and with labour, 2lbs. a day; for 1 month, 1½lb. of bread. Half a pound of cheese weekly to all; one pint of milk when at labour. Vagrants for 21, 14, and 7 days, 1lb. of bread each.

Observations:—The bread is of the best wheaten quality, and is taken from two bakers, who supply it alternate weeks, and at a trifle under the retail price.

Those convicted of felony, or sentenced to an imprisonment of 12 months, are allowed to expend 3*d.* or 4*d.* a week in onions, radishes, milk, tea and sugar.

The untried are allowed to spend 6*d.* a week in similar articles.

The Keeper, contrary to law, supplies the prisoners with milk, from a cow kept by himself for that purpose.

Clothing.—Prison dress.

Bedding.—The same as at the Castle at Norwich.

Observations:—The females sleep two in a bed; the cells are large and airy, but several of the rush mats lying upon the bedsteads were covered with a green mould from damp.

Cleanliness.—The prison and prisoners clean.

Health.—The Surgeon sees every prisoner twice a week, and the sick daily. Diarrhœa was very prevalent during the last summer. It was attributed to the bread; the baker was changed, but no analyzation of it took place. Two cases of scurvy have occurred; they both yielded to improved diet. One of the day-rooms is used as an infirmary.

Observations:—The Surgeon states that he considers the bread to have been the cause of the prevailing diarrhœa. He could trace no connexion between the disease and the locality. He considers the buildings dry; they are certainly damp at present, but it is owing to the weather. Thinks there is a much greater accumulation of filth about the privies than there ought to be.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—Divine Service is performed by the Chaplain twice on Sundays, with one sermon, alternately in the morning and afternoon; and prayers, consisting of a portion of the Liturgy, are read between nine and ten on other days of the week. The prisoners are examined when they come into the prison, as to their habits, connexions, and motives for committing the offence with which they are charged. They are not visited at other times in their cells, nor previously to their being discharged.

There is no provision for instruction; the prisoners are so constantly engaged in labour, that there is no time for it. They are supplied with Bibles, Testaments, and Tracts under his superintendence.

Observations:—The Chaplain states, he has never had reason to find fault with the demeanour of the prisoners during Divine Service. Some ladies attended the prison during the last year, for the purpose of instructing the prisoners, but, from their being so engaged in labour, sufficient opportunity was not afforded. The same ladies called upon him lately, and said that, whenever any of the time of the prisoners could be spared, they would gladly resume their labours.

Several

Several of the prisoners sent lately from the workhouses for refractory conduct, have told him that they would much rather be in prison; that there was as much restraint in the house as there; and that the prison had the advantage, for that every thing was done without noise, and regularly. He does not think that the prison is the slightest punishment to females sent under such circumstances. The female felons are, generally, the best informed. The misdemeanants are exceedingly ignorant, so much so, that many of them, when asked, cannot tell the reasons for celebrating Christmas-day or Good Friday. The Chaplain's Journal contains only a register of his attendances.

Labour.—The prisoners are employed in washing and mending the linen, sent weekly from the County Gaol.

Observations:—The linen must be done by a certain time, and occasionally the prisoners iron by candle light. The Matron describes it as causing a saving in fuel, because they do two days in one.

Classification.—None is really preserved. The felons, and those at hard labour, have to go over to the Misdemeanant's Side to work, and hang the clothes in the adjoining airing yard; and the misdemeanants are confined to their cells during the continuance of the labour, and deprived of exercise, although communication can take place with ease from their windows.

Punishment.—The longest period of confinement in the Solitary Cell, has been for one night.

Visits and Letters.—As at the Castle; but if they do not see their friends after three months, they are allowed to write to them for money.

Accounts, Expenditure, Books.—The bills, after approval by the Magistrates, are paid by the County Treasurer to the various tradesmen.

Maintenance of Prisoners, from Midsummer 1834 to Midsummer 1835.

		£.	s.	d.
9,685	loaves of Bread of 1 lb. each	55	9	10
1,642	ditto ditto	6	13	7
221	lbs. of cheese	6	9	10
	Tea and Sugar	–	18	3
	Butter and Oatmeal	–	16	–
99	lbs. of Cheese	2	17	2
	Oatmeal	–	4	10
130	lbs. of Cheese	3	15	10
3,051	pints of Milk	12	14	5
	Oatmeal	–	2	6
	For Prisoners' Dinner, Christmas	1	3	5
	Diet and Porter ordered by the Surgeon	2	3	7
		£. 93	9	3

Average Number of Prisoners, 21.
Average Cost for Maintenance, per head, £. 4. 9 *s.*

Books.—Register of prisoners.
Keeper's Journal.
Observation:—The last punishment recorded, 1834, January.
Magistrates' Order Book.

General Discipline.—The officers of this prison all concur in stating there is nothing of a corrective or reforming nature in the discipline of this prison. It is, in fact, nothing more than a laundry to the County Gaol, by which means some few pounds are saved, while neither the bad habits of the inmates are corrected by salutary restraints, nor their minds improved by moral instruction.

Officers of the Prison.—Keeper, age 63; married; five children; brother to the Keeper of the County Gaol, Norwich; appointed 1801. Salary, 100 *l.*
Emoluments—none, except a trifle from supplying milk to the prisoners.

Matron.—Salary, 20 *l.*

Chaplain.—Appointed 1832; is curate at the parish of Coston, about four miles from Wymondham, and is master of the Foundation Grammar School at the latter place. Salary, 100 *l.*

Surgeon.—Appointed 1832. Salary, 30 *l.*, for medicines and attendance.

Turnkey.—Twenty-nine years of age; unmarried; appointed 1831. Resides in the prison. Salary, 27 *l.* a year.

Inspected November 26th.

II.
NORTHERN DISTRICT.
City of Norwich: Borough Gaol.

CITY OF NORWICH.

BOROUGH GAOL, AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THIS prison is very conveniently placed in a healthy spot, detached from other buildings, yet almost adjoining the city. It was erected in 1826, at an expense of about 25,000 *l.*

The boundary wall is quadrangular, and has the appearance of bastions, the angles being cut off, or squared at their junction. Its circumference is 1,220 feet, and it encloses 1 A. 2 R. 34 P.

The principal front and gateway presents a massive and appropriate architectural elevation. The lodges on either side the entrance contain accommodation for turnkeys, searching room, hot and cold water baths, and reception cells. The disposition of the interior is a centre, with four detached radiating wings. The central building contains the Keeper's dwelling and the chapel; it comprises a basement, with kitchen, store-rooms and domestic offices. First floor, magistrates' room, two parlours, and office. Second floor, two chambers, and chapel, with fourteen divisions, for as many classes. Upper story, two chambers.

The sleeping cells for the prisoners are 8 feet 10 inches long; 6 feet wide; 8 feet 10 inches high. Four square towers or attics are raised at the extremity of each radiating wing, containing four cells each, for the reception of prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement. The floors of the cells are of stone, the doors of iron, and the light and air are admitted to them by wooden shutters which have three panes of glass.

Observations:—The prison is altogether well ventilated, the drainage effective, and quite free from any danger of accident by fire; its divisional arrangements are convenient, and from the balcony which runs round the Keeper's dwelling, a sufficiently commanding view of the whole prison is obtained.

In order to bring the tread-wheels and infirmaries under this inspection, some disadvantages were incurred; three of the yards and day-rooms are sunk 3 feet beneath the general level of the prison buildings; and they are almost uninhabitable from smoke whenever they have fires, and there is an appearance also of damp. The construction of the cells, as in other prisons, affords no obstacle to the prisoners, while confined in them, communicating to each other.

The infirmaries are detached.

Dietary: *Gaol.*—Felons and misdemeanants, 2 lbs. of wheaten bread daily. Debtors who cannot support themselves, 1½lb. of bread daily.

Dietary: *House of Correction,* for any term, not hard labour, 1 ½ lb. of bread daily; for three months, and hard labour, 2 ½ lbs. daily; for less than three months, hard labour 2 lbs. daily.

There is a regulation for which I am unable to find any satisfactory explanation, that every prisoner convicted at the Assizes or Quarter Sessions, however short their confinement, receives a pint of milk daily; while the prisoners under summary conviction, however long their term of imprisonment, are not allowed it. The bread is advertised for, and supplied by contracts half yearly. The present rate, by the score loaves, weighing 2 ½ lbs. each, at 4 *s.* 5 *d.*; 2 lbs. each, at 3 *s.* 6 ½ *d.*; and 1 ½ lb. each, at 2 *s.* 8 ½ *d.* per score.

The prisoners on summary conviction are permitted, if they have the means, to purchase milk; and the untried receive their provisions, consisting of meat, &c. from their friends three times a week, and may have half-a-pint of beer daily. Debtors a quart of beer daily.

Clothing.—Prison dress of partycoloured woollen. The whole of the convicted prisoners, without distinction, wear the partycoloured dress, contrary to the provisions of the Gaol Act.

Fuel.—A bushel of coals is allowed for each day room, from the 1st of October, to the 1st of April.

Bedding.—Sedge mat, two blankets, and rug; the bedsteads are of iron, very massive, and the same oxidation on their surface is observable here as at the Castle.

Cleanliness.—The prison and prisoners clean. The only exception to the general cleanliness of the prison, is the cupboards in each day room, which are made the receptacles for an accumulation of broken provisions, and were in a filthy state at the period of inspection.

Health.

Health.—The Surgeon states, the prisoners are generally healthy. Occasionally symptomatic cases of scurvy occur.

There are two with incipient symptoms at present; it is attributable to the diet. It yields immediately to treatment. He sees every prisoner before he is classed. Has observed the oxidation of the iron on the bedsteads, which he attributes to there not being a sufficient number of perforations on the surface of the iron.

Moral and Religious Instructions.—The Chaplain performs two services on Sundays. He attends every Friday, and visits those sentenced to solitary confinement in their cells, and when any prisoners are dangerously ill, he visits them daily. He also sees, on the Fridays, those who have been committed since his last visit, and examines them as to their former course of life and their degrees of knowledge. When there are boys, he puts them into a class and teaches them to read. He never attempts the instruction of adult prisoners. They ask for books and tracts, but generally for the purposes of communication which has been carried on by these means, and discovered. They often ask him for Village Dialogues, by the Rev. Rowland Hill, and such tracts as have a tendency to lighten the hours of imprisonment: books and tracts are admitted into the prison without his sanction. In some cases he has objected to certain of them, and prevented their distribution. Conceives his ministry would be much benefited by separation; for the intercourse the prisoners have with each other renders them worse than when they come in. Has found prisoners, after all their promises and expressions of good intentions and future conduct, generally relapse into crime. The debtors do not all attend Divine Service, but a majority do. Keeps a journal of his attendance and duties, but no character book.

Several charitable ladies visit the female prisoners during the week.

Classification.—As prescribed in the Gaol Act.

Labour.—The tread-wheel.

TREAD-MILL LABOUR.

Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at one time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners or Wheels to the total number employed.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment.	Revolutions of the Wheels per Day.	The daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How Recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
10, the number decreasing with day's length.	16	—	The velocity, &c. of the wheel cannot be accurately given, as it does not work with any regularity.						Raising water for the use of the prison.

There is no possibility of obtaining grist from the public to make the mill profitable. The taskmaster says, "the mill is not regarded as a heavy punishment; when I am not present, they stand and talk, and play all sorts of tricks." Many of the prisoners not sentenced to hard labour, beg to be allowed to go on the wheel, but are not permitted. There are wardsmen appointed, who receive an extra allowance of bread; and a prisoner, a felon, is employed about the Keeper's house, cleaning shoes, knives, &c., and has the run of the prison during the day. The females are employed in washing and mending the prisoners' clothes.

Punishments.—The usual punishment for prison offences is solitary confinement. The general offences are, fighting on the wheel, communicating with the other yards, &c. Upon examination, I discovered that the Keeper had, in a late instance, exceeded his authority, by inflicting a slight corporal punishment on one of the prisoners, without the sanction or knowledge of the Magistrates: on my reporting it to them the matter was directly inquired into.

Scourge: Handle whalebone, 2 feet and half an inch long; with nine lashes of common whipcord, 2 feet long, with three single knots in each.

Irons used in conveying convicts, 6 lbs.; prisoners to sessions, 4 lbs. 2 oz.

Visits and Letters.—Untried prisoners are permitted to receive visits on Mondays; the convicted once every other week. No order from a Magistrate is required.

II. NORTHERN DISTRICT.

City of Norwich: Borough Gaol.

required. There is no place in the prison specially set apart for this purpose. Letters going out, or coming in, are inspected.

Accounts, Expenditure, Books.—The Magistrates appoint the tradesmen who supply articles to the prison. The town treasurer, after the bills are allowed by the Magistrates, draws separate checks for them, and gives them to the Keeper, who pays them to the individuals.

1. Prison Diet for the Year.	2. Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	3. Male and Female Clothing.	4. Furniture and Bedding.	5. Soap, Candles, Fuel, and Carting the same.	6. Stationery, Books of Accounts, and Books of Moral and Religious Instruction.	7. Washing and Cooking for the Prisoners.	8. Allowed Prisoners for Work done for the Prison.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
260 12 2	13 5 4	47 18 7	17 12 5	58 3 4	3 19 6	- - -	- 10 6

9. Rush Mats.	10. Removing Prisoners to take their Trial at the Sessions or Assizes.	11. Removing Transported Convicts.	12. Paid for Prisoners as per Contract (if any).	13. Repairs in and about the Prison.	14. Sundries.	15. Alterations and Additions in and about the Prison.	16. TOTAL Expenses of the Prison for the Year.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
10 - -	5 5 -	97 2 8	- - -	497 11 9	165 12 3	- - -	1,177 13 6
						Salaries and Fees -	529 5 6
						Total - £.	1,706 19 -

Books.—There are two separate sets of books kept for the Gaol and House of Correction, with reference only to the disposal of the prisoners. The disbursements of both establishments make but one account.

Keeper's Journal.—For the House of Correction, arranged under the heads of number, name, age, description, single or married, children, belonging to, trade, committed, punishment, crime, by whom committed, discharged.

Punishment Book.—Irregularly kept.

Magistrates' Visiting Book.—Containing orders and notices of having attended the prison, and no complaints.

A set of books corresponding with these are kept for the House of Correction.

General Discipline.—The discipline maintained is not of a very rigid character: communication between the prisoners male and female in their separate classes, and with persons beyond the walls, appears to take place to a considerable extent. Letters, tobacco and money are frequently attempted to be sent in along with the prisoners' linen. The prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement talk to each other in their cells. One of the turnkeys, however, says, that solitary confinement has a considerable effect; that those sentenced to it look upon Sunday, from their attending Divine Service, as the least solitary day; they are always glad when Sundays come. When the Clergyman visited them last, he made three or four of them cry, and if he was able to see them oftener than once a week, he thinks it would do good. He often finds them at their books in the day time.

The Matron describes the females as generally of a very abandoned class, and filthy in their habits. The are always anxious to be employed, in washing and mending, or in cleaning about the Keeper's house, which is occasionally permitted. She is certain they find the employment a great alleviation of confinement. Separate confinement, she thinks, would be of the greatest service, but she has noticed considerable depression in some young girls, and in timid women; the effect might be injurious without reading or other employment. The longest period of solitary confinement she has known has been one month; but it was not positively solitary, for communication can take place from one cell to another. The punishments for it have been very frequent, and if checked in the day time, they evade detection by talking at night.

Night charges, vagrants, and disorderlies are lodged here by the constables; and instances have occurred when they have been most irregularly left for four or five days, and the Keeper has been obliged to apply to the magistrates as to their disposal.

Debtors.

Debtors.—Three shillings a week is charged to debtors if they have a room to themselves; if two together, five shillings, with one set of bedding. If accommodated with a bed and sitting-room, linen, and coals, one guinea a week is charged.

The debtors are permitted to see two visitors at a time, except those from the Court of Requests, who are restricted to one. The debtors are dirty in their persons, and occasionally noisy.

Keeper.—Aged 37 years; appointed 1822; succeeded his father: gives a bond of 6,000*l.* to the Sheriff, who has the power of appointing the Keeper of the Gaol, and the Mayor and Magistrates that of the House of Correction. Salary, 100*l.* per annum.

He likewise receives the following fees in addition to his salary:

	s.	d.
For every prisoner committed during the day	1	2
Ditto ditto during the night	3	2
For each debtor committed	3	4
Ditto ditto discharged	3	5
Ditto misdemeanor or felon committed	13	4

These fees are charged in his accounts, and paid by the Corporation.

The following is a Statement of the Fees allowed the Keeper, from 29 Sept. 1834 to 29 Sept. 1835.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
HOUSE OF CORRECTION.						
1834: 29 Sept. to 25 Dec.	12	2	8			
25 Dec. to 25 March 1835	12	19	–			
1835: 25 March to 24 June	11	4	–			
24 June to 29 Sept.	13	14	–			
				49	19	8
CITY GAOL.						
1834: 29 Sept. to 25 Dec.:						
Debtors	6	1	3			
Felons, &c.	18	13	4			
	24	14	7			
25 Dec. to 25 March 1835.						
Debtors	8	8	9			
Felons, &c.	17	6	8			
	25	15	5			
1835: 25 March to 24 June:						
Debtors	5	14	–			
Felons, &c.	25	6	8			
	31	–	8			
24 June to 29 Sept.:						
Debtors	5	18	8			
Felons, &c.	19	6	8			
	25	5	4			
				106	16	–
Total			£.	156	15	8

The following sums are allowed the Keeper for furnishing the Gaol and House of Correction with

Soap	24*l.*
Mops and brooms	12*l.*
Mats for bedding	10*l.*

Chaplain.—Appointed 1800. He states there is a house adjoining St. Helen's Hospital, left by will to the Chaplain of the Gaol; and his appointment notifies that his salary is in lieu of all claim thereon. Is the Incumbent of St. Giles's, Norwich, where he employs a curate; also a minor canon of the cathedral. Resides adjacent to the prison. Salary, 100*l.* per annum.

Surgeon.—Appointed 1791. Salary, 50*l.* for attendance and medicines.

First Turnkey.—Age 29; appointed 9 July 1835; single; shoemaker. Salary, 27*l.* 10*s.*; ½ lb. of bread daily.

Second Turnkey.—Age 25; appointed 25 January 1835; gardener. Salary, 27*l.* 10*s.*

Third Turnkey.—Age 23; appointed 18 October 1835; formerly servant in a lunatic asylum. Salary, 27*l.* 10*s.*

Matron.—Wife of the Keeper. Salary, 25*l.* a year.

The turnkeys sleep and eat their meals in the prison.

Inspected 19 November, and subsequent days.

RETURN of the Number, Description, and Sentences of Prisoners confined in the City of *Norwich* Borough Prison, from the Michaelmas Sessions 1834, to the Michaelmas Sessions 1835, with the different Divisions or Apartments in the Prison appropriated to their Reception.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE PRISON IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR.

1. Debtors.						2.		3. Misdemeanors.										4.		5. Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.								6.		7.	
Debts on Contract.		Forfeiture of Recognisances, &c.		Offences against the Customs, Excise, and Revenue Laws.		Felons.		Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.		Under the Game Laws.				Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		In Custody at the Commencement of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers for the same Offence.		TOTAL.		Above 17 Years of Age.		Under 17 Years of Age.	
												Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.																	
Male.	Fem.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
240	12	—	—	2	—	96	23	66	18	258	53	—	—	1	—	11	1	* 451	* 85	68	7	—	—	817	162	1,059	174	870	146	189	28

8. The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return.												9.		10.		11.		12.		13.			14.				15.				16.	17.
Number of Debtors.		Number of Misdemeanors.		Number of Felons.		Prisoners for Trial.		Prisoners under Sentence.		TOTAL.		Average Number of Prisoners daily.		The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year.		Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement.		Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped.		Total number of Prisoners employed.			Punishment for Offences within the Prison.				Cases of Sickness and Deaths.				Cases of Reformation in the course of the Year.	Number of Passes granted in the course of the Year.
																		Privately.	Publicly.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Not employed.	Whipping.	Irons.	Refractory Cells.	Other Punishment.	Slight Indisposition.	Infirmary Cases.	The greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.															
13	—	5	4	—	—	8	—	19	2	45	6	72	7	89	10	6	1	2	—	200	12	767	—	2	—	36	63	3	3	—	—	—

18. Number of Prisoners who have been committed before.								19. Number of Sleeping Cells, &c.								20. Refractory Cells.			21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.		28.	29.	30.
—	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four times or more.	Returned to this Prison during the Year.			Cells where only One Prisoner Sleeps and Works.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps and Works.		Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps.		Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all Cases.														
																			Wards or Divisions in the Prison.	Day Rooms.	Work Rooms.	Treadwheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Treadwheels.	Receiving Rooms or Cells.	Divisions in the Chapel.	Infirmaries, or Rooms for the Sick.		Warm and Cold Baths, or Bathing Tubs.	Airing Yards.	Cost of Prison Diet, per Day per Head.
																									M.	F.			
To this Prison - -	48	36	16	9	95	14	—	—	—	—	88	26	—	—	113	26	16	—	—	14	14	—	House and Division.	4	14	1	1	Warm ath, 1 Cold itto.	14	Fluctuating.
Other Prisons - -	—	1	—	—																									
	48	36	16	9																									

GREAT YARMOUTH.

Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

This prison is situated in Gaol-street, the most densely peopled quarter of the town. It is appropriated to the inclusion of debtors from the Borough Court, where the Mayor presides, and where any amount of debt is recoverable; debtors by sentence of a borough court of requests for debts under forty shillings, and for periods not exceeding forty days; and for criminal offenders within the Borough jurisdiction.

The old prison having been found inadequate, the Corporation, in 1824, purchased ground in its rear, built the present House of Correction, and enlarged the gaol at an expense of nearly 7,000*l.* The space now occupied has a frontage of 49 feet 6 inches, and a depth of 163 feet. The Sessions House and prison buildings, with the boundary walls, form two distinct areas or squares, one of which is applied to the purposes of a gaol, the other to a house of correction. The contents of the Keeper's house are a large parlour, called "The Magistrates' Room," a smaller one, a kitchen, and four bed-rooms; closely adjoining are the debtors' apartments, and beneath the Sessions House is the old gaol, which consists of seven under-ground apartments and cells, 6 feet 6 inches below the level of the street. A day-room, 12 feet square and 13 feet 6 inches high; a narrow room, called a dormitory, 23 feet long, 9½ wide, and 13 feet 6 inches high; four cells 7 feet long, 4 feet 6 inches broad, 9 feet 9 inches high, quite dark, and imperfectly ventilated; and a sleeping-room about 12 feet long, 7 feet wide, and 14 feet high. The cells in the House of Correction and modern parts of the prison are 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet 8 inches high. The day-rooms, 13 feet square, 9 feet high; the partition walls between the cells are 9 inches.

Observations:—The enlargement of the old gaol, and the addition of the House of Correction, have certainly afforded space for an increased number of prisoners; but a more inconvenient site could scarcely have been chosen, or a more ill-arranged plan followed. The prison is now bounded on three sides by public streets, and the fourth abuts upon premises in the occupation of a private individual. The interior of the House of Correction is commanded by, and may be looked into, from the neighbouring houses; from its airing-yard, which is completely away from any inspection, communication to and from without is carried on with every facility.

The brick partitions of the sleeping cells being only 9 inches, and those between the male and female wards being little or no more, and also remote from any inspection, conversation in both situations is carried on almost uninterruptedly. In the old gaol the four under-ground cells are quite dark, and deficient in proper ventilation. The prisoners describe their heat in summer as almost suffocating, but they prefer them for their warmth in winter: their situation is such as to defy inspection, and they are altogether unfit for the confinement of any human being.

Diet, Clothing, and Fuel.—Two pounds of bread is the nominal daily allowance to each prisoner, but this dietary is not adhered to, as on Wednesdays and Fridays the prisoners are permitted, with the sanction of the Mayor, to have herrings, sugar, coffee, cheese or potatoes, at their own selection, in exchange for bread to the same amount, which articles are provided for them by the Keeper. No prison clothing. The debtors and female prisoners are allowed a peck of coals per day for each day-room all the year round; the male criminals have it only the winter six months.

Observations:—Upon first visiting the prison I found several of the prisoners in the yards walking about without shoes or stockings on, and otherwise imperfectly clad. The following particulars of their condition and treatment are derived from themselves, the gaoler, and turnkey.

John Bowles.—This prisoner, sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, was without shoes or stockings, with scarcely a rag of trousers to cover him. He had been so for four months; he was limping about the yard with a leg covered with sores, greatly inflamed and swelled. He had been without medical attendance. He told the turnkey of it about a fortnight since. Had but a single shirt, and was not allowed any soap; washed it as well as he could; he got a bit of chalk and scrubbed it.

William Edwards.—Twelve months' imprisonment; had no clean linen this month; had been four months without shoes. He borrowed a pair of shoes to go to trial with of another prisoner in the yard.

II. NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Great Yarmouth: Borough Gaol.

George Jameson.—No shoes nor stockings; and had been without for more than six months.

Edmund Nunsey.—Six months out of the nine he had been here without shoes or stockings.

George Reid.—No shoes.

Robert Thaxter.—Two months without shoes or stockings.

Francis Barton.—Had an attack of the ague, to which he is subject. Told the turnkey, who went to the doctor and brought him back some pills. The doctor never came to see him; but he had gruel regularly given to him by the Keeper.

After eliciting these particulars I waited on the Mayor, who immediately at my request re-accompanied me to the prison. The state of each individual was pointed out to him. On his inquiring into the reasons why Bowles' leg had not been dressed, the turnkey said that he had several times applied to the Surgeon, but had not been attended to. The next day, upon visiting the prison, I found the prisoner's leg poulticed and bandaged. The Surgeon, upon being examined, stated that his attendance was almost constant; that Bowles' leg was attended to, as soon as he was apprized of its requiring his assistance, and that Barton had quinine sent to him for his ague.

Cleanliness.—No allowance of soap or towels.

Observation:—The prison tolerably clean, but the persons and linen of the prisoners filthy.

Bedding.—Two blankets, one rug and a mattress of sedge in a coarse holland cover.

Observations:—The prisoners are permitted, in addition to the above allowance of bedding, to bring into the prison whatever extra quantity they please; in consequence, the cells are filled with feather beds, mattresses and coverings of almost every description, and of no very cleanly appearance.

Health.—The prison is generally healthy; there is no place specially applied for the purposes of an infirmary. The Surgeon says that there have been cases of syphilitic disease, and of sore throat, where it would have been much better to have removed the patient to a separate apartment. No entry is made of the Surgeon's attendances, nor any account kept of the number or cases of ill health occurring in the prison.

Benefactions.—The Mayor gives two shillings weekly, and to this sum is added all monies found in the box, kept for the charitable donations of visitors to the prison. This box is opened every Saturday in the presence of one of the prisoners. Two shillings and sixpence is the largest amount ever found there. The Mayor's money and this are put together, and divided among all the prisoners in the Gaol and Bridewell, and generally applied in the purchase of candles. On Michaelmas-day, when the Mayor is chosen, all the prisoners, debtors inclusive, are provided with dinners at the expense of the Corporation, consisting of roast beef, plum pudding, and a quart of beer each, and also at Christmas.

Labour and Employment.—Many of the prisoners are sentenced to hard labour, but none is provided; shoemakers and tailors are permitted to carry on their trades and procure work from the tradesmen in the town; the masters send their wages to them in the prison. Until the Resolutions of the Lords' Committee were communicated by the Magistrates, they were allowed to purchase whatever articles they pleased, but the money is now received and kept by the Keeper until their discharge. The prisoners were much dissatisfied with the arrangement; they said it was a hard thing that those who had to lay so long in prison, could not have any thing sent in. Some of the prisoners have earned from eight to ten shillings a week.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The Corporation provide nothing for the instruction of the prisoners. The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Pellew, Perpetual Curate of St. Nicholas, receives a salary of 40*l.* per annum, as Chaplain to the Corporation, which, however, has no relation to the prison, where he volunteers his attendance to perform one service on a Sunday. With respect to this branch of my inquiry, the particulars are of so singular a nature, that it may be better to transcribe the notes made at the time.

Sunday,

Sunday, November 29th, 1835, attended Divine Service in the morning, at the prison. The male prisoners only were assembled; a female, resident in the town, officiated; her voice was exceedingly melodious, her delivery emphatic, and her enunciation extremely distinct. The service was the Liturgy of the Church of England; two psalms were sung by the whole of the prisoners, and extremely well, much better than I have frequently heard in our best appointed Churches. A written discourse, of her own composition, was also read by her; it was of a purely moral tendency, involving no doctrinal points, and admirably suited to the hearers.

During the performance of the service, the prisoners paid the profoundest attention and the most marked respect, and, as far as it is possible to judge, appeared really to take a devout interest. Evening service was read by her afterwards to the female prisoners.

This most estimable person has, for the long period of seventeen years, almost exclusively given up her time to bettering the wretched condition of the prisoners confined in this Gaol. She is generally there four or five times a week, and, since her first commencing these charitable labours, she has never omitted being present a single Sabbath-day. On the week-days she pursues, with equal zeal, a regular course of instruction with the male and female prisoners. Many of the prisoners have been taught to read and write, of which very satisfactory examples were produced; and the men are instructed and employed in binding books, and cutting, out of bones, stilettoes, salt spoons, wafer stamps, and similar articles, which are disposed of for their benefit. The females are supplied with work according to their several abilities, and their earnings are paid to them on their discharge; in several instances they have earned sufficient to put themselves in decent apparel, and be fit for service. After their discharge, they are, by the same means, frequently provided with work, until enabled to procure it for themselves.

Only a single instance is recorded of any insult being offered to her, which was by a prisoner of notoriously bad character; upon which she gave up her attendance upon the ward to which he belonged; after his discharge, the other prisoners came forward, and entreated most earnestly that she would be pleased to resume her visits.

There are several cases where her attentions have been successful, and have apparently reclaimed, if the continued good conduct of the discharged be admitted as satisfactory proof. That of four smugglers is singular from the fact that, upon their discharge after a long imprisonment, they addressed the felons, and entreated them to listen to her advice and treat her with respect.

Trifling pecuniary donations from charitable persons in the town of Yarmouth, and from the British Society of Ladies in London, enable her to dispose of the female prisoners' work at reduced prices to the poor. The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Pellew considers the services of this person in the prison as invaluable; he has read several of her Sermons; her tenets are strictly those of the Church of England. She obtains books and tracts through him, which are generally those published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The Keeper and Matron are also strong in their testimony as to the beneficial effects of her interference. She is about 45 years of age, and has to earn her own livelihood by her business. Mr. Pellew thinks that if, in prisons similar to this, a Schoolmaster were appointed subject to the approval of the resident Clergyman, much benefit would ensue.

Classification.—There is no real classification; the untried of every degree, and the tried misdemeanants and felons, are placed together. In the room used as a Chapel, the prisoners are all assembled in one mass.

Prison Offences and Punishments.—The most common offences, within the prison, are attempts at escape and misconduct in the wards: the usual punishment is locking up the prisoners during the day in their cells; the Keeper has never used but one iron for many years, except in conveying convicts.

When the prisoners are sentenced to be whipped, the punishment is inflicted by one of the town watchmen, who receives a fee of five shillings. The scourge has a handle of wood 15½ inches in length, with nine lashes of common whipcord, each 21 inches in length, with two single knots in each.

The weight of the irons, used for conveying convicts, is, for one convict, 2lbs. 6 ounces; two convicts, 4lbs. 6 ounces; three convicts, 9lbs. 6 ounces.

II.
NORTHERN DISTRICT.
Great Yarmouth: Borough Gaol.

Visits and Letters to Prisoners.—Until within a short time all the prisoners were allowed to see their friends; now this permission has been wholly withdrawn from the untried. Convicted prisoners are restricted to one visit in six months; but after they have suffered six months' imprisonment, they are allowed to receive visits once every month. No letters are allowed to be received or sent. The debtors receive visits from nine till four daily, except on Sundays.

Discipline of the Prison.—This is of a very lax order. The punishment book contains frequent records of misconduct, and attempts at escape are common; the person whose house joins the House of Correction complained to me of the noise, with which she was frequently annoyed from thence, so much so as to compel her to send to the Keeper to put a stop to them. Various articles are at times thrown over the walls into her premises. Upon my first visiting the prison I found the following notice placed over the fire-place in one of the day-rooms.

"The Rules of this Room for every Man that come in this to pay 3*d.* for Cols Sticks and Candels.
When you furst com in Tow Men To Clen this Room and the youngest Priosener to do any thing that is arsk

The Rules
of this Prison
Great Yarmouth 1835
September 12

Any one
that is cort polan this down will
have 3 donson."

The Keeper and turnkey sleep in the Old Gaol, and the House of Correction is left in charge of a prisoner as wardsman; the individual at present in this office is a felon sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment; he is paid at the rate of four-pence a week, by the Keeper; his duty is to report all misconduct.

Tobacco is said to be prohibited, yet upon going round the prison at eight o'clock in the evening, the smoke in the day-room where this man was present was so dense as scarcely to admit of my distinguishing the prisoners. This wardsman, upon being questioned, declared he did not know who was smoking.

The prisoners are not locked into their cells until past eight o'clock in the winter, and are permitted to have candles in their day-rooms until this hour; under any circumstances a most outrageous practice, but in the Old Prison, where timber is the principal material in the construction, it is highly dangerous, more especially when, as the turnkey states, the prisoners have occasionally been detected in carrying lighted candles into their cells, and been punished for it.

The quantity of bedding and boxes belonging to the prisoners, in the cells and day-rooms, is quite enormous, and most detrimental to health and cleanliness. The walls of the wardsman's cells, were decorated with a variety of low drawings, prints, and songs. Herrings, bread, and provisions of various kinds, were lying about the day-rooms. The prisoners are permitted to retain their money, and no articles are taken from them on their coming in, excepting tools that might facilitate escape. Prisoners are occasionally employed in whitewashing the walls, and, during the time they are at work, they receive 3*d.* per day, extra food, and half a pint of beer. The Keeper pays 3*d.* per week to a prisoner for cleaning knives and shoes, and doing other domestic offices for his family. The prisoners are allowed pens, ink, and paper, without restriction. The Keeper, in his examination, says, they, the prisoners, bring in what clothes they require; they have their linen washed out of the prison if they have friends. There is no possibility of inspecting the House of Correction from his house. There are means of communicating with the street on two sides. He constantly detects articles being sent over the walls, and once found a letter, while they were at Divine Service, which contained the drawing of an instrument to be used for an escape. An attempt to escape was made by four of the prisoners, on the 4th of last August, and a considerable breach was made in the wall. The men, when detected, were kept for about 19 days in their cells; but such is the construction of the prison that communication can be carried on by the prisoners between the upper and lower stories, and, of course, with greater facility in their respective cells. He considers the prisoners to be, in general, well behaved. In long sentences the effect of the prison wears off; they get idle habits, if they had them not before. He thinks that the imposition of the Silent System would

would produce considerable effects. I have only to remark, that if any degree of good order be observable among the prisoners, it is solely due to the employment and instruction provided for them by the care of the above-mentioned female, which, in some degree, diverts their thoughts and hands from the suggestions and acts natural to a state of idleness.

Debtors.—The debtors, as regards day-rooms, are worse lodged than the other prisoners, the dimensions being but 10 ft. long, 8 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high. They are allowed the same quantity of bread as the other prisoners, and a peck of coals a day to each room, the whole year. If on the Master Debtors' Side of the prison, they pay the Keeper 4*d.* a night for beds and linen.

Accounts and Books.—The Chamberlain of the Corporation appoints the tradespeople who supply the prison, and their bills are paid quarterly; the Keeper has nothing to do with the payment of any disbursement but for sundries and extra provisions when ordered by the Surgeon. The bread is furnished at the assize price, as fixed by the Magistrates.

Books kept by the Keeper.—Register containing the names and offences of the prisoners, by whom committed, and when discharged.

Journal.—Containing an account of all occurrences within the prison.

Bread Book.—Containing an account of the bread issued daily.

Order Book.—This book is taken round to the prisoners, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and the articles they may choose, instead of their bread, are inserted in it.

The Keeper, having the care of the Toll Hall or Sessions House, his bills include, besides the prison disbursements, various other charges connected with the latter building.

The yearly expenditure for the prison and maintenance of the prisoners cannot be ascertained without difficulty; but I received from the Town Clerk the following extracts from the Chamberlain's accounts, at the last annual audit:—

Extract from the Chamberlain's Accounts from Michaelmas 1833 to Michaelmas 1834.

To the Gaoler, one year's salary	£.	63	– –
Four quarters bread		78	9 5
Four ditto incidents		28	18 2
Prisoners' clothing		1	15 8
Sick prisoners		8	7 8
Turnkey, 52 weeks, at 14*s.*		36	8 –
Bridewell Keeper, 4 quarters bread		81	18 7
Prisoners' clothing		3	11 –
Sick prisoners		2	12 4
Four quarters incidents		6	19 6
The Surgeon		25	– –
For the coals		13	16 –
Total	£.	350	16 4

OFFICERS OF THE PRISON.

Keeper.—Sixty-one years of age; appointed 31 years ago. He gives a bond of 500 *l.* to the Mayor in case of the escape of debtors. Salary and emoluments:—

Keeper of the Gaol	£.	63	– –
In lieu of fees, paid by Overseers of the Poor		40	– –
Keeper of the House of Correction, paid by ditto		21	– –
	£.	124	– –

His other emoluments are from the letting of bedding at 4*d.* per night to the debtors. He likewise receives 5 *s.* for copies of warrants and certificates, and 1 *s.* 6 *d.* for going to court with each insolvent debtor. He conducts transports to the Hulks, generally to Woolwich; the expense incurred for a single convict is 13 *l.* 5 *s.*; but when more than one, the average is considerably less. The clerk on board the Hulk receives from him a fee of 2 *s.* on giving a receipt for the prisoners.

The Keeper holds, under the Corporation, the office of sword-bearer, at a salary of 3 *l.* 15 *s.* 10 *d.*: he is also collector of the town revenue, arising from lands and houses,

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Great Yarmouth: Borough Gaol.

houses, about 850 *l.* per annum, on which he has 2 ½ per cent for collecting, amounting to 21 *l.* 5 *s.* He likewise receives 2 *s.* every day the Toll or Court House is made use of. He was also, until lately, Marshal of the Court of Admiralty, the Mayor being ex-officio the Judge, which usually brought him in 20 *l.* or 30 *l.* a year; which having been abolished, he considers himself entitled to compensation.

Matron.—Wife of the Keeper; appointed in 1829. Salary, 10 *l.* a year.

Turnkey.—Son of the Keeper; 28 years of age. Salary, 36 *l.* 8 *s.*; resides in the prison.

Chaplain.—None.

Surgeon.—Salary, 25 *l.* per annum, for attendance and medicines: the present surgeon is an Alderman and a Magistrate. The office of Surgeon to the gaol is held alternately by the present gentleman and two others: one also an Alderman, and the third, a Common Councilman in the Corporation.

General observations:—A total change in the system of managing this prison, and increased vigilance and attention in every department, are absolutely requisite. The number of prisoners at the period of inspection was 31, which is about the general average.

There being no labour nor corrective discipline, I should recommend the borough Magistrates to contract with those of the county, in order that all prisoners upon summary conviction or after trial, might be sent to the County Gaol. There are two officers sleeping in the Old Prison, while the House of Correction, the most insecure of the two, is left without one.

Inspected Nov. 28th, and subsequent days.

KING'S LYNN.

BOROUGH GAOL.

King's Lynn: Borough Gaol.

THIS prison is an appurtenance to the Town Hall, which stands in a central part of the town, called the Saturday Market. It is under the jurisdiction of the Mayor, and is a common gaol and house of correction for offences committed within the borough, and a place of confinement for debtors in execution, under process of the local courts for the recovery of debts not exceeding 5 *l.* Parts of this prison are very ancient, forming the sub-structure of the Town Hall: additions seem to have been made to it from time to time, particularly in the year 1831, when a sum of 2,300 *l.* was expended in the purchase of ground, materially increasing its accommodation for prisoners.

The Keeper's apartments, which front the public streets, consist, on the ground floor, of two parlours and a kitchen; on the first floor, six sleeping rooms, three of which are appropriated to the better class of debtors. The cistern for supplying water is in the roof.

The new cells are 6 ft. by 8 ft. 2 inches, and 10 ft. high; the old cells, 8 ft. by 5 ft. 9 inches, and 10 ft. high; the solitary cells, 11 ft. by 5 ft., and 10 ft. high.

Observations:—This building, of considerable extent, is very ill arranged, and badly suited for the purposes of a Gaol, and still less for those of a House of Correction. From its intricacies and the number of doors, it may be considered secure for the safe holding of prisoners, but it is lamentably deficient in every other requisite. The Keeper, from a window in each parlour, can only imperfectly inspect two yards, and every other part of the prison is entirely secluded from his sight. The Keeper says that, formerly, a turnkey resided in a lodge in the centre of the prison, where he had a constant view of the three yards, but he was discontinued three years ago.

Ventilation and Heat.—In one range of cells, the only light and air admitted is through loopholes in the wall, about 18 inches by 16; the passage to them is quite dark. In the other range ventilation is more perfect, but is acquired by openings in the wall, which look into the female airing-yard. The part of the prison appropriated to males is heated by hot water, conveyed in iron pipes. The apparatus was erected in 1832, at an expense of 100 *l.* 14 *s.* 9 *d.*

Observations:—Upon first entering this prison I was almost overpowered by the excessive heat of the cells and passages where the heating apparatus is applied.

Upon

Upon asking the Keeper what degree of temperature he kept in the prison, his reply was, that he regulated it by placing his hand upon the wall, and according to the heat he felt there, he either increased or diminished the supply of fuel. He had no thermometer.

Upon going through the cells the air was almost suffocating, and at the extremity of the prison the pipes were so intensely hot as almost to blister the fingers on touching them. The apparatus for conveying heat is confined to the parts allotted to male prisoners; and upon entering that of the females, the cold felt was not less chilling than the previous heat was oppressive. The Matron says that, in winter, she has frequently seen the females paralyzed with cold, and unable to move from its effects, they not being allowed fires. She has at times, out of commiseration, sent them warm food from her own table. The Surgeon states that he finds the cells occupied by the men very close, and thinks them unhealthy from their irregular temperature.

Upon visiting the gaol in the evening, and placing a thermometer in the passage, between the Keeper's house and the day-yards, it stood at 43°; in the women's sleeping rooms, with two occupants, it was 44 ½°, and in the men's cells, 63 ½°, showing a difference of nearly 20° in temperature between the parts appropriated to male and female prisoners.

Diet, Clothing and Fuel.—The nominal diet is a half-quartern loaf per day, and half a pound of cheese a week.

Clothing of every description, if required, is supplied at the expense of the Corporation.

Observations:—The Keeper is allowed 7 *d.* a day for the maintenance of each prisoner, for which, besides food, he provides shaving, hair-cutting, washing, necessaries for the sick, worsted for mending stockings and rugs, and kindling for the Hall and Gaol. He says that he allows the prisoners, instead of the above dietary, and not exceeding it in cost, to have, at their own discretion, butter, milk, treacle, salt-pork, and tobacco if they chew. That the prisoners eat the pork raw, they not being allowed firing. On Sundays he occasionally, on the same system, gets them a piece of meat baked with potatoes.

The prisoners generally put themselves into messes. This was the practice before his appointment. The untried are allowed to purchase a pint of beer daily, and the debtors a pint and a half. The Keeper occasionally gives the prisoners employed in cleaning the prison, a half pint of beer and extra food. The bread supplied the prisoners is of the best quality.

Bedding.—Three woollen rugs and two hempen mats, similar to those used at Newgate, are allotted to each prisoner for bedding. Instead of bedsteads a plank is affixed by hinges to the wall, with moveable iron supports underneath, and made use of like the flap of a table, to lift up and down at pleasure.

Cleanliness.—Soap and towels are provided by the Corporation, and body linen once a week for those who do not provide it for themselves out of the prison. The linen is of most excellent quality. The prison was clean at the time of inspection.

Health.—The Surgeon, who has only held the appointment five months, says that diarrhœa has been the prevailing complaint. He was never made acquainted until questioned by the Inspector in the presence of the Keeper of there being an infirmary, or he would most certainly have removed there a patient lately suffering under most violent diarrhœa. He attributes the prevalence of this disease to irregularities in the diet, having understood the prisoners to have been in the habit of eating raw pork. The prison is, otherwise, generally healthy. He does not inspect prisoners on their coming in. He has kept no account of the cases of sickness which have occurred.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—There is no Chaplain specially appointed to the prison, nor any provision for moral or religious instruction. The curates of the two parishes attend on Sunday evenings and read a portion of the prayers from the Liturgy and a short discourse. The Curate of St. Margaret's says he has no acquaintance with the management of the interior, merely visiting it in his turn for the performance of Divine Service. Two appropriate prayers are hung up in each cell for the use of the prisoners.

The room intended for an infirmary is used as a chapel. The Keeper says that when either of the Ministers is unable to attend upon the Sundays the prisoners

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King's Lynn: Borough Gaol.

manifest great regret. The debtors are always present at Divine Service. The clergymen have no control over the books and tracts distributed to the prisoners.

Classification.—There is no classification attempted; the distinction of the tried and untried yard is only in name; when the one is full of prisoners, then the Keeper places the new comers in the other. There is no order as to meals; they take them when they please.

Labour.—None.

Offences and Punishments.—There is no register kept.

Weight of Irons:—Double irons, used in conveying male convicts, 9 lbs.; ditto for females, 6 lbs. 3 oz.

Scourge:—The handle 14 inches in length, with nine lashes 18 inches long of whipcord, rather large in size, with three knots in each lash.

Visits and Letters.—Visits are permitted in the presence of the Keeper; and letters are inspected by him on coming in and going out.

Benefactions.—On Christmas-day the Mayor gives the prisoners a dinner of roast beef, plum pudding, and a quart of beer each. They all, on this occasion, dine together in the debtors' room, and sit up two hours later.

Accounts and Expenses.—The Corporation pay for the repairs of the prison; for the maintenance of the felons, and those charged with felony; likewise for clothing and bedding for the whole of the prisoners. The parishes of Saint Margaret and South Lynn All Saints pay for the support of vagrants, misdemeanants and debtors.

Books.—There is no book kept for the insertion of the visits of the Magistrates.

Keeper's Journal.—Very loosely kept; among other entries is the following:—

"The Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria passed through town to Holkham."

Keeper's Register.—Containing the names and sentences of those tried at the Sessions.

Second Register.—Containing the names of prisoners, with the dates of committals and discharges.

Keeper's Day Book.—In which he inserts the name of every prisoner daily, for whom he is entitled to receive 7 *d.* This book is taken to the Town Clerk at certain periods, who examines it, to see that it corresponds with the bills sent in by the Keeper against the overseers. The two parishes, it is stated, pay, upon an average, one-fourth of the general expenses of the gaol.

Debtors.—They receive the same allowance as the other prisoners. If able to afford it, they are placed in the Keeper's house, where they pay 3 *s.* 6 *d.* a week for a single bed; if not, two sleep together.

General Discipline.—None. The practice appears to be to endeavour by improper indulgences, to make the prisoners as contented as possible. The prisoners are searched when they come into the prison; improper articles are taken from them, and they are cleansed if requiring it. There is but little communication from without, the situation of the buildings precluding it; and the Keeper being the sole resident officer, the opportunities are but rare.

Keeper.—Sixty-one years of age; appointed on the 30th of December, 1822; filled the office of town beadle for 21 years. Salary, 100 *l.* per annum. He is also keeper of the Town Hall, for which he receives various small sums, which, with others for the use of the gaol and hall by the county at Quarter Sessions, amount to about 10 *l.* per annum. He likewise makes a profit upon supplying the prisoners with provisions, the amount of which it is impossible to ascertain, as it varies according to the price. He admits it to be 1 *d.* a day on each prisoner at the present time. There are now 17 in the gaol, which, for the whole year, would give him 25*l.* 17 *s.* 1 *d.* The Keeper has no allowance for the conveyance of convicts, but only charges the actual expenses, which average 5 *l.* 2 *s.* for a single one.

Matron.—Wife of the Keeper. Has no salary, but attends upon the female prisoners.

Surgeon.—No salary. This gentleman is surgeon of the public dispensary. The Corporation are liberal supporters, by subscriptions to this establishment; and the two parishes pay annually 130 *l.* to it for medicines and attendance to their poor.

poor. The prison is included in this arrangement, and he attends there when required.

General observations:—The adjourned County Sessions are held three times a year at Lynn; and very great inconvenience is felt from the number of prisoners then temporarily lodged there for trial from various parts of the county. As many as 41 have been there at one time.

The number and diversity of the population of this sea-port town seem to require that it should not be without a prison. But the present establishment is so little adapted for anything but mere inclusion, that it is impossible to do otherwise than recommend that measures should be taken to send all convicted prisoners to the county gaol, there to undergo their sentences, and also that an entire change should be made in the existing vicious system of its management.

Inspected November 12th, and subsequent days.

THETFORD.

Borough Gaol, and House of Correction.

This gaol is of considerable extent. It was raised a story in 1816, in consequence of the old building being insufficient to contain the number of prisoners assembled from all parts of the county for trial at the assizes then held at Thetford, but since removed to Norwich. This prison is now only used for borough commitments, and months often elapse without its having an inmate. It is situated in a part of the town called the Old Market; is detached from other buildings, with a public thoroughfare on all sides. The main building fronts the street; it has no boundary wall; there is a small airing-yard behind, enclosed with a wall about 15 feet in height. The interior of the prison contains a number of ill-constructed apartments, among which is one 7 feet below ground, descended to by a trap door, imperfectly lighted and ventilated; it is 8 feet in height, 9 feet in breadth, and 18 feet in length. In all there are eight sleeping-rooms and cells, and three day-rooms. The Keeper's apartments consist of three bed-rooms on the first floor, a parlour and kitchen on the ground floor, and a kitchen and offices below ground.

Diet of the Prisoners.—Four-pence a day is allowed to the Keeper for the maintenance of each prisoner.

Bedding.—There are no bedsteads of any description. The bedding is of very inferior quality to that used in similar establishments, and was extremely dirty at the period of inspection. It consists of a mat made of sedge, two blankets and a rug.

Labour.—A small tread-wheel, for the employment of the prisoners, was erected about three years ago by private subscription among the inhabitants; it can be made available for grinding grist. There is very seldom any occasion for its use; no prisoner has been on it for six months past.

Surgeon.—There is no regular Surgeon, but medical assistance is always provided when requisite.

Chaplain.—There is no Chaplain, nor any provision for the moral or religious instruction of the prisoners. Bibles and Testaments may, however, be obtained, on application to the Keeper.

Keeper.—Aged 50 years; appointed by the Mayor and Corporation in 1829. He has a salary of 10*l.* a year. He is allowed a small quantity of coals for the prison use. He also receives for vagrants, who are occasionally sent there, 3*d.* a night each for their lodgings, and 3*d.* for a meal. He is a carpenter by trade, and his shop and yard, where he carries on his business, are at some distance from the prison. One room in the prison is occupied as a shoemaker's shop, by his brother-in-law, his son and an apprentice: the window of this apartment, without iron grating or blind, looks into the prisoners' airing-yard, and is only 5½ feet from the ground.

No register is kept of the prisoners, their offences or sentences, the Keeper simply inserts their names in a book, with his charge against the Corporation. He sends his bill in once a year, and generally three quarters more are allowed to elapse before it is discharged. His bill for the last year, for maintenance of the prisoners and other expenses incurred, amounted to 35*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*

Observations:—The interior of the building appears in a state of neglect, from the want of occupancy. Only nine persons have been confined therein during the year 1835. The building is of such extent, and the rooms so numerous, as to put

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Thetford: Borough Gaol.

it out of the power of the Keeper to preserve it in a proper state of cleanliness. There is great difficulty of preventing communication with the prisoners from without, in consequence of there being no exterior wall, and a public thoroughfare running on all sides. In the airing-yard, and against the walls of the prison, the Keeper has built up a pig-stye, a nuisance which ought to be discontinued. The cells are most imperfectly ventilated, and but little calculated for any long period of confinement. The entire arrangement of the building is inconvenient for the purposes of maintaining the discipline necessary in a prison. There is space enough for alteration, but it would be much more beneficial, and less expensive, if prisoners were only retained here till trial; and that the borough Magistrates should come to an arrangement, whereby they might be enabled to send them to undergo corrective discipline at the more efficient establishments of the county.

Inspected 11th of December.

IPSWICH.

County Gaol, and House of Correction.

Ipswich: County Gaol.

This prison is situate in an open area of considerable extent in the town of Ipswich; it is enclosed by a wall built in a sunken fosse, with an iron chevaux de frise round the top. The enclosure forms a perfect square, of which the sides are 260 feet.

The ground, the property of the county, beyond the walls is about half as much as the space within; it is appropriated to the private use of the Keeper, and consists of a paddock, garden, stable and outhouses.

In the entrance lodge are apartments for a turnkey, and three receiving cells.

The interior structure originally consisted of a central building, with four attached wings, upon the radiating principle. The necessity of providing further accommodation led to the erection of four other ranges, which have unfortunately been built in total disunion with the original plan; this addition of a number of small and unconnected divisions, materially increases the labours of the officers, and is an obstacle to the maintenance of discipline, as diminishing the means of general and ready inspection of the prisoners. The centre, or Keeper's dwelling-house, contains a basement with store-rooms and domestic offices; ground floor, Magistrates' room, two parlours and kitchen; first floor, chapel and three chambers; upper story, four attics, used as infirmaries.

Dimensions of the cells.—Original building, 7 feet 9 inches, by 6 feet 3 inch wide, and 10 feet high.

New buildings, 9 feet 6 inches long, 5 feet wide, 10 feet high.

Cells, where three sleep, 9 feet 6 inches long, 9 feet 6 inches wide, 10 feet high.

The materials used in the first construction of the prison were of the best quality; it is perfectly ventilated and free from damp. It was erected in 1790, on the plan of Mr. Howard, and was then supposed to answer every possible purpose of such an establishment; but subsequent experience has so improved the details of prison architecture, as to leave this structure far inferior to many of a later construction.

The radiating wings being attached to the Keeper's dwelling, he has no means of inspecting the yards, and the whole body of the prisoners are brought too close to one point, without the possibility of cutting off the communication, which, either in case of disease or insubordination, might be a serious inconvenience. The Infirmary being in the attics of the Keeper's house, is difficult of access, and in a large establishment like the present, it is of great importance that it should be detached, instead of being, as here, in the very heart of the prison circulation.

The chapel is quite inadequate for the number of prisoners. In conjunction with the Visiting Magistrates and the County Surveyor, I examined most minutely the building, and it appears that these deficiencies, or a part of them, might be overcome, and at no very great expense. Among other inconveniences to which the officers are subject, from the want of a passage round the Keeper's house, is that of not being able to take the prisoners to work or chapel without their passing through parts of the prison occupied by the debtors or other classes. The drainage of the prison has been lately rendered perfect.

There are no privies in the upper stories of the cells.

Diet.—Prisoners not at hard labour, 1½ lb. of wheaten bread daily, ½ lb. cheese weekly.

eekly. Prisoners at hard labour, 1¾ lb. of bread, and 2 ounces of cheese daily. ntried prisoners are permitted to purchase meat, bread, cheese, and butter, but beer. Prisoners for a longer period than six months, ½ lb. of solid meat once week.

Clothing.—The usual prison dress for felons; the misdemeanants are not othed unless requisite.

Bedding.—Criminals: straw paillasse, two blankets and rug.
The beds are laid upon slabs of Yorkshire stone, about 2 feet from the ground.
Debtors: flock mattress, two blankets, rug and sheets; changed monthly.

Cleanliness.—The prison clean.

Health.—The prisoners very healthy. The most prevalent diseases are itch, philis, and gonorrhœa. The vagrants generally come in infected with the first; e agricultural labourer often with the latter. Constipated bowels are very neral.

The Surgeon considers the Infirmary very unfit for its purpose, as to situation, ght or approach. He visits the prison every day, and sees the whole of the isoners twice in the week.

He does not inspect the prisoners before they are put into their classes.

He keeps no register of the diseases in the prison. He attends corporal nishments.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The Chaplain performs two services, with rmon on Sundays, and reads prayers in the week-days. He catechizes and structs the prisoners in their wards daily, taking a ward each day. Scarcely a ay passes without his being some hours in the prison. There is no regular r systematic instruction of the prisoners. He gives them tasks and they teach ach other; and he holds out the learning to write as a stimulus to exertion. The oys being chiefly of the agricultural class, are much easier dealt with than the men.

The same system of mutual instruction is followed, with regard to the females, ho are taken into the Magistrates' room, and catechized in their turn by the haplain. He thinks the separation of offenders would be a hindrance to their eing instructed, as they now are, by each other. Books and tracts from the ociety, and slates and pencils are issued to the prisoners.

Prisoners in solitary confinement do not attend chapel; it is much too small or the number of prisoners. He keeps a journal for the registering of the duties e performs in the prison.

Observations:—The number of prisoners on the 6th of December was 117, nd the chapel will only hold 53. There are but two divisions in it; the felons and isdemeanants being placed together. Considerable irregularity exists in the node of the prisoners attending Divine Service.

The prisoners, instead of being divided into proportionate divisions, and each ivision made to attend the chapel alternately, are merely called by the turnkeys, nd those only attend who please, provided they are sufficient in number to fill it. The prisoners occasionally misconduct themselves on their way to the chapel. Nothing can more decidedly mark the little attention paid there, than the defaced ondition of the backs of the seats, every sort of figure being scratched upon them.

Classification.—As prescribed. The prisoners convicted of unnatural offences re not separated from the others during the day-time, nor is any distinction nade.

Labour.—Tread-wheel. The buildings with the tread-wheels are among the ater erections in the prison. The six wheels are all placed contiguous to each other; and the prisoners for hard labour are taken there from all parts of the prison to perform their daily tasks upon the wheel.

The arrangement is excessively bad, both as regards ventilation and the maintenance of discipline. The miller, who inspects the men on the wheels from a covered gallery, says "They watch me as much as I watch them; when my back is turned then those behind me begin; sometimes they quarrel and fight, and have been punished for it. It is quite impossible for one man to watch six wheels. They can, and do, call from one wheel to another." There is a register, but it is out of repair. The motion of the wheel is very irregular, from the men constantly

II. NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Ipswich: County Gaol.

jumping off, and there not being sufficient task-masters to prevent them. The females are employed in washing and mending the prisoners' linen and clothes.

TREAD-MILL LABOUR.

Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at one time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per minute.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment.	Revolutions of the Wheels per Day.	How Recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
10 in the summer, 8 in the winter.	42	8 inches.	Twice in a minute.	19,200 in summer; 15,360 in winter.	1,200 in summer; 960 in winter.	No apparatus for proving.	Fly-wheel.

Punishments.—The general punishments for prison offences are solitary confinement; I find one instance where the Keeper exceeded his legal authority. On November 16, 1835, a prisoner was placed by him in solitary confinement for a week for cutting his name on the door. The cells for the refractory are two of the usual cells, darkened so as partially to exclude the light.

Scourge: common whip handle two feet long, with nine lashes of common whip cord, each 18 inches long, with a single knot in each.

Irons used in conveying convicts, eight pounds. The Newgate belt, to confine the body and hands, weighing 7 ½ lbs., and the shears, a bar of iron 15 inches in length, with a ring at each end for the legs, are occasionally made use of in very refractory cases, and in attempted escapes.

Visits and Letters.—The place where the prisoners receive visits is well arranged, and improper communication impossible. Visits and letters under the usual restraints.

Benefactions.—The debtors who attend divine service, and who are natives of Suffolk, receive "Pemberton's Charity." *Vide* Inspector's Report upon Ipswich Borough Gaol. A dinner allowed at Christmas.

Accounts, Expenditure, Books.—This county furnishes the most awkward arrangement, with respect to prison accounts, that I have yet witnessed. The county is divided into three districts, consisting of Beccles, Woodbridge, and Ipswich, each having its separate rate and treasurer.

The general expenses of the County Gaol at Ipswich are defrayed in the following proportions: Ipswich, nine-twentieths; Woodbridge, five-twentieths; Beccles, six-twentieths.

The maintenance of their respective prisoners is not included in the above charges, but the gaoler has to keep a separate account for every prisoner committed from the other divisions, and charge the amount of his maintenance against the treasurers.

1. Prison Diet for the Year.	2. Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	3. Male and Female Clothing.	4. Furniture and Bedding.	5. Soap, Candles, Fuel, and Carting the same.	6. Stationery, Books of Accounts, and Books of Moral and Religious Instruction.	7. Washing and Cooking for the Prisoners.	8. Allowed Prisoners for Work done for the Prison.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
613 4 4½	9 7 8	236 19 10½	40 8 11	90 2 6½	8 16 7	41 17 2½	- - -

9. Straw.	10. Removing Prisoners to take their Trial at the Sessions or Assizes.	11. Removing Transported Convicts.	12. Paid for Prisoners as per Contract (if any).	13. Repairs in and about the Prison.	14. Sundries.	15. Alterations and Additions in and about the Prison.	16. TOTAL Expenses of the Prison for the Year.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
6 4 -	39 2 -	229 11 -	- - -	194 12 -	72 18 8	- - -	1,583 4 10

Register

Register of Felons.—Arranged under the heads of Number, name, abode, age, stature, single or married, description of person, profession, when committed, by whom, offence, first commitment or otherwise, when tried, by whom tried, original sentence, present sentence, when carried into execution, remarks on conduct.

Similar register kept of the misdemeanants and debtors.

Numeral Entry Book.—Containing the daily numbers of prisoners, under the different heads of offences, the discharges, and committals, as they occur.

Daily Account Book.—Showing the number of prisoners, their classification, conduct, and the distribution of bread and clothing among them.

Sundry other books connected with the interior economy of the prison.

Debtors.—No charge is made for debtors' bedding, which is supplied at the expense of the county.

Debtors of a superior class have been, by order of the Magistrates, accommodated in the Keeper's house without charge. There is no restriction as to their visitors, who may come into the prison from ten till four daily.

The Keeper gives it as his opinion that the presence of the debtors is a great obstacle to the enforcement of prison discipline; in this I fully concur. Upon going through their rooms, I found certain individuals among them retailing food, beer and tobacco at established prices to those requiring them. Large vessels of four, five and six gallons, containing beer, with cocks in them, were in the rooms.

Three of these establishments were in full trade at the time of inspection. The Magistrates, at my suggestion, immediately ordered their removal, and gave such directions as will prevent a recurrence of the practice.

The prisoner principally concerned in this traffic has been 19 years in the prison, for refusing to answer questions before the Commissioners in Bankruptcy. One of the debtors, upon being examined, frankly admitted that he gave tobacco to the criminals, as they passed through their day-rooms to labour, out of commiseration for them.

General Discipline.—Although certain of the deficiencies observable here, in points of discipline, are the consequence of the faulty arrangement of the buildings, yet much improvement would result by an increase of vigilance on the part of the officers of the prison. The arrangements for effectually searching the prisoners on their entry are most imperfect; otherwise communication must be carried on from without to a great extent; for on my going round the prison late at night, and causing only a few of the prisoners' clothes and cells to be searched, money, tobacco, knives, a gimlet, a flint and steel, and other improper articles, were found secreted. While going through one of the yards, in the day-time, with the Magistrates, a loaf was thrown over from the adjoining one. The turnkey, in his evidence, states that the conversation of the prisoners is of a very indifferent character; that frequent robberies of each other's provisions take place.

Soldiers from the cavalry in garrison are frequently sent here for solitary confinement, and a very bad practice exists with regard to their supply of food. Sixpence a day is paid by the regiment for their maintenance; and if they think proper only to expend one half of it, the residue is given to them in their cells, and it not unfrequently happens that they go out with an accumulation of some shillings; the attention of the Magistrates was called to this subject.

The means of punishing the refractory are very imperfect; there is not, in the words of the Keeper, "a solitary cell in the whole prison;" still it appears not without its effects, especially on females. The Matron states, that in one instance a female was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, the last to be solitary; her dread of it was so great, that she refused her food for the six weeks previous, for the purpose of making herself ill, and avoiding it. She pursued this conduct till she became speechless, and was obliged to be taken to a sick room and attended by a nurse.

Wardsmen are appointed to each class, who receive the same allowance as those at hard labour; prisoners are occasionally employed in the Keeper's garden, within the walls, and in other occasional labour.

II. NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Ipswich: County Gaol.

Keeper.—Age 57; appointed 1801; married. Salary, 320*l.* per annum. Emoluments, 1*s.* a mile for conveying convicts. The County ground within and without the walls not occupied by the prisoners.

The Keeper appoints and pays the expenses of one turnkey, amounting to 36*l.* 8*s.*, and likewise of an occasional porter; a practice I consider very objectionable, creating a useless distinction, and a needless diversity of responsibility among the officers.

Chaplain.—Age 63; appointed January 1814. No other professional duties nor preferment. Salary, 150*l.*

Surgeon.—Appointed January 1825. Salary, 70*l.* for medicines and attendance.

First Turnkey.—Age 31; appointed October 1831; married; blacksmith by trade; resides in the prison. Salary, 36*l.* 8*s.*

Second Turnkey and Miller.—Age 44; appointed March 1808; married; miller by trade; resides, and takes his meals out of the prison.

Third Turnkey.—Aged 55; appointed by the Keeper, June 1835; married; formerly in business; resides in the prison. Salary, 36*l.* 8*s.*

Inspected December 7th, and subsequent days.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE PRISON IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR.

1. Debtors.						2.		3. Misdemeanors.										4.		5. Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.						6.		7.	
Debts on Contract.		Forfeiture of Recognizances, &c.		Offences against the Customs, Excise, and Revenue Laws.		Felons.		Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.		Under the Game Laws.				Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		In Custody at the Commencement of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers for the same Offence.		TOTAL.		Above 17 Years of Age.		Under 17 Years of Age.	
												Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.															
Male.	Fem.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
56	1	—	—	1	1	123	9	9	—	127	5	7	—	93	—	39	—	88	10	109	6	29	—	534	26	543	26	520	26	23	—

8. The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return.												9.		10.		11.		12.		13. Total Number of Prisoners employed.				14. Punishment for Offences within the Prison.				15. Cases of Sickness and Deaths.				16.	17.
Number of Debtors.		Number of Misdemeanors.		Number of Felons.		Prisoners for Trial.		Prisoners under Sentence.		TOTAL.		Average Number of Prisoners daily.		The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year.		Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement.		Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped.		Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Not employed.		Whipping.	Irons.	Refractory Cells.	Other Punishment.	Slight Indisposition.	Infirmary Cases.	The greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	Cases of Reformation in the course of the Year.	Number of Passes granted in the course of the Year.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Privately.	Publicly.														
19	1	40	3	19	2	8	—	—	—	86	6	121 and a Fraction.	6 and a Fraction.	155	9	23	1	1	—	—	—	—		—	—	4	30	—	1	5	1	—	—

18. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.								19. Divisions and Apartments for Prisoners, Separation, Employment, Instruction, &c. &c. &c. Number of Sleeping Cells, &c.								20. Refractory Cells.			21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.		28.	29.	30.
—	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four times or more.	Returned to this Prison during the Year.			Cells where only One Prisoner Sleeps and Works.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps and Works.		Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps.		Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all Cases.		Light.	Dark.	Apartments below Ground.	Wards or Divisions in the Prison.	Day Rooms.	Work Rooms.	Treadwheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Treadwheels.	Receiving Rooms or Cells.	Divisions in the Chapel.	Infirmaries, or Rooms for the Sick.		Warm and Cold Baths, or Bathing Tubs.	Airing Yards.	Cost of Prison Diet per Day per Head.
To this Prison Other Prisons					M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										M.	F.			
	21	3	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	128	16	2	—	134	16	—	2	—	11	11	—	6	3	2	2	2	2	11	3[illegible] per Head.

II.
NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Woodbridge: House of Correction.

WOODBRIDGE.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THIS Divisional County Prison stands on an elevated spot at the extremity of the town.

It consists of a Keeper's house and two wings of unequal size, for male and female prisoners, with airing-yards in the rear. The Keeper's dwelling contains, in the basement, a kitchen and offices; ground-floor, Magistrates' room and parlour; first floor, chapel, without divisions, and one chamber; second floor, two chambers. The sleeping cells for males are 11ft. by 8ft. 6in., 9ft. high. Female cells, 11ft. by 7ft., 9ft. in height. The building stands on the brow of a hill, the declivity of which is so abrupt as to cause a fall of 4ft. 6in. in the level of the airing yards.

Diet.—A pound and a half of wheaten bread daily, and half a pound of cheese weekly. The bread is contracted for at $1\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb. and the cheese at $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ The untried are allowed to purchase a pint of small beer, extra bread, cheese, tea, coffee, and sugar.

Clothing.—Prison dress. An untried prisoner was in a partycoloured dress.

Bedding.—Straw paillasse, two blankets and a rug.

Cleanliness.—The prison clean.

Health.—The Surgeon states the prisoners to be very healthy; only one death has taken place in six years, and two cases of scurvy in the same period, which is remarkable, considering the frequently crowded state of the prison. There is no Infirmary, but the sick, when occasion requires it, are removed to a cell where there is a fire-place. He does not attend corporal punishments when inflicted in the prison. He keeps no Journal. He considers the day-room quite insufficient for the numbers; it is so offensive, that when he visits the prisoners he is obliged to call them out of it.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The Chaplain performs one full service on Sundays, with sermon, alternately morning and afternoon. He reads prayers, and gives an exhortation, and explains portions of Scripture, on Tuesdays and Fridays, which occupies him for an hour each day. He does not see the prisoners privately, nor in their cells, unless they are sick. The prisoners are supplied by him with books and tracts, but they mutilate them, so that he considers it hardly worth while to give them.

There is no attempt made to instruct the prisoners; their state of ignorance is quite lamentable; and he adopts the most familiar, or colloquial, style in his exhortations. He enters an account of the performance of his duties in a book, but keeps no Journal.

The Keeper says, some of the prisoners occasionally express a desire to learn, but they have not the means in the prison.

Classification.—None. The whole of the male prisoners, of all degrees of crime, tried or untried, who have been as many as 24 in number, pass their time together in a single day-room, 11 feet by 8 feet 6 inches, or in the airing-yard.

Labour.—None. The prisoners are not permitted to exercise their trades. Women are hired to wash the prisoners' linen.

Punishments.—Weight of irons, 6lbs.

Scourge.—Handle 18 inches in length; nine lashes of whipcord, two feet in length, with three single knots in each.

The whipping is inflicted by the Keeper. The Magistrates are present occasionally. The Keeper considers it has a good effect upon boys. If a man is in the prison three or four months, with a sentence of whipping hanging over him, it has always a marked influence upon his conduct, which is invariably good.

Visits, Letters.—Visits by order of the Magistrates. Letters at the discretion of the Keeper.

Accounts, Expenditure, Books.—The quarterly bills are laid before the Magistrates, and paid by the County Treasurer.

1. Prison Diet for the Year.	2. Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	3. Male and Female Clothing.	4. Furniture and Bedding.	5. Soap, Candles, Fuel, and Carting the same.	6. Stationery, Books of Accounts, and Books of Moral and Religious Instruction.	7. Washing and Cooking for the Prisoners.	8. Allowed Prisoners for Work done for the Prison.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
78 11 11¾	9 – 7¼	59 – 11¼	Furniture and Bedding included in Cash Column.	19 15 4	– – –	11 10 –	– – –
☞ Including Soap, Candles, and Pearlash, and every Washing requisite.				Including Sessions Hall.			

9. Straw.	10. Removing Prisoners to take their Trial at the Sessions or Assizes.	11. Removing Transported Convicts.	12. Paid for Prisoners as per Contract (if any).	13. Repairs in and about the Prison.	14. Sundries.	15. Alterations and Additions in and about the Prison.	16. TOTAL Expenses of the Prison for the Year.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2 7 6	12 11 –	– – –	– – –	33 1 5	111 16 7	100 13 9¾	438 9 1
	Including removal after Trial, to undergo Hard Labour at Ipswich.					New Well and Pump for supply of Prison and House.	

Books.—Keeper's Register, arranged with the usual heads.

Magistrates' Visiting Book. One of the entries is, "November 27.—Inspected the prison; eight prisoners, not one of whom can read."

General Discipline.—The only discipline maintained or required is, that the prisoners be orderly in their conduct. They are permitted to purchase candles, and carry them to their cells, to light them to bed. The prisoners are generally of the agricultural class, and female offenders have materially decreased since the alteration of the law respecting bastardy. There are no rules for the government of the prison.

Keeper.—Age 52; appointed 1823; farmer by profession. Salary, 77 *l.* 12 *s.* A garden in the county ground, in the rear of the prison.

Chaplain.—Curate of Coddenham, 11 miles distant from Woodbridge; but the duties are very trifling. Salary, 50 *l.* 12 *s.*

Surgeon.—He sends in his bills for attendance and medicines. No salary.

Matron.—The Keeper's wife. Attends upon the females without any remuneration.

General Observations:—This establishment is only eight miles distant from the County Gaol at Ipswich, where corrective discipline and regular habits can be enforced.

If this prison could be dispensed with, there would be every probability of its being advantageous to the county, both in morals and expenditure; for with such unchecked association, it can be scarcely possible but that prisoners will go out worse than they came in.

The Keeper, being the only male officer, is obliged to leave the prison in charge of his son, when employed, as is occasionally the case, in taking prisoners to magistrates at a distance, for further examination.

Inspected Dec. 6th, and subsequent days.

RETURN of the NUMBER, DESCRIPTION, and SENTENCES of PRISONERS confined in the District County Prison at *Woodbridge*, from the Michaelmas Sessions 1834 to the Michaelmas Sessions 1835, with the different Divisions or Apartments of the Prison appropriated to their Reception.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE PRISON IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR.

1. Debtors.						2.		3. Misdemeanors.										4.		5. Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.						6.		7.	
Debts on Contract.		Forfeiture of Recognizances, &c.		Offences against the Customs, Excise, and Revenue Laws.		Felons.		Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.		Under the Game Laws.				Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		In Custody at the Commencement of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers for the same Offence.		TOTAL.		Above 17 Years of Age.		Under 17 Years of Age.	
												Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.																	
Male.	Fem.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
—	—	—	—	—	—	38	6	8	—	54	6	5	—	15	—	2	—	6	—	15	1	1	—	No Prisoners received here except by a Commitment.		128	12	97	10	31	2

8. The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return.												9.		10.		11.		12.		13. Total number of Prisoners employed.			14. Punishment for Offences within the Prison.				15. Cases of Sickness and Deaths.				16.	17.
Number of Debtors.		Number of Misdemeanors.		Number of Felons.		Prisoners for Trial.		Prisoners under Sentence.		TOTAL.		Average Number of Prisoners daily.		The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year.		Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement.		Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped.												Cases of Reformation in the course of the Year.	Number of Passes granted in the course of the Year.
																		Privately.	Publicly.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Unemployed.	Whipping.	Irons.	Refractory Cells.	Other Punishment.	Slight Indisposition.	Infirmary Cases.	The greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.														
—	—	7	—	5	2	6	1	6	1	12	2	9 7-8th	1 1-24th	24	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	11	3	—	—	1

18. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.								Divisions and Apartments for Prisoners, Separation, Employment, Instruction, &c. &c. &c.																						30.
		Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four times or more.	Returned to this Prison during the Year.		19. Number of Sleeping Cells, &c.										20. Refractory Cells.			21. Wards or Divisions in the Prison.	22. Day Rooms.	23. Work Rooms.	24. Treadwheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Treadwheels.	25. Receiving Rooms or Cells.	26. Divisions in the Chapel.	27. Infirmaries, or Rooms for the Sick.		28. Warm and Cold Baths, or Bathing Tubs.	29. Airing Yards.	Cost of Prison Diet per Day per Head.
								Cells where only One Prisoner Sleeps and Works.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps and Works.		Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps.		Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all Cases.																
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Light.	Dark.	Apartments below Ground.								M.	F.			
To this Prison -		13	7	—	—																											
Other Prisons -		2	—	—	—																											
		15	7	—	—	6	—	All the Cells on each side of the Prison are of certain dimensions, calculated to hold from two to three each; particularly the Males' Ward. The Females' are rather narrower.										2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3 d.

BECCLES.

House of Correction.

This prison stands apart from other buildings, in an open airy situation. The inclosure formed by the boundary wall is an oblong. A portion of the interior area only is covered by the prison buildings; the remainder is garden ground, in the occupation of the Keeper. The buildings consist of a centre, two wings, and irregular projections; additions having been made at various times. The Keeper's dwelling contains:—A basement, with cellarage; ground-floor, parlour and kitchen; upper story, three chambers.

Dimensions of the Sleeping Cells:—Twelve feet 4 inches by 7 feet, and 9 feet high.

Cells for Punishment:—Eight feet by 7 feet 6 inches, 7 feet 6 inches high.

From the Keeper's house there is only inspection of three airing-yards out of seven, and the arrangement of the various parts is very inconvenient for the exercise of the necessary vigilance.

Diet.—Convicted prisoners, not at hard labour, 1 ¼ lb. of bread daily, and ½ lb. of cheese a week. To those at hard labour, 1 ½ lb. of bread daily; and ¾ lb. of cheese a week; after being confined six months they are allowed ½ lb. of meat on a Sunday.

The untried have 1 ¼ lb. of bread, and are allowed to purchase moderate quantities of animal and vegetable food, and beer, not exceeding a quart daily.

At the last Midsummer Sessions the diet was ordered to be lowered; the reduction made was a quarter of a pound of bread in the daily allowance of the untried, and a quarter of a pound of bread daily, and two ounces of cheese a week, in that of the convicted prisoners.

Clothing.—Prison dress for felons.

Bedding.—Straw paillasse, two blankets and rug.

Cleanliness.—The prison and the persons of the prisoners clean.

Health.—The Surgeon states the most common disease to be the scurvy. The length of confinement and the prison diet conduce to it. The cases of scurvy have generally been from prisoners in one day-room (the felons'); it was a very close one, and not properly ventilated, but it has been since altered.

He seldom meets with the scurvy in the course of his practice; it is never a prevalent disease. He considers the diet generally sufficient for three months; but he has ordered an alteration at an earlier period, and prisoners have gone on longer without. The first symptoms of scurvy are not noted down in the Surgeon's Journal; he administers acids generally upon the premonitory symptoms exhibiting themselves, but if they become more serious he notes them. Their usual characteristics are petechiæ, and spongy gums. Upon my going round the prison, and his examining the prisoners, two appeared to him to have the incipient symptoms and one to be decidedly affected with the scurvy; their commitments took place in September. The Surgeon states, he was not consulted on the reduction of the dietary, nor does he interfere unless a prisoner is ill. The alterations made by him in the dietary in individual cases, have generally been in consequence of scurvy or debility. He examines all the prisoners previous to their going into classes. He attends the infliction of corporal punishments.

His Journal is arranged under the following heads:—Date of visit; number in custody; sick prisoners; disease; diet; labour; general observations.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The Chaplain performs two services on a Sunday, and attends the prisoners three times a week, or oftener if under any serious charges. The instruction of the prisoners is carried on by the turnkey, who acts as schoolmaster under the supervision of the Chaplain. Those only are taught who are willing. The ignorance of the prisoners is very great. He invariably finds no impression can be made on a prisoner without connecting religious with worldly advantages. The Chaplain, at his own expense, provides books. Testaments are

 supplied

II. NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Beccles: House of Correction.

supplied at the expense of the county. He thinks that some of the prisoners resort to the schoolmaster to relieve the monotony of confinement; but even then it does good, as it is a channel for conveying moral and religious principles, which it would be more difficult to inculcate without.

He considers that a very spare diet for prisoners is an obstacle to his labours; there being a degree of acerbity produced in opposition to that calmness which is necessary before any impression can be made upon the mind. The prisoners frequently complain of the want of food. He has no reason to complain of the general demeanour of the prisoners; they are always attentive at the Chapel.

He has never found any of the prisoners in a proper frame of mind to induce him to administer the Sacrament. He finds it impossible to get the humbler classes to attend out of the gaol. He inserts the days of his attendance at the prison in a book, which is the only journal he keeps. The Keeper reads prayers, a selection from the Liturgy, to the prisoners, evening and morning.

The schoolmaster states, his mode of instruction is to give a book to the pupil, and to put him under one of the prisoners in the same ward, who is able to instruct him. When he is perfect he hears him, and so on. The instruction does not interrupt the labour. The prisoners are generally alive to the advantages to be derived from knowledge, and are all very eager to be taught to write. Many of them who have been taught to read in early life, have forgotten it, but they re-acquire it with great facility. The females are not taught.

Classification.—As prescribed by the Gaol Act.

Labour.—The tread-mill is most inconveniently placed, one of the yards being divided to make two compartments at the wheel for the felons and misdemeanants. They are separated only by a wooden partition, and communication takes place between them almost uninterruptedly. It is this division of yards, which deprives the felons' day-room of the necessary ventilation complained of by the Surgeon. The dimensions of this day-room are only 12 feet 8 inches by 7 feet, and 9 feet 4½ inches high.

The officers consider the tread-wheel an alleviation to the confinement. They observe the agricultural labourer to care much less for it than the mechanic.

TREAD-MILL LABOUR.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at one time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners or Wheels to the total number employed.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment.	Revolutions of the Wheels per Day.	The daily amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How Recorded with precision.	Applic of P Pow
6 months	9½	10	8 inches.	About 36 steps per minute.	Half the number of Male Prisoners for labour are put upon the Wheel at one time.	About 12,240 feet.	About 766.	About 6,120 feet.	Have no means at present to record the labour with precision.	Rais water the of th Pris

Punishments.—The usual offences are, attempts at escape, climbing the interior walls of the prison, robbery of food from each other. The punishment, confinement in the dark cells.

Scourge: common whip handle 19 ½ inches long, with nine lashes of common whipcord, with one knot in each.

The punishment is inflicted by the turnkey.

Benefactions.—A dinner at Christmas at the expense of the county.

Accounts, Expenditure, Books.—The tradesmen's bills are paid quarterly after being approved by the Magistrates.

II.
NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Beccles:
House of Correction.

1. Prison Diet for the Year.	2. Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	3. Male and Female Clothing.	4. Furniture and Bedding.	5. Soap, Candles, Fuel, and Carting the same.	6. Stationery, Books of Accounts, and Books of Moral and Religious Instruction.	7. Washing and Cooking for the Prisoners.	8. Allowed Prisoners for Work done for the Prison.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
110 16 4¼	– 8 4	16 14 11	12 19 3¾	21 15 6½	1 18 – for Books only.	– – –	– – –

9. Straw.	10. Removing Prisoners to take their Trial at the Sessions or Assizes.	11. Removing Transported Convicts.	12. Paid for Prisoners as per Contract (if any).	13. Repairs in and about the Prison.	14. Sundries.	15. Alterations and Additions in and about the Prison.	16. TOTAL Expenses of the Prison for the Year.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
3 – –	4 – –	5 2 –	– – –	– – –	9 4 3¾	47 – 4	232 19 1½
						Salaries – –	308 12 –
						Total – £.	541 11 1½

Maintenance Book.—Containing an account of the provisions consumed in the ison.

Punishment Book.—All punishments within the prison inserted.

General Discipline.—There is nothing in the restraints of this prison beyond e mere confinement, and the spare diet, which has the slightest tendency, either deter or reform the male or female prisoners. Communication is described, the Keeper and turnkey, as taking place between all classes, the con-uction of the prison being so ill arranged for inspection, particularly with ference to the inconvenient present position of the day-rooms, that it is impossible prevent it.

The prisoners complain to the officers of the diet being insufficient, as they did the time of inspection.

Keeper.—Age 58; appointed June 1790; married. Salary, 120 *l.*

Chaplain.—Appointed 1814. Salary, 80 *l.* Is curate of the parish of Barnley, out four miles, and Wringsfield about two from Beccles; one service in each a Sunday. Resides near the prison.

Surgeon.—Appointed 30 years. Salary, 50 *l.* for medicines and attendance.

Matron.—Wife of the Keeper; appointed 1821. Salary, 10 *l.*

Turnkey and Schoolmaster.—Age 52; appointed 1821; formerly in service. alary, 48 *l.* 12 *s.*

Inspected December 1st, and subsequent days.

RETURN of the NUMBER, DESCRIPTION, and SENTENCES of PRISONERS confined in the Divisional County Prison at *Beccles*, from the Michaelmas Sessions 1834 to the Michaelmas Sessions 1835, with the different Divisions or Apartments in the Prison appropriated to their Reception.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE PRISON IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR.

1. Debtors.						2.		3. Misdemeanors.								4.		5. Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.								6.		7.	
Debts on Contract.		Forfeiture of Recognizances, &c.		Offences against the Customs, Excise and Revenue Laws.		Felons.		Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.		Under the Game Laws.				Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		In Custody at the Commencement of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers for the same Offence.		TOTAL.		Above 17 Years of Age.		Under 17 Years of Age.	
												Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.																	
Male.	Fem.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
—	—	—	—	—	—	20	8	2	—	68	10	—	—	12	—	7	—	11	—	31	1	—	—	120	18	151	19	137	19	14	—

8. The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return.												9.		10.		11.		12.		13.			14.				15.				16.	17.
Number of Debtors.		Number of Misdemeanors.		Number of Felons.		Prisoners for Trial.		Prisoners under Sentence.		TOTAL.		Average Number of Prisoners daily.		The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year.		Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement.		Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped.		Total number of Prisoners employed.			Punishment for Offences within the Prison.				Cases of Sickness and Deaths.				Cases of Reformation in the course of the Year.	Number of Passes granted in the course of the Year.
																		Privately.	Publicly.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Not employed.	Whipping.	Irons.	Refractory Cells.	Other Punishment.	Slight Indisposition.	Infirmary Cases.	The greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.															
—	—	10	—	6	4	8	4	8	—	16	4	22 and 162 days remaining.	2 and 88 days remaining.	31	1	8	4	—	—	Work at the Treadmill.	Washing and mending for the Male Prisoners.	Not being committed for Labour.	—	—	18	—	15	—	2	—	Not known.	—

18. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.							19. Divisions and Apartments for Prisoners, Separation, Employment, Instruction, &c. &c. &c. Number of Sleeping Cells, &c.								20. Refractory Cells.			21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.		28.	29.	30.
—	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four times or more.	Returned to this Prison during the Year.		Cells where only One Prisoner Sleeps and Works.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps and Works.		Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps.		Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all Cases.			Wards or Divisions in the Prison.	Day Rooms.	Work Rooms.	Treadwheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Treadwheels.	Receiving Rooms or Cells.	Divisions in the Chapel.	Infirmaries or Rooms for the Sick.		Warm and Cold Baths, or Bathing Tubs.	Airing Yards.	Cost of Prison Diet per Day per Head.
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	Light.	Dark.	Apartments below Ground.						M.	F.			
To this Prison -	29	4	1	2	34	2	None of the		—	—	18	6	18	6	54	6	—	2	—	8	8	—	Divisions no Wheels.	1	6	1	1	1	8	2 ¼ d.
	29	4	1	2	34	2																								

IPSWICH.

Borough Gaol.

This prison was formerly a house of correction belonging to the County, and was purchased by the municipal authorities, and converted into a Borough Gaol, for the reception of criminals and debtors within the local jurisdiction. To provide funds for the purchase and necessary alterations, the sum of 2,500 *l.* was borrowed, of which 800 *l.* is still outstanding. The total monies expended on this account, amounted to 2,891 *l.* 16 *s.* 6 *d.* The prison is detached from other buildings, and the plot of ground comprised within the purchase extends considerably beyond the boundary walls, and adjoins those of the County Gaol. It is encircled by a brick wall, and forms an irregular hexagon. In the angle fronting the public road, and on each side of the principal entrance are two stacks of buildings appropriated to misdemeanants and debtors. Their contiguity to the gate and exterior wall, against which their apartments are built, and may be said to form a part, and the opportunity they have of overlooking other parts of the prison, particularly the felons' yard, materially affect its security, and are the reverse of convenient arrangements.

The other prison buildings, apart from the exterior walls, consist of a central house for the Keeper, and two wings for prisoners, with several irregular projecting parts, added at the period of its purchase. The airing-yards are not paved, and are simply enclosed at the ends nearest to the walls with a slight stockade, which may with ease be turned into a ladder.

The Keeper's dwelling contains two parlours and kitchen, on the ground floor; two chambers, and the chapel, on the first floor; and three attics are occupied by the turnkey, and two as store-rooms.

The cells in the upper stories of the wings are 10 feet by 7, and 10 feet high. In the ground floor, 10 feet by 7 feet, and 9 feet high. They are well lighted and ventilated.

The day-rooms, of irregular shape, are about 17 feet by 11 feet.

Observations:—There is a very considerable and increasing settlement in the foundation of the western wing, which, if not attended to, will probably endanger that portion of the prison.

Diet, Clothing, and Fuel.—One pound and a half of the best wheaten bread daily, and 1 lb. of cheese a week, is the allowance to criminals. To debtors, 7 ½ lbs. of bread, and ½ lb. of cheese a week.

The prisoners are supplied with linen and shoes, and wear a partycoloured dress of coarse woollen.

A bushel of coals per diem is allowed to each day-room, from the 5th of November to the 5th of April.

Observations:—There is a sum of 1 *d.* a day charged for each prisoner by the Keeper, which appears in the bills under the head of subsistence, which she explains, as for 1 lb. of cheese per week, provided by her: if the prisoners object to the cheese, they are permitted to have to the amount of its cost, 7 *d.*, in either potatoes, milk, table-beer, or tobacco.

Upon going through the prison I found portions of various sorts of provisions lying about in the felons' and misdemeanants' day-rooms, such as roast pork, and other meats. Tobacco pipes were strewed in all directions, and the rooms were filled with a dense smoke. The quantity of tobacco allowed to be purchased was stated to be an ounce, weekly, by each prisoner. There is no restriction upon the use of it as regards the debtors.

The partycoloured dress worn here by the prisoners generally, is contrary to the provisions of the Gaol Act.

Bedding.—Straw paillasse and pillow, two blankets and woollen rug.

Observations:—The Keeper has not the privilege of letting out bedding to the debtors; they are furnished with sheets and bedding of a superior quality in the prison, without charge.

Cleanliness.—The prisoners are supplied with soap and towels, and water is laid on to every yard. The washing is done in the prison, and a woman is hired every week to assist the female prisoners.

Observation:—The prison clean, and well ventilated.

II. NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Ipswich: Borough Gaol.

Health.—The health of the prisoners is in general good; the most prevailing diseases are itch, syphilis and gonorrhœa.

There has been one death in the present year, under such extraordinary circumstances, that I venture to cite the case, although not immediately in connexion with the subject of the Report:—

William Casey, a native of Ireland, was tried, March 9, 1835, for the murder of his child, and was acquitted on the grounds of insanity. He then manifested a determination to destroy himself, and every care was taken to prevent him. He then resolved to effect it by starvation, and refused all food. The first 10 days he was without a drop of water; on the eleventh day he drank a quart; then he went for several days without food, and drank a quantity of water again. Food, in every enticing variety, was placed and left before him, and carpets were laid in the approaches to his cell, in order that he might be watched; he was frequently seen to crawl out of his bed and smell the food, and then return.

His wife once attempted to put a strawberry into his mouth, and he would have strangled her, if he had not been prevented. He lived on in this way, taking nothing but water, except on one occasion, during the last five days of his life, when he took a little rum.

He died on the 1st of August. During the whole period of his confinement he always stood, and was never known to sit down when not in bed. His violence was so great as to preclude the possibility of the Surgeon's administering nutriment to him otherwise than by the natural channel.

Observations:—The Surgeon does not inspect the prisoners before they are classed. He is present at corporal punishments. The itch has been communicated from one to another within the prison. There is no infirmary. There have been two cases of child-birth within the last three months; neither of the mothers were married; they were treated and attended in a manner quite superior to what they would have been at their own homes. One of them has three natural children in Nactor Poor House, and the one born in the prison is the fourth.

The Surgeon does not attend female prisoners in child-birth, and in these cases extra assistance was obtained, and paid for; he takes the females and infants under his care immediately after delivery. The expenses incurred on account of these two women amounted to 4 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.*

The Surgeon keeps no register, nor book of any sort, the Magistrates never requiring him to do so.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—Divine Service is performed every Sunday, with a sermon. The reading of the lessons is accompanied with a running commentary, and the Chaplain visits the prisoners occasionally during the week, when sick, or under serious charges. They are supplied with Bibles and books of moral tendency, subject to his supervision. The debtors do not usually attend service. There is no system of instruction in the prison. The average number of prisoners who can read is about half. There is no journal kept by the Chaplain, nor was there ever one provided in the prison. The Chaplain says, that the prisoners occasionally, but not generally, manifest a desire to be instructed. With respect to juvenile offenders, he has long been impressed with the mischief of sending them to prison. They may be kept secluded during the day, but when night comes, and the men are locked up, the conversation begins.

He is firmly of opinion that when a boy is once sent to prison for a trivial offence, it is but a prelude to his coming again. He has never observed a peculiar despondency in prisoners at any particular periods, that would be likely to interfere with a general measure for their separation. He thinks that it would be highly beneficial if it could be carried into effect, and most materially extend the sphere, and strengthen the influence of the Chaplain's ministry. With reference to the Chaplain's observations on juvenile offenders, the results of his experience in this prison, I can well believe them to be true.

Upon going round the prison I found two boys, in what was termed solitary confinement, in the same cell, who were in the act of laughing and playing with each other. In another cell was a boy stripped of his clothes and fast asleep in bed, about two o'clock in the day-time.

The Chapel is without any divisions for the separation of the prisoners, and, according to the Keeper's evidence, every sort of irregularity, as to communication between the prisoners, is carried on.

Classification.

Classification.—There are six classes, with the like number of day-rooms and airing-yards.

Observations:—The turnkey says, that "it is almost the same as being in one yard, from the way that communication is carried on, and we have not a cell but from which communication can take place to any part of the prison."

Labour.—None.

Observations:—There is a crank machine, but it is out of order, and has not been used for a long time. There is a hand pump also, intended to employ those sentenced to hard labour, but it cannot be worked for want of sufficient depth in the well.

Punishments.—None have taken place for offences in the prison, excepting for attempts at escape, when irons were used. Irons known as "the Shears," used in cases of attempted escape, 10 lbs. Irons in conveying convicts, 8 lbs.

Scourge.—The handle similar to a common horse-whip, 25 ½ inches long; nine lashes of the usual whipcord, 24 inches long, with three knots in each.

The scourge is generally used for boys, and the punishment inflicted by the town beadles, who receive a fee of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* on each occasion.

Visits and Letters.—The prisoners are generally allowed to receive visitors once a week, in the presence of the Keeper, unless the Magistrates give orders to the contrary. Letters are inspected going out and coming in. The debtors see visitors from ten till four daily: the number is unrestricted.

Observations:—Loose women occasionally come in to see the debtors: one was turned out of the prison last week. The turnkey says that he is quite sure that many people come in to see the debtors for the purpose of communicating with the felons, and he has frequently detected them in doing so.

Benefactions.—A dinner is provided at the expense of the town, on Christmas-day, for all the prisoners, consisting of roast beef, plum pudding, and a pint of beer each.

Two chaldron and a half of coals are sent annually to the prison by the Renter Wardens of Smart and Tooley's Charities, and applied to general purposes.

The debtors who are natives of Suffolk receive, every fourteen days, a half-quartern loaf, 2 lbs. of meat, and a pint of strong beer, from Pemberton's Charity. The following are the conditions of this bequest:—

"That the same should be applied by the trustees towards the relief of such poor distressed debtors as should be imprisoned within any of the gaols in the county of Suffolk, for delivering them out of prison, or relieving their necessities whilst therein, as the trustees should think fit, provided that the debtors should be born in Suffolk, and in no way indebted to the trustees."

Accounts, Expenditure and Books.—The tradesmen send in their bills, which are passed by the Magistrates in Sessions, and the town clerk gives a separate order on the treasurer for every account, for each of which he receives the sum of three shillings.

The Keeper says, in consequence of the Marshalsea rate being frequently in arrears, it happens that the salaries and bills of the gaol are not paid for six months after they become due, and that she has been greatly distressed at times in consequence.

The expenses of the Borough Gaol of Ipswich, inclusive of the maintenance of the prisoners, salaries, &c., from the 24th October 1834 to the 27th of October 1835, amounted to 507 *l.* 14 *s.* 1 *d.*

Books.—Register of felons and convicts, with the name, description, trade, by whom committed, when committed, crime, when tried, sentence, when carried into execution, remarks.

Register of Misdemeanants.

Register of Debtors.

No Magistrates' Visiting Book, nor Surgeon's, nor Chaplain's Journal kept.

Observations:—The Keeper's account of sundries provided for the use of the prison is most unintelligibly kept. The books of registry are compiled at uncertain periods, from the commitments and rough memoranda, and by an individual brought

II. NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Ipswich: Borough Gaol.

brought into the prison for that purpose. The person alluded to underwent an imprisonment of twelve months in this prison, for grand larceny, and appears to be a very improper person to be permitted to have constant access there.

Debtors.—The debtors are confined under process of the Borough Court, where sums to any amount may be recovered, or under sentence of the Court of Requests.

Observations:—The conduct of the debtors is very indifferent, and their example influences the other prisoners. The Keeper states, there is more trouble with the debtors than with all the other prisoners; she has found them with fires in the middle of the night; they talk to the felons, give them knives, messages, &c., and are in constant communication with them. The turnkey says, that whatever improper articles get into the prison, are got in through the debtors, who have every facility.

General Discipline.—None.

Officers of the Prison.—Keeper, a widow, aged 60: her husband held the situation of Keeper 35 years ago. Upon his death, in 1811, the Magistrates permitted her to succeed him. There is no established turnkey, but she employs one at her own expense, who boards and sleeps in the prison.

Salary and Emoluments.—Salary, 80 *l.* per annum. She is allowed by the Magistrates ten shillings each Sessions for her attendance, which duty is only nominal. She has coals, candles, and soap. One shilling a mile is the charge for conveying convicts to the Hulks. She employs her son, who is 32 years of age, in this duty.

Chaplain.—Salary, 30 *l.* per annum; appointed by the Magistrates in 1822. Is perpetual curate of St. Mary Key, Ipswich, where he has to perform two services on Sundays.

Clerk.—Salary, 2 *l.* 12 *s.* per annum; he attends the Chaplain at the prison, on a Sunday, and is clerk of the parish of St. Mary Tower, Ipswich.

Surgeon.—Salary, 50 *l.* per annum, for attendance and medicine at the two establishments of the Gaol and Bridewell; appointed by the Magistrates, 1820.

Turnkey.—Paid by the Keeper; appointed by her May, 1829; shoemaker by trade.

General observations:—Without going into the question of the propriety of a female holding such an appointment as that of Keeper, the indifferent state of this prison is quite sufficient to manifest the utter incompetence of the person entrusted with its governance. She is a very respectable person, and it is impossible not to feel regret at her being placed in this anomalous position. She stated, upon examination, that she was quite unaware that there were Acts of Parliament for the Regulation of Prisons. She had no instructions, no rules. That prisoners, in many instances, were brought to the prison without commitments from the Magistrates, and have lain four or five weeks, and been discharged without any having been sent. I find the following recent cases, among others, in corroboration of what she advances.

John Catchpole was brought to the Gaol by the constable who apprehended him on the 25th of November. On the back of the warrant for his apprehension is the following note.

"Receive John Catchpole for want of sureties; the commitment shall be sent this afternoon."

The constable came and took him away again on the 2nd of December. No commitment was ever sent.

The imprisonment of debtors is carried on in a similar irregular manner.

An individual was arrested and brought into prison seven days after the writ had been made returnable. When this man had been in gaol eight days, the following note, now appended to the writ, was sent by the Town Clerk to the Keeper, and the individual walked out of prison:—

"Mrs. ———, there is no cause for detaining ——— if he desires his discharge."

"25th November 1835."

The interior arrangements of this building are so inconvenient, that nothing but extreme vigilance could possibly maintain in it anything approaching to discipline. It would be most desirable to send all prisoners, who are sentenced to correctional discipline, to the County Gaol.

Inspected 7th December, and subsequent days.

1. Debtors.						2.		3. Misdemeanors.										4.		5. Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.								6.		7.	
Debts on Contract.		Forfeiture of Recognisances, &c.		Offences against the Customs, Excise, and Revenue Laws.		Felons.		Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.		Under the Game Laws.				Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		In Custody at the Commencement of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers for the same Offence.		TOTAL.		Above 17 Years of Age.		Under 17 Years of Age.	
												Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.																	
Male.	Fem.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
31	1	None.		1	None.	38	6	12	1	24	3	None.		None.		None.		None.		20	2	30	5	411	5	106	11	66	10	7	None.

8. The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return.												9.		10.		11.		12.		13.			14.				15.				16.	17.
Number of Debtors.		Number of Misdemeanors.		Number of Felons.		Prisoners for Trial.		Prisoners under Sentence.		TOTAL.		Average Number of Prisoners daily.		The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year.		Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement.		Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped.		Total number of Prisoners employed.			Punishment for Offences within the Prison.				Cases of Sickness and Deaths.				Cases of Reformation in the course of the Year.	Number of Passes granted in the course of the Year.
																		Privately.	Publicly.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Not employed.	Whipping.	Irons.	Refractory Cells.	Other Punishment.	Slight Indisposition.	Infirmary Cases.	The greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.														
3	None.	13	None.	9	3	2	1	20	2	25	3	16	3	24	7	6	1	4	None.	—	No employment.	—	None.	Used when required.	None.	None.	No account is kept.	2	3	1	—	None.

18. Number of Prisoners who have been committed before.								19. Number of Sleeping Cells, &c.								20. Refractory Cells.			21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.		28.	29.	30.
—	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four times or more.	Returned to this Prison during the Year.			Cells where only One Prisoner Sleeps and Works.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps and Works.		Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps.		Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all Cases.		Light.	Dark.	Apartments below Ground.	Wards or Divisions in the Prison.	Day Rooms.	Work Rooms.	Treadwheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Treadwheels.	Receiving Rooms or Cells.	Divisions in the Chapel.	Infirmaries, or Rooms for the Sick.		Warm and Cold Baths, or Bathing Tubs.	Airing Yards.	Cost of Prison Diet, per Day per Head.
																											M.	F.			
To this Prison - -	16	3	—	1																											
Other Prisons - -	—	—	—	—	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.															
	16	3	—	1	4	None.	20 Sleeping Cells, used sometimes for one or more, according to the number of Prisoners in the Gaol. Three rooms for Debtors.								46	4	None.	Two used for solitary confinement.	None.	6	6	None.	None.	None.	4	1	1	None.	6	$3\frac{3}{4}$ d.

II.
NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Ipswich: Borough Bridewell.

IPSWICH.

BOROUGH BRIDEWELL.

THIS prison forms part of an extensive charitable endowment, entitled Christ's Hospital, and is under the same roof with a Foundation School, where a number of boys are educated and boarded; and several Almshouses are likewise attached to it. The interior bears the appearance of having been an ancient religious house, with a quadrangle in the centre, and a double cloister around, communicating with the Prison, School, and boy's Dormitory. One entire side of the cloister is partitioned off for the Bridewell. The Keeper's apartments are, two bed rooms, a parlour, and kitchen; those used for male prisoners consist of a day-room, 14ft. 7in. long, 11½ft. wide, and 9½ high: four cells, each 11ft. 6in. long, 7ft. wide, 9ft. 2in. high, each with lath and plaster ceiling, oak floor, and large glazed window, looking into the airing-yard. Day-room for females, 13ft. 8in. long, 11ft. 5in. wide, 8ft. high; 4 cells, each 11ft. 4in. long, 7ft. 6in. wide, and 8ft. high. The females apartments are placed directly above the males, and there being but a single airing-yard, which is looked into from the windows of all the cells, there is no possibility of preventing communication between them. The part of the cloister portioned off for the Bridewell is so imperfectly done, that the boys of the Foundation School are able to converse with, or convey any articles to the prisoners. The general period of confinement is for one month, but a female was sentenced to, and underwent six months' imprisonment. The whole building is very insecure. There have been two escapes during the year 1835.

Diet, Fuel, Clothing.—One pound and a half of bread a day; a bushel of coals is allowed to each day-room, from November to March. Clothing, if absolutely requisite, is supplied.

Observations:—The prisoners are permitted either to purchase, or to have sent to them, meat, tobacco, cheese, potatoes, coffee, &c.

Bedding.—Two blankets, cotton rug, pillow, and paillasse filled with straw.

Classification.—None.

Health.—When any of the prisoners require medical assistance, the Surgeon attends, but not otherwise.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—No Chaplain ever attends, nor is Divine Service ever performed.

Observations:—The Keeper states, that he sometimes lends them books of his own, but they destroy them.

Labour.—None.

Punishments.—When irons are required for refractory prisoners, the Keeper borrows them from the Town Gaol.

Whipping is very seldom resorted to; the Keeper knows but of one instance, which was that of a boy, who only received a dozen lashes. The two Town Sergeants and himself were present, but no Surgeon.

Scourge.—The handle of wood, 16½ in. long, 9 lashes of rather large whipcord, each 18½ in. long, with one single knot in each. The Town Sergeant inflicts the punishment.

Visits.—The prisoners, if not under very serious charges, are permitted to see one friend a day.

Accounts, Expenses and Books.—Register of prisoners, containing their names, crimes, when committed, sentences, when discharged.

Prison

1. Prison Diet for the Year.	2. Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	3. Male and Female Clothing.	4. Furniture and Bedding.	5. Soap, Candles, Fuel, and Carting the same.	6. Stationery, Books of Accounts, and Books of Moral and Religious Instruction.	7. Washing and Cooking for the Prisoners.	8. Allowed Prisoners for Work done for the Prison.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
31 16 2¾	Nothing.	– 18 8	Nothing.	17 12 11½	– 11 9	3 – –	Nothing.

9. Straw.	10. Removing Prisoners to take their Trial at the Sessions or Assizes.	11. Removing Transported Convicts.	12. Paid for Prisoners as per Contract (if any).	13. Repairs in and about the Prison.	14. Sundries.	15. Alterations and Additions in and about the Prison.	16. TOTAL Expenses of the Prison for the Year.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
– 12 –	Nothing.	Nothing.	No contract.	14 19 11	Water-rent 1 10 – Shaving 3 9 6	None. Sundries. 3 10 4	78 1 4¾

Keeper.—Sixty-four years of age; had been 20 years in the naval service first.

Elected Sept. 1828. Salary - - - - - -	£. 20
Keeper of Mendicity House - - - - - -	18
	£. 38

He likewise boards the boys at the Foundation School, for which he is allowed 5*s.* 6*d.* a head per week. He also receives coals and candles.

General Observations:—The total number of prisoners confined in this prison, between the Michaelmas Sessions 1834 and the Michaelmas Sessions 1835, was 81 males and 17 females. The Keeper describes the prisoners as frequently brought in a dreadful state of drunkenness, the females as bad as the males. There is no female to attend upon them. When a constable brings a prisoner he signs no book, nor makes any entry, nor is there any book kept for such purpose. Sometimes they come and say a prisoner is to be liberated upon paying expenses, which are usually 2*s.* 6*d.* Sometimes a Magistrate's order is brought for their liberation, sometimes not. He never takes bail for any individual thus brought in. When a prisoner is brought in, he is searched. The conversation of the prisoners is very idle, and they contaminate each other. He has been obliged, from numbers, to put four in a cell, with but one bed, and frequently three in two beds. Boys are very often sent there for running away from work; it does them no good, for they only get worse by talking to the men.

The retaining this as a place of imprisonment any longer, appears to me of very questionable utility. If it is to be preserved, an entire change is necessary in the mode of carrying it on. Men under summary conviction, for re-examination, vagrants, refractory boys, drunken disorderlies, are all herded together, and no sort of order, regularity, nor discipline is preserved.

Inspected December 7th, and subsequent days.

RETURN of the NUMBER, DESCRIPTION, and SENTENCES of PRISONERS confined in the Borough Gaol at *Ipswich*, between the Michaelmas Sessions 1834 and the Michaelmas Sessions 1835, with the different Divisions or Apartments of the Prison appropriated to their Reception.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE PRISON IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR.

1. Debtors.						2.		3. Misdemeanors.								4.		5. Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.						6.		7.	
Debts on Contract.		Forfeiture of Recognizances, &c.		Offences against the Customs, Excise, and Revenue Laws.		Felons.		Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.		Under the Game Laws.				Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		In Custody at the Commencement of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers for the same Offence.		TOTAL.		Above 17 Years of Age.		Under 17 Years of Age.	
												Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.															
Male.	Fem.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
None.		None.		None.		None.		None.		56	12	None.		None.		2	None.	21	2	2	3	None.		Unknown.		81	17	—	—	—	—

8. The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return.										9.		10.		11.		12.		13. Total Number of Prisoners employed.			14. Punishment for Offences within the Prison.				15. Cases of Sickness and Deaths.				16.	17.
Number of Debtors.		Number of Misdemeanors.		Number of Felons.		Prisoners for Trial.		Prisoners under Sentence.		Average Number of Prisoners daily.		The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year.		Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement.		Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped.		Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Not employed.	Whipping.	Irons.	Refractory Cells.	Other Punishment.	Slight Indisposition.	Infirmary Cases.	The greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.	Cases of Reformation in the course of the Year.	Number of Passes granted in the course of the Year.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Privately.	Publicly.												
None.		3	None.	None.		None.		None.		4 25/26	259/365	8	2	None.		None.		None.	Occasionally about the premises.	—	Yes.	None.	None.	None.	Very few cases.	None.	One.	None.	Unknown.	None.

18. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.							Divisions and Apartments for Prisoners, Separation, Employment, Instruction, &c. &c. &c.																						30.
							19. Number of Sleeping Cells, &c.										20. Refractory Cells.			21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.		28.	29.	
—	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four times or more.	Returned to this Prison during the Year.		Cells where only One Prisoner Sleeps and Works.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps and Works.		Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps.		Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all Cases.		Light.	Dark.	Apartments below Ground.	Wards or Divisions in the Prison.	Day Rooms.	Work Rooms.	Tread-wheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Tread-wheels.	Receiving Rooms or Cells.	Divisions in the Chapel.	Infirmaries, or Rooms for the Sick.		Warm and Cold Baths, or Bathing Tubs.	Airing Yards.	Cost of Prison Diet per Day per Head.
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										M.	F.			
To this Prison	6	2	—	—																									
Other Prisons	—	—	—	—																									
	6	2	—	—	4	3	None.	4	3	None.	None.	4	4	None.	10	5	ge.	ed.	None.	ooms. ping o.	2	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	1	2 3/4 d.

BOROUGH OF EYE.

THE Gaol of this borough was formerly a part of the Town Hall, but the corporation not deeming it secure, entered into an agreement with the parish in 1817, and they together erected the present building, which adjoins the poor-house, and on the land belonging to it, the gift of a former Lord Cornwallis.

The expense of this building amounted to about 300 *l.*; of which sum 50 *l.* was paid by the corporation, and the remainder by the parish. It comprises an airing-yard 30 feet by 24, with a boundary wall 13 feet high; a day-room 14 feet by 8, and 7 feet 6 inches high; two cells 9 feet by 7, and 7 feet 6 inches high; two rooms above for females, each 14 feet by 11 feet 6 inches, and 8 feet in height.

Dietary.—A pound and a half of bread, 2½ ounces of cheese.

The Keeper, being master of the work-house, has, upon his own authority, lowered the above ration to prisoners, to 18 ounces of bread, and 2 ounces of cheese. This he had done in consequence of the reduction in the dietary of the poor-house; he considering it necessary that there should be a distinction between the two.

Labour.—None.

Accounts.—The expenses of the prison are involved in those of the adjoining poor-house.

Magistrates.—No book is kept recording the visits of the Magistrates, which, upon inquiry, seem to take place very seldom.

Keeper.—Aged 43; appointed by the bailiffs, in May 1829. Salary, 2*l.*
The parish not considering him sufficiently remunerated, gave him, at Easter 1834, a gratuity of 2 *l.* 10 *s.*

Chaplain.—The curate of the parish attends at the poor-house once a week, and occasionally sees the prisoners; those that can read are furnished with Bibles and Prayer Books.

Observations:—A Chancery suit has been carrying for the last six years, to determine whether the Borough of Eye is liable to pay its proportion of the County rate, from which it claims exemption under the privilege of its charter.

Offenders who are committed to this prison occasionally remain a period of three months, until the Sessions at Ipswich, where the Keeper takes them for trial, lodging them in the County Gaol there, and paying for their maintenance until their cases are disposed of.

The application of the Poor Law Amendment Bill to the parish of Eye, renders the appropriation of this building to the purposes of a prison still more objectionable than are its own deficiencies. The prison cannot be reached without going through the interior of the workhouse; and the brewhouse which adjoins it is now being converted into a day-room for the male paupers, thus giving additional facility to communication. Night charges, such as disorderlies, are brought here by the constables sometimes at late hours.

The Keeper says that he is always under apprehension of the escape of prisoners, having had five or six get away within a few years. There are no means of inspecting the prisoners without their being aware of his approach.

The number of committals during the year 1835, up to the present time, have been eight. The prison was inspected by day and night, and was clean and in good order. One prisoner was in confinement.

The cells are occasionally made use of by the Master of the workhouse, in confining refractory paupers, without being committed by the Magistrate. I think it very desirable that, in this case, prisoners upon committal should be sent at once to the County Gaol at Ipswich.

On inspecting the lower floor of the Town Hall, a part of which was formerly used as a prison, there appeared to be quite sufficient space to construct a cage, with the few divisions necessary for a place of such temporary confinement, as would be fully adequate to the wants of the Borough of Eye.

Inspected 10th December.

II. NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Orford: Borough Gaol.

ORFORD.

Borough Gaol.

The prison in this borough is under the jurisdiction of the Bailiffs. It is situate in the lower part of the town, and is detached. It is a modern erection, built about the year 1813. It consists of two cells, each 10 feet by 8, and 11 feet in height, with fire-places, and two airing-yards, 7 feet square. The whole building is but 36 feet in front, and 12 feet deep.

Diet.—Half quartern loaf a day, ½ lb. of cheese, and two pints of small beer a week.

Keeper.—Salary, 1 *l.* 1 *s.* a year. He purchases the food required by the prisoners, and charges it to the corporation. He states, that a prisoner was once confined here for a month, for a misdemeanor.

Observations:—No prisoner had been in confinement for a long period. The prison, upon inspection, appeared dirty and neglected. No person resides in it. Prisoners under serious charges are sent to Ipswich or Woodbridge, and only cases of slight misdemeanors are disposed of in the borough. A man was however convicted and transported at the Borough Sessions three years ago, the parish paying the expense of his conviction.

This place is sufficient for prisoners under examination, when, in all cases, it would be much better they were removed to the County Gaol.

Inspected December 2d.

SOUTHWOLD.

Borough Gaol.

Southwold Borough Gaol.

This prison is built upon land the property of the Corporation, known as the Shambles. It is in the town, and was built in the year 1819, at a cost of 570 *l.*, which was defrayed by the Corporation. It is attached to other buildings, and has an airing-yard in the rear, with walls only 8 feet 2 inches in height.

The Keeper resides in the prison; he occupies two upper rooms, which were intended for female prisoners; on the ground-floor he has a parlour, and a kitchen below ground, where there is a stove, which warms the prisoners' day-room, by hot air conveyed through pipes.

The apartments for prisoners are a day-room and two cells for males, and an upper chamber for females, of the following dimensions:—

Day-room, 9 feet 6 inches by 10 feet, and 9 feet high.
First cell, 10 feet 7 inches by 6 feet, and 9 feet high.
Second cell, 6 feet 6 inches by 5 feet, and 9 feet high.
Females' room, 8 feet 6 inches by 8 feet 9 inches, and 9 feet high.

Diet.—The Magistrates, since the resolutions of the Lords' Committee have been communicated to them, have restricted the prisoners to bread and water, allowing half a quartern loaf a day to each.

Labour.—None.

Accounts.—No books are kept by the Keeper; he provides the food for the prisoners, and is repaid by the Corporation.

Magistrates.—The Magistrates have never visited the gaol since the Keeper has been in it, according to his statement.

Keeper.—Aged 38; bricklayer by trade; apppointed by the Magistrates. Salary, 6*l.* 6*s.* a year, paid by the Chamberlain of the Corporation, at Easter. Half a chaldron of coals allowed him for the prisoners during the year.

Medical Attendance is provided if required.

Observations:—It is to be regretted, that when the Corporation resolved upon building this small prison, some attention had not been paid to the common requisites of such establishments. The airing-yard cannot be made use of, from its want

Southwold: Borough Gaol.

ant of all security; the walls being but 8 feet 2 inches in height, and adjoining e public highway.

The cells are deficient in proper ventilation, and the prison buildings are erwoven, as it were, with others in the occupation of private individuals. One cape took place in July last: John Gillings, committed for two calendar months pay a fine of five pounds, for an assault on a constable, got over the walls the ird day of his detention, and was not afterwards heard of.

The salary of the gaoler, it appears, has been paid out of the poor's rates for e last two years; but this having been objected to, the payment has been resumed the Corporation. The number of prisoners, during the year 1835, has been ly three.

The prison was clean; but its insecurity and the impossibility of carrying on y corrective discipline beyond mere confinement, seems to require, as in the case other boroughs similarly situated, that all prisoners should, after final committal, e sent to the County Gaol.

Inspected Dec. 2d.

ALDBOROUGH.

Borough Prison.

Aldborough: Borough Prison.

Under the Town Hall, which stands upon the sea beach, and which the sea self runs through occasionally, at spring tides and in heavy weather, is what is rmed the prison of this borough. It consists of a single apartment, 15 feet inches in length, 9 feet in breadth, and 10 feet in height; it is now, by the accumulation of shingle round it, 3 feet below the surface. A breach was made by the ea through the external wall a short time since.

The bailiffs of the borough have the jurisdiction over and the superintendence of he prison. The borough pays its proportion to the county rate, and prisoners re, upon final committal, sent to Woodbridge.

The Corporation pays two sums of 2*l.* each to the two borough constables, who have the care and sole charge of the prison.

One of the constables states, that not considering it a fit place to detain a prisoner, he kept him, on his own authority, at the White Lion hotel for three days. The longest time he has ever known a man to be in confinement here is a week. He has frequently overlooked acts committed by prisoners, which ought to have been taken notice of, in consequence of not liking to put them in the gaol. A man was confined there one night, about two months ago, for being drunk and rioting in the town. Vagrants are also sometimes lodged there for the night. There s no regular allowance of food for prisoners when confined.

Observations:—This place is happily but seldom used to confine a human being; it ought never to be so; it is not only unfit and insecure, but absolutely dangerous to life. A suitable lock-up house should be erected at the back part of the town, which is beyond the reach of the sea.

Inspected December 1st.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

County Gaol.

Bury St. Edmunds: County Gaol.

This prison is placed in a fine airy situation, at a short distance from the town of Bury St. Edmunds. It is a Common Gaol and House of Correction for the Liberty of Bury St. Edmunds, which comprises seven hundreds of the county of Suffolk. The Marquis of Bristol is Lord of the Liberty, and appoints the Keeper.

Prisoners from the borough of Bury are sent here, in accordance with an agreement made between the respective magistracies, in the year 1770, for a period of 99 years. The municipal authorities of the borough maintain their own prisoners, and reserve to themselves the right of visiting them whenever they may think fit. The trustees of the feoffment, as they are termed, the managers of the amalgamated charities in Bury St. Edmunds, being bound to provide a House of Correction for the borough, pay a sum of 25*l.* a year to the magistrates of the Liberty in lieu thereof; and likewise defray the expenses attending upon the subsistence and

II. NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Bury St. Edmunds: County Gaol.

clothing of the Borough prisoners under corrective discipline, and continue the application of all former bequests in kind, such as coals, &c.

Independently of the space within the prison walls, the county owns a considerable extent of land adjoining, which is in the possession of the Keeper: it consists of three paddocks and kitchen garden, with outhouses, stabling, &c.

The enclosure formed by the boundary wall is an oblong, the angles of which are cut off at their junction. The principal front and gateway towards the public road are of stone. On each side of the entrance are ranges of buildings, containing the infirmaries, Keeper's office, brewhouse, bakehouse, receiving cells, and accommodation for a turnkey, &c. The interior buildings and yards form a regular octagon, and consist of a centre and four detached radiating wings, independently of two additional wards apart from them, erected at a later period, quite at variance with the simplicity of the original design.

The Keeper's house, in the centre, contains four rooms on the ground-floor, the chapel, three rooms on the first floor, and three rooms in the attics: the chapel contains 124 sittings, and is not sufficiently large to admit the whole of the prisoners being assembled at one time: the whole number are accordingly divided, and a portion from each class daily attend the chapel in regular rotation. In the four radiating wings the sleeping cells are of the following dimensions:—

Debtors' cells with a fire-place in each: ground floor, 8 ft. 4 in. by 9 ft.; 10 ft. high.

Upper floor, 8 ft. 4 in. by 9 ft.; 9 ft. high.

Criminals' sleeping cells: ground-floor, 6 ft. by 9 ft.; 10 ft. high.

Upper floor, 6 ft. by 9 ft.; 8 ft. 6 in. high.

New buildings, apart from the radiating wings: double cells, 13 ft. by 9 ft.; 10 ft. high.

Single cells, 6 ft. by 9 ft.; 8 ft. 6 in. high.

The partitions between the cells are 14 inches. The staircases stone; the floors of the cells, brick on edge.

No cells for refractory prisoners.

The prison is well ventilated, dry, the drainage effective, and water laid on to all the yards.

Diet.—One pint of gruel, 2 ¼ lbs. of bread, one quart of small beer per day, 1 lb. of cheese per week; 1 ½ lb. of bread, ¾ lb. of meat, and vegetables, on Sundays, for those employed at hard labour.

To those convicted, but not employed, 1 ½ lb. of bread, 1 pint of gruel per day, and ½ lb. of cheese per week.

To those before trial, 1 ½ lb. of bread per day, and ½ lb. of cheese a week, and the liberty of purchasing, once a week, such articles of provision as they may require, but no beer.

The beer issued to the prisoners is brewed in the prison; it is of a very good quality, but I consider its issue quite superfluous; the bread is furnished by a baker, and is equally good; the cheese is 4 *d.* a pound, strong, but wholesome. There is a bakehouse, oven, and every accommodation in the prison for baking and the manufacture of bread.

The prisoners take their meals in the cells.

Clothing.—The usual prison dress.

Bedding.—Straw paillasse, two blankets and a rug.

Cleanliness.—The prison and prisoners clean.

Fuel.—One bushel of coals a week to each division.

Health.—The Surgeon attends the prison every other day, and oftener if required. Prisoners are attended in their own cells, if not so seriously indisposed as to require removing to the infirmaries.

The most prevalent diseases among the prisoners, are consumption, rheumatism, syphilis, gonorrhœa, itch: constipation of the bowels is very frequent. The cases of consumption and rheumatism which have occurred are not traceable to either the confinement or locality. He has never seen a case of scurvy in the prison. There have been instances of the itch being communicated in the gaol. He does not invariably see every prisoner before he is classed.

He finds that the cases of syphilis and gonorrhœa are very much more frequent among the agricultural labourers than formerly, though they are generally of a mild character.

He

He thinks that a general system of solitary confinement, to the almost exclusively agricultural inmates of the prison, would be dangerous to their health, by depriving them of that exterior air which they have been so accustomed to live in.

He does not attend corporal punishments.

He inserts in a book his visits.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The Chaplain performs two full services, with sermons, on Sundays.

Prayers every morning, with lectures on moral and religious subjects. He visits, generally every day, all parts of the prison, for the purpose of exhorting and advising the prisoners. He also sees those in the cells who are sentenced to solitary confinement. This occupies him some hours. The religious books are submitted for his approval. The schoolmaster is under his direction. He sees him with the prisoners every day. His tuition commences immediately after the chapel service.

A system of mutual instruction is practised by the prisoners teaching each other. All the elementary books are of a moral and religious tendency.

He is of opinion that the majority seek instruction more for the purpose of relieving the tedium of confinement than from principle. Slates are provided for writing. The greater proportion of the prisoners cannot read or write, and are ignorant of the most common subjects, such as the reason for keeping Christmas-day. He has not noticed any particular expression of gratitude for his attention on the part of the prisoners; there is some slight degree of confidence reposed in him as Chaplain, and they often request his mediation with the Keeper while under punishment.

The confidence thus reposed is more in consequence of his being the means of relieving them from punishment than of a higher and more moral cast.

He attends at the House of Correction, exclusively appropriated for females, and performs one full service, with sermon, on Sundays. The females are as ignorant as the males; his exhortations have a more immediate impression on them; he has frequently seen them in tears, but whether any permanent good arises he is unable to say.

There is no regular system of instruction pursued with respect to the females, but they are supplied with books. The Chaplain keeps a book, in which he inserts his attendances.

The instruction to the males is not compulsory. The schoolmaster's method is to ask the prisoner if he would like to learn; and if so, he instructs him, at first, himself, and, after he has got a little forward, puts him under another, to assist him. He states, they do not at first always express a wish to be taught, but when they have been in a week or two they do. He says, "some learn, because it will be of use to them when they go out; others tell me because it employs their time; and many will not at all."

Men sometimes declare they cannot read, when they can do so, which he discovers by their progress. The slates are used for drawing figures; they often put them away when he comes near them. They are not so eager for learning in the winter as they are in the summer. He attends those who are in solitary confinement.

Labour is not interrupted by tuition; he goes round to the wheels and instructs them during their periods of rest.

The officers who inspect the prisoners at the wheels, where the instruction is carried on, state the slates to be made use of for drawing figures, and writing obscene words; and that they manifest great carelessness about learning.

Classification.—The classification as prescribed by Act of Parliament is followed, but subject to judicious modifications in the case of boys and others, who are kept separate, or otherwise, as their particular cases suggest.

Labour.—Tread-wheel.

There are watchmen constantly employed over the prisoners on the wheels, consequently the labour is effectively performed. Even under this close inspection they do whisper to each other, and detection is difficult, from the noise of the machinery; but still any thing like continual communication does not take place.

TREAD-MILL LABOUR.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at one time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	The ordinary proportion of Prisoners or Wheels to the Total Number employed.	Number of Feet in ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment.	Revolutions of the Wheels per Day.	The daily Amount of Labour performed by every Prisoner.	How Recorded with precision.	Applic of Pow
Throughout the year.	10 hours in summer, and at other times as long as the daylight admits.	There are 4 wheels, which hold 48 persons, but 56 may be worked in winter.	7 inches.	48 and 50 steps in a minute.	Two-thirds.	16,725 feet if they work 10 hours.	About 1,200 if they work 10 hours.	11,150	It is not recorded with precision, as a different degree of pressure is sometimes required in grinding.	The is let grind cor

II.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Bury St. Edmunds: County Gaol.

The mill is let to a miller, who allows the county 2 *s.* a sack for grinding, dressing, and delivering the flour.

The earnings of the mill, from October 1834 to October 1835, were 129 *l.* 13 *s.* 6 *d.*

There is a forge and carpenter's shop in the prison, and the prisoners, if mechanics, are employed in them, when required, or in tailoring and shoemaking.

Prisoners are also occasionally, under the care of a turnkey, allowed to work in the Keeper's garden.

Punishments.—The usual punishments for prison offences, are locking up in the most secluded parts of the prison, and depriving offenders of a portion of their meals.

Irons:—Irons used upon refractory prisoners, 7¼ lbs.; for conveying convicts, 1 ½ lbs.

Scourge:—Whip handle, 16¾ inches in length; nine lashes of common whip-cord, with two knots in each. The Keeper inflicts the punishment. There has been no case of public whipping; but it is frequently, and with considerable good effect, applied to boys.

Observations:—The erection of cells for the refractory, apart from the prison buildings, and for which there is ample space, seem much wanting; and would, I think, be of considerable advantage, as an adjunct, in enforcing the proper discipline. Should the day-rooms be discontinued, the punishment of locking up in a sleeping cell will be comparatively nothing. Solitary confinement is but imperfect at present, but it would be still more so then.

Visits and Letters.—The untried to see one visitor on Wednesdays and Fridays, the market-days.

The convicted not until after the expiration of three months' imprisonment, and then on the first Saturday of every month.

Letters are under similar restrictions.

Accounts, Expenditure, Books.—The tradespeople send in their bills quarterly to the Keeper, who, after checking them, lays them before the Magistrates, by whom they are examined in a committee of accounts. A schedule of the several amounts is then made out for their final approval at the Quarter Sessions, and then the Clerk of the Peace draws separate orders for their payment on the County Treasurer.

1. Prison Diet for the Year.	2. Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	3. Male and Female Clothing.	4. Furniture and Bedding.	5. Soap, Candles, Fuel, and Carting the same.	6. Stationery, Books of Accounts, and Books of Moral and Religious Instruction.	7. Washing and Cooking for the Prisoners.	8. Allowed Prisoners for Work done for the Prison.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
662 9 5	2 19 1	92 18 5½	66 10 1	108 10 –½	63 3 5	3 10 –	- - -

9. Straw.	10. Removing Prisoners to take their Trial at the Sessions or Assizes.	11. Removing Transported Convicts.	12. Paid for Prisoners as per Contract (if any).	13. Repairs in and about the Prison.	14. Sundries.	15. Alterations and Additions in and about the Prison.	16. TOTAL Expenses of the Prison for the Year.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
17 18 9	20 15 –	172 2 9	- - -	115 7 11	94 11 5½	1 11 6	1,422 5 10

The subsistence of the borough prisoners is paid for by the municipal authorities, the Keeper certifying that the articles have been actually supplied.

Books.—Receiving book. The entries are made at the gate upon receiving a prisoner. Well arranged, and similar to the books kept at Cambridge and Huntingdon county gaols.

Charge Book.—Containing the daily commitments and discharges of all prisoners at the prison.

General Register.—Compiled from the receiving and charge books, arranged under the heads of Name, last place of abode, age, trade or employment, by whom committed, for what offence, when tried or convicted, sentence, when and how discharged, remarks on character and general conduct, number.

Debtor's Register.

Punishment Book.

Mill Book.
Several others connected with the interior economy of the prison.

Debtors.—The conduct of the debtors, whose average number seldom exceeds ten, is not so outrageous here as I have had occasion to remark in other prisons, although they are occasionally noisy, and there can be no doubt, from the number of visitors, and the communication which takes place from without, for supplying them with necessaries, that the discipline of the prison would be improved if they were removed. Among the articles observed by me in passing through their rooms was a pineapple. Each debtor is permitted to have half a gallon of beer daily, or a pint of wine. This allowance I consider inordinate for persons in such a situation.

The amount paid for the hire of bedding to the Keeper is regulated by the Magistrates, upon a scale of 2 *s.*, 1 *s.* 6 *d.*, and 1 *s.* a week, according to the description.

General Discipline.—The system of corrective discipline in this prison has lately been much increased in severity. Approaches have been made towards the enforcement of silence, and the class of misdemeanants, not sentenced to hard labour, and who were used to pass their days in idleness, are now compelled, during the hours of labour, to walk, in Indian file, round the airing-yards. This is found, and no doubt is, more irksome than the tread-wheel, where the allowance of food to those on it is so much greater, that this class of prisoners, whose offences are of a lighter cast, always prefer the labour which the law awards as a heavier punishment. In wet weather also this practice must cease.

The officers of the prison state, that occasional communication takes place

II. NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Bury St. Edmunds: County Gaol.

between the yards; that money and tobacco have been detected passing between them, but since the imposition of further restraints, it has been greatly checked, and should the Silent System be fully enforced, the employment of inspectors in the passages leading to the cells during night will have a further and material effect towards cutting it off altogether.

The re-commitments to this prison, as will be seen by the accompanying return, are most numerous; the Keeper describes the establishment as a kind of house of refuge in the winter; their gates may be almost open in the summer, but at the conclusion of the harvest the prisoners pour in. On the 28th day of August, the total number of prisoners was 68; on the day of inspection, the 15th of December, there were 151; out of this number, 51 were for offences under the new law respecting game.

Keeper.—Age 62; appointed the 5th of April 1798, by the Lord of the Liberty, the Marquis of Bristol. He gives two bonds of 3,000 *l.* each, for the security of the debtors. Salary, 500*l.* He receives one-fourth part of the earnings of the tread-wheels, which share, from October 1834 to October 1835, amounted to 32 *l.* 13 *s.* 8 ½ *d.* He is allowed 10 *l.* 10 *s.* for his personal expenses, in conveying convicts to the Hulks, which takes place about four times a year. He occupies the paddocks and garden belonging to the county, adjoining the prison; he is also Keeper of the Shire Hall, at a salary of 20 *l.*

Observations:—The allowance to the Keeper from the earnings of the mill, is stated by him to be for keeping the accounts, and taking in and carrying out the flour. The allowance received by him for conveying convicts was formerly 1 *s.* a mile, but the Magistrates have reduced it to the actual expenses of the prisoners, and the 10 *l.* 10 *s.* to himself.

The whole cost to the county of sending nine convicts to Portsmouth in the present year, was 36 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.*

The salary received by him as Keeper of the Shire Hall he bestows upon the person acting as his deputy.

Chaplain.—Appointed May 4th 1829. Salary, 200 *l.* He also receives from the Trustees of the Feoffment the yearly sum of 6 *l.*, arising from bequest; and, as he supposes, for teaching and catechizing the Borough prisoners; has no other preferment. Resides a quarter of a mile from the prison.

Surgeon.—Appointed October 1821. Salary, 100 *l.*, for medicines and attendance.

Turnkey.—Aged 60; appointed 14 June 1819; served 18 years in the 5th Regt. of Infantry; pension 9 *d.* a day. Resides out of the prison, takes his meals in. Salary, 36 *l.* 8 *s.*

Second Turnkey.—Age 45; appointed by the Keeper, March 1819; married man; gardener by trade. Salary, 42 *l.* a year: 5 *l.* 12 *s.* paid by the Keeper. I have again to notice the appointment and payment of officers by the Keeper of the Prison as interfering with the single responsibility which it seems necessary to me should exist in such establishments.

Schoolmaster.—Age 66; appointed August 1826. Salary, 36 *l.* 8 *s.*

Two Watchmen over the Mill.—One at 10 *s.* per week; the other at 12 *s.*

Miller.—Salary, 54 *l* 12 *s.*

Matron.—Wife of the Keeper. Salary, 30 *l.*

Female Turnkey.—Age 67. Salary, 42 *l.*: 5 *l.* 12 *s.* paid by the Keeper. This person, with her husband, resides in the prison for females.

House of Correction for Females.—This establishment stands in an extensive garden, at the distance of a few hundred yards from the exterior walls of the County Gaol; it was formerly the House of Correction for the county prisoners; but upon the building of the New Prison was set apart exclusively for females. It consists

sists of a dwelling for the Keeper, containing a parlour, kitchen, offices, and all chapel without divisions on the ground-floor; two infirmaries, three chambers, l store-rooms on the first floor; and five cells for prisoners in the attics, never d on account of the want of air and ventilation. The plan of this prison is a ular square, three sides of which are formed by the sleeping cells and day ms, and the fourth by the Keeper's house. The interior area is divided into three ing-yards. The cells are all on the ground-floor, are each 10 feet by 7, and 11 t 6 inches high. They are roomy and well ventilated.

The convicted female prisoners are employed in washing, or mending and king the linen for the prisoners. The labour, from the number of males, and the females, is described as severe. The men have been tried at washing, but being ricultural labourers, and unused to such work, it was obliged to be given up. e laundry is in the lodge of the County Prison, and the female prisoners go to d from their own establishment through the garden, for the purpose of drying the en. They are attended by the female turnkey, but the practice I consider jectionable.

The Matron describes the females as being, almost without exception, very norant; when they can read, she endeavours to improve them by setting them sks. Servants in husbandry and women of the town are kept apart from the rest. fter conviction, all superfluous ornament as to the hair is put aside, and they sume the prison dress. Nothing is so great a punishment to them as separation; ey cry and entreat, when in solitary confinement, to be let down to the others. e female vagrants are described as being the most incorrigible. The women nt up from the Borough for disorderly conduct are always the best behaved; they ork more cheerfully than any others. All the females manifest much interest in e Chaplain's duties, and they are often affected to tears by his admonition.

The discipline is carried on upon the same system as the County Prison.

Inspected 12th December, and subsequent days.

RETURN of the Number, Description, and Sentences of Prisoners confined in the County Gaol at *Bury St. Edmunds*, in the County of *Suffolk*, from the Michaelmas Sessions 1834 to the Michaelmas Sessions 1835, with the different Divisions or Apartments appropriated to their Reception.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE PRISON IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR.

1. Debtors.						2.		3. Misdemeanors.										4.		5. Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.						6.		7.	
Debts on Contract.		Forfeiture of Recognizances, &c.		Offences against the Customs, Excise, and Revenue Laws.		Felons.		Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.		Under the Game Laws.				Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		In Custody at the Commencement of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers for the same Offence.		TOTAL.		Above 17 Years of Age.		Under 17 Years of Age.	
												Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.															
Male.	Fem.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
29	3	1	—	1	—	228	15	25	1	264	26	6	—	203	1	25	2	31	2	107	2	—	—	708	46	815	48	755	42	60	6

8. The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return.										9.		10.		11.		12. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped.		13. Total number of Prisoners employed.				14. Punishment for Offences within the Prison.				15. Cases of Sickness and Deaths.				16.	17.
Debtors.		Number of Misdemeanors.		Number of Felons.		Prisoners for Trial.		Prisoners under Sentence.		TOTAL.		Average Number of Prisoners daily.		The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year.		Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement.														Cases of Reformation in the course of the Year.	Number of Passes granted in the course of the Year.
																		Privately.	Publicly.	Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Not employed.	Whipping.	Irons.	Refractory Cells.	Other Punishment.	Slight Indisposition.	Infirmary, Cases.	The greatest Number of Sick at one Time.	Deaths.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.														
5	—	60	—	42	—	18	1	84	1	107	2	124	6	156	12	32	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	54	6	44	—	6	—	—	—

There is a decrease of the number of commitments, as compared with last year, of 166.

18. Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.							19. Number of Sleeping Cells, &c.								20. Refractory Cells.			21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.		28.	29.	30.
	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four times or more.	Returned to this Prison during the Year.		Cells where only One Prisoner Sleeps and Works.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps and Works.		Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps.		Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all Cases.			Light.	Dark.	Apartments below Ground.	Wards or Divisions in the Prison.	Day Rooms.	Work Rooms.	Treadwheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Treadwheels.	Receiving Rooms or Cells.	Divisions in the Chapel.	Infirmaries, or Rooms for the Sick.		Warm and Cold Baths, or Bathing Tubs.	Airing Yards.	Cost of Prison Diet per Day per Head.
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.											M.	F.			
To this Prison	—	—	—	—																											
Other Prisons	—	—	—	—																											
	126	62	38																												

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

BOROUGH HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THIS small prison is situate in the centre of the town, fronting an open space ed the Corn Market. It is an ancient building, formerly a Jewish Synagogue; second and third stories only are applied to the purposes of a House of Correc- ; the lower part serves the several uses of a tavern, watch-house, and engine- se.

Night charges and prisoners under examination are detained here until disposed by the magistrates.

The utmost term of confinement has, in no instance, exceeded 10 days. Vagrants sent here also for a night's lodging and food.

The part allotted to the prison, contains two apartments for the Keeper, and a cious one, used as a day-room by the prisoners, the lower end of which is ided by a strong stockade of wood and iron, forming a passage to the Keeper's elling, and affording him the means of inspection; it is 22½ feet in length, 7½ feet breadth, and 14 feet in height.

The sleeping cells are four in number, two on the second and two on the third or, of the following dimensions:—

Two cells, each 9 feet high, 14 feet long, 8½ broad.
1st upper cell, 9½ feet high, 11½ feet long, 9 broad.
2d ditto 9½ feet high, 12 feet long, 9½ broad.

There is no airing-ground, and the prison adjoins other buildings.

Diet.—One pound and a half of bread. Other articles of food are permitted to purchased at the discretion of the Keeper.

Vagrants receive 6 ounces of bread and a quart basin of gruel in the evening, d the next morning 6 ounces of bread and half a pint of table beer.

Bedding.—The bedsteads are of wood, and the bedding consists of a straw illasse, a rug and two blankets.

Medical Assistance is always provided when required.

It has been sometimes found necessary to put irons at night upon prisoners, to revent their escape; these are affixed to the bedsteads. No other irons used.

Whipping is occasionally ordered by the Magistrates. The dimensions of the ourge are, handle 13 inches in length; lashes nine in number, 12 inches in ngth, of common whipcord, and three single knots in each.

Keeper.—Sixty-two years of age; appointed December 1823. He was 16 ears in the militia and a pay-sergeant in the West Suffolk; has a pension of 8*d.* a ay; he is also a beadle in the borough. His emoluments are,

Salary as Keeper - - - - - -	£. 6
Ditto as Beadle - - - - - -	6
Total - -	£. 12

And a chaldron and half of coals per annum.

The expenses of this establishment are paid by the feoffees of the charities ithin the borough, to whom the building belongs.

No book is kept for the entry of charges, nor any account kept of the number of risoners.

Every part of the prison was extremely neat and clean, and appeared to be well itted for the purposes to which it is appropriated.

Inspected 13th of December.

II.
NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Sudbury: Borough Prison.

SUDBURY.

BOROUGH PRISON.

THIS prison was built about six years ago, and forms a suitable appendage t the Town Hall, where the magistrates' business is carried on, and in the rear o which it is situated. It is detached from other buildings, consists of two cells o the ground-floor, and two above of the same dimensions, 7 feet high, 5½ feet wide and 10 feet long, and an adjoining airing-yard, 33 feet long and 19 feet wide, an apartments for the Keeper.

The borough of Sudbury paying its proportion to the county rate, prisoners ar only retained here during examination, and are then sent to Bury St. Edmunds Fourteen prisoners have been confined here during the year 1835.

Diet.—There is no regular food directed to be supplied by the Magistrates the Keeper gives it according to circumstances, and at his own discretion.

Keeper.—Aged 56; constable, and Keeper of the Town Hall and prison Salary, 10*l.* a year.

Observations:—This prison was very clean, and a very proper register is kep by the Keeper, at his own suggestion; it is divided into columns, with the pri soners' names, age, height, trade, parish, county, date of commitment, for wha committed, by whom, sentence, date of discharge.

This place of temporary confinement fully answers the purpose for which it wa intended.

Inspected 15th December.

REPORTS OF THE INSPECTORS

OF

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

III.

Southern and Western District.

III.

REPORT of the INSPECTOR for the SOUTHERN and WESTERN DISTRICT.

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MY LORD, London, 1 February 1836.

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the results of my first visit to the Southern and Western District, embracing certain portions of the Counties of Dorset, Gloucester, Hants, Hereford, Leicester, Northampton, Oxford, Salop, Somerset, Warwick and Worcester.

I have much gratification in stating to your Lordship the cordial reception which I have uniformly experienced on the part of the Visiting Magistrates, and, with scarcely an exception, from the officers of the prisons. The former gentlemen, instead of construing our mission into a possible interference with their own province, sought opportunities of meeting me, and most liberally facilitated my inquiries: and the latter often voluntarily pointed out defects, inconveniences and bad usages, expressing, at the same time, their satisfaction in this additional occasion of subjecting the details of their establishment to examination.

In all the County Gaols which I have entered, a remarkable degree of cleanliness and neatness has reigned throughout, equalling that which is usually maintained among the middle classes in England, and largely surpassing the standard which generally prevails in the most splendid residences of Continental Europe. This observation will not be considered trivial by those who appreciate the influence which these two qualities daily exercise over the health of the body, and the discipline of the mind. Among the Borough and Town Gaols,

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

and those placed under local jurisdiction, these characteristics are far less prominent, and sometimes, indeed, are scarcely visible; but these blemishes appear to me, in the various shades in which they exist, to be derived rather from the narrow space and unsuitableness of the building, from the limited funds, the scanty salaries, and the insufficient service, than from wilful neglect on the part of the keepers, who, indeed, are often sensible of evils which they do not possess the power of remedying.

From the recent introduction of silence into some prisons I have not yet been able to trace a single instance of mischievous consequences. My conversations with prisoners, officers, surgeons, chaplains and magistrates, have not led to the discovery of any case in which disease, either of body or of mind, has been affirmed by any party to have grown out of this mode of discipline. The experiment, it is true, has not yet been practised for a long period; but I am bound to add, that all the persons most conversant with the interior of prisons, who have favoured me with their conclusions on this head, pronounce decidedly in its favour, and entertain an expectation of its probable efficacy in increasing the repugnance to incarceration.

In some few prisons I have noticed a scale of diet which has to me appeared insufficient. Such an opinion has not been forced upon me by any strong remonstrances on the part of the prisoners, nor by any symptoms of disease which seemed to be the result, nor by any alterations of physiognomy, but entirely by general considerations. A diet may be too small for the necessities of man, even although it does not produce a speedy and sensible change in his form and constitution: its effects may operate slowly and invisibly on his frame, and may reserve their complete developement for a remote period of his life, entailing thus a future punishment which the well-intentioned advisers would be the last to desire or to anticipate.

The branch of my inquiries which has afforded me the most unmixed satisfaction is that which relates to the proportion of deaths which occurs in the principal gaols which I have visited. The rate of mortality is, in most of these abodes, so remarkably low, that I can confidently affirm, that in very few situations of life is an adult less likely to die than in a well-conducted English prison. A singular contrast is presented, in this respect, by the majority of foreign ones. In the prisons of Paris the annual mortality has been estimated at 1 in 23 annually; at the depôt of Mendicity of St. Denis, at Paris, it has even amounted, according to Villermé, to nearly 1 in 3 annually. The yearly deaths in the principal prisons of the Netherlands were estimated, a few years since, by Quetelet, at 1 in 27. Similar facts might be cited from the prisons of Germany and of America.

Previously to any extension of the plan of confinement in separate cells during the day, it appears highly necessary to consider the various modes of warming the cells which may be most conveniently adopted in different prisons. This is a point which requires the immediate attention of those who may contemplate the introduction of any such system into the establishments which they superintend.

Several Magistrates have intimated to me their expectation that the Inspectors of Prisons will hereafter recommend certain general measures relating to the economy of prisons. So candid a disposition, on their part, to receive, renders it doubly incumbent that the utmost caution should be used in proposing; and I presume to offer my conviction, that it can only be after a far more extensive investigation, and after long and earnest deliberation, that an attempt can with safety be made to establish any general principles.

I have the honour to remain, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

Bisset Hawkins.

To the Right honourable the Secretary of State
for the Home Department.

DORSETSHIRE.

Dorchester County Gaol and House of Correction.

Construction.—This Prison stands in an open and airy situation; it has been solidly and carefully built, but on a plan not entirely in harmony with the opinions which prevail at present on the arrangement of such edifices. Although the Governor's house occupies a central position, the whole building is very deficient in point of a good inspection. Attempts have been made to improve the inspection, as by means of small apertures covered with sliders; but on the whole, in spite of these and similar aids, this is the evil which is at present most strongly felt, and most generally acknowledged. Prisoners in going to, and in returning from, their cells, enjoy an extensive view over the neighbouring country: this is a disadvantage, on which it is unnecessary to enlarge. At the four corners of the chapel are four dark cells, the inmates of which can attend Divine service without quitting their confinement, the outer door being opened, while the inner gate is still kept closed. Many of the yards are paved, a circumstance which adds much to the cleanliness and dryness which it is so essential to preserve. The water-closets throughout the whole establishment are in admirable order, both as regards cleanliness and operation; they act by a wire. There are no stools in the cells. A difficulty arises here, as elsewhere, in the consideration of separate confinement, as to the mode of warming the cells; they are too cold for winter use, unless heated, and, as yet, no mode has been resorted to for introducing warmth. The Prison is not a very secure one. The ventilation is good.

Management.—A Keeper, Matron, five Turnkeys, and a Miller, reside in the house. There are also a Chaplain, Surgeon and Clerk. This last officer is only found in some gaols, and in those which have not the advantage, irregularity and inconvenience are the usual results, and are particularly conspicuous, when detailed information is sought after. The accounts of a county gaol, and indeed, of any large prison, can only be well kept by a person exclusively devoted to the task. At Dorchester I had ample opportunity of observing the benefit arising from a diligent and intelligent clerk.

Silence is enforced here. The Convicted are separated at night, as far as the accommodation extends; at present every convicted prisoner sleeps in a separate cell. By day the Convicted are also kept entirely apart, as far as conversation is concerned; they eat their meals in front of the wheel, when sentenced to hard labour; the other prisoners eat in their day-rooms. The Untried associate without any limitation. A Turnkey is placed in each court, which the Convicted occupy during the day.

The Prison is divided into Eleven Male Yards, and Six Female ones. The Convicted Prisoners are only allowed to write, or to be visited, once in six months, except in cases of urgent and rare necessity. The Keeper, Turnkeys, or Matron are always present during the visit. Tobacco is forbidden.

The offences committed in the prison are rare, and slight: such as disobedience, and talking; they are punished by being placed in refractory cells, or in their own cells, with a diminished allowance of food, as one pound of bread, and water, for a short time, unless the Surgeon declares such a diet to be improper. Whipping is only practised by order of Magistrates; one or two dozen lashes is the usual number; it is always executed in the presence of the Surgeon and Gaoler.

Cleanliness and neatness distinguish the whole of this building; and no pains are spared to preserve order. The Debtors' rooms furnish an exception to this character, but this is not the fault of the officers.

Diet.—The general daily allowance of food is 1 ½ lb. of bread, 2 ½ pints of oatmeal gruel, 1 ½ lb. of potatoes. Six ounces of meat (by weight after boiling, and without bone,) are given three times a week to the Debtors, but only once a week to the others. On Sundays only one pound of potatoes is allowed.

The Convicted Felons receive a jacket, waistcoat, and trowsers, two shirts, a cap,

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Dorsetshire: County Gaol and House of Correction.

a cap, and slippers. The other prisoners receive only two shirts. The Females are provided with a bedgown and slippers only, unless they happen to be in a state of destitution.

The general allowance of Bedding for all parties is a rug, two blankets (and a third one in severe weather,) a straw bed, a rush mattrass, and a rush mat to stand upon.

All Cookery is performed in the general kitchen, from which the gruel is brought up hot in covered vessels; the prisoners then mix it with their bread.

Labour.—There are three Tread-wheels, which are divided into four. A Watchman (who is not a prisoner,) is constantly kept at the wheels, in order to preserve discipline. This hard-labour is always regarded as a heavy punishment, but not so the lighter labours, for which the prisoners receive a certain proportion of pay. Washing, whitewashing, carpentering, bricklaying, painting, tayloring, shoemaking, nursery-gardening, baking, cooking, are the employments carried on here in various degrees. The profits of the labour, deducted from the yearly expenses, amounted last year to 99 *l.* 5 *s.* 9½ *d.* A certain proportion of this goes to the county, a small proportion to the Governor and Matron, and a small proportion to the prisoners. Out of 111 prisoners in custody on the 1st of November 1835, only 20 were unemployed. A crank is soon to be put up, in order to furnish work for those individuals to whom the tread-mill may be unsuited. All clothes and shoes are made at home, and this is found to be good economy.

Religious and other Instruction.—The Chaplain performs Divine Service twice on Sundays, as well as on Christmas-day, Good Friday and Ascension-day, with a Sermon; Prayers are read daily. The Chaplain has a separate room for the purpose of instructing his charge; he usually attends twice a week for this purpose, and still more frequently, if sent for. There is a good supply of religious books. The Chaplain keeps a Journal; he has no other avocation, except the office of Chaplain to the Pauper Lunatic Asylum near Dorchester. When boys are in custody, a competent prisoner is chosen to instruct them: there is no salaried schoolmaster.

Care of the Sick, Disease and Mortality.—There are four Infirmary-rooms for sick males, and four others appointed to the sick women. The Surgeon visits the sick every day; he also actually observes every prisoner twice a week, an excellent system, and one worthy of general adoption, not a little likely to conduce to the prevention of disease, as well as to detecting it in its earlier stage. Two of the most common complaints are the itch and the venereal disease. The total number of prisoners admitted into the Infirmaries during the year between June 1834 and June 1835 was 60, out of an aggregate of 558 prisoners. The mortality of this prison appears to be remarkably small. Although the average number of prisoners ranges from 130 to 170, no death occurred in the above-named year; and during the last four years only two adults have died, one of whom was a man of 70 years of age. No epidemic disorder has prevailed here during the last two years. There is no case of insanity amongst the present prisoners.

Salaries.

	£.	s.	d.
Keeper	260	–	–
Chaplain	200	–	–
Surgeon	50	–	–
Matron	40	–	–
Clerk	52	–	–
Five Male Turnkeys (Head Turnkey receives 17*s.* a week, the others 14*s.* a week)	189	16	–
Miller	52	–	–

Expenditure.

The cost of Diet of the Prisoners for one year from 24th June 1834 to 24th June 1835, was 642*l.* 2*s.*

The

The cost per head per week was:

	s.	*d.*
Bread	1	2
Potatoes	—	4
Gruel	—	2
Meat	—	3
	1	11

The Druggists' bill for medicines for last year was 39 *l.* 19 *s.* 9 *d.*

The total expenditure for the last year, after deducting additions, alterations, &c., and not including the profits, was 2,448 *l.* 8 *s.* 3¾ *d.*

General Statistics.

1.—*Construction.*

		ft.	*in.*		*ft.*	*in.*	
The Dimensions of 4 Refractory Cells - are		8	6	long, by	6	4	wide.
Ditto - - 4 Condemned ditto - -		8	6	—	6	4	—
Ditto - - 8 Corner Cells - - - -		8	6	—	3	10	—
Ditto - - Single Cells - - - - -		8	7	—	6	8	—
Ditto - - Large ditto - - - - -		14	2	—	8	5	—
Ditto - - 2 Large Rooms, used for an Infirmary - - - -		18	11	—	13	5	—
Ditto - - 2 Small ditto - - - -		18	11	—	9	5	—

The height of these Cells is various, from 7 to 9 feet in round numbers.

The number of Sleeping Cells is 83.

2.—*Labour.*

The Working Hours per day are 10 hours during the summer months, and as long during the winter months as the daylight will admit of.

The height of each step of the tread-wheel is 8 inches.

The ordinary velocity of the wheel per minute is two revolutions.

As to the number of prisoners the wheel will hold at one time: Two of the wheels will hold 18 at a time on each; the other wheel is divided into two parts, and will hold 16.

3.—*Accounts.*

The Books are various, minute, and neat, comprehending accounts by double entry: Civil Register, Criminal Register, Gaoler's Register, Magistrates' Register, Chaplain's Register, Surgeon's Register, Bread book, Miller's book, (which records the labour of each prisoner, and the proceeds,) the Wages' book.

The manner in which the prison books are kept is highly creditable to the clerk; his hours of attendance are from nine in the morning till eight P.M.

4.—*Population.*

The total number of prisoners, at the time of my visit in November last, was 120.

The total number received in the last year, from June 1834 to June 1835, was 558.

The average number of prisoners was $139\frac{77}{93}$, from September 30, 1834, to March 25, 1835.

The greatest number of prisoners at one time, during the year 1834, was 180.

5.—*Construction.*

The actual number of Sleeping Cells is only 83; but, in order to accommodate with separate sleeping cells the greatest number of prisoners at one time in the prison during the year 1834 it should be 180; supposing that the large rooms were divided, and thus formed into additional sleeping cells, 76 more might be obtained; and then 21 new ones would be wanting to make up the number of cells required.

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SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

6.—Debtors.

The daily average number of Debtors here (from September 30, 1834, to March 25, 1835), was, of those who dieted themselves, $3\frac{77}{51}$; of those who were dieted at the expense of the county, $8\frac{77}{21}$.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Gloucester County Gaol and Penitentiary.

Gloucestershire: County Gaol and Penitentiary.

Construction.—The County Gaol and Penitentiary are both comprehended within one building, although separate in arrangements and in position. This edifice reflects honour on the memory of Sir George Paul, who appears to have had the entire direction of the plan, and who anticipated, in his own time, certain improvements, which were not much noticed then, and have been since regarded as the discovery of later individuals. His presiding genius watched over the most minute details; thus, for instance, he has made all the doors of passages very low, in order that a prisoner, if running at an officer to attack him, might be suddenly arrested in his course. Owing to the successive alterations which have taken place, various modes of heating the building have been resorted to, which owe some imperfections to the scanty knowledge which formerly existed on the subject of warming buildings. Sir G. Paul seems to have availed himself of all the information of his time; and he has the particular merit of having foreseen the necessity of making a provision for this purpose. But the cells, which are warmed, receive an unequal distribution in some cases; for instance, six female cells are heated from one stove: the stove is in one cell, which is too warm, and a pipe passes from it to the other five, the last of which is but scantily supplied.

The ventilation is good; the windows and privies in complete order. The Prison is a secure one. Although the situation is not very dry, the Prison is usually dry internally.

There are 13 Wards in the Gaol, with six Day Rooms, and six Airing Yards. There are 88 Light Cells for sleeping-rooms. There are only two Dark Cells, and both of these are above ground. There are no other Refractory Cells specially appropriated for punishment.

In the Penitentiary there are 79 Day Cells, and 69 Sleeping Cells. The entire number of the cells, in the whole Penitentiary, is 148.

The following are the dimensions of the

Felons' Cells: 8 feet long, 6 feet 5 inches wide, 9 feet 8 inches high.

Penitentiary Day Cells average 8 feet 7 inches long, 6 feet 10 inches wide, 11 feet 2 inches high.

Sleeping Cells in Penitentiary average 8 feet 3 inches long, 6 feet 6 inches wide, 10 feet high.

Dark Cells, 8 feet long, 6 feet 8 inches wide, 10 feet high.

In the Female section of the Penitentiary there are six Day Cells, and 12 Sleeping Cells. A day cell is in no instance converted into a sleeping cell. When the Male Penitentiary is crowded, the prisoners sleep in felons' separate cells.

Management.—The complement of officers will be found in detail under the head of Salaries.

The Untried Male Prisoners associate in three separate classes, according to their offence and their age; the females who are untried are placed together in another ward; silence is not enjoined in these wards, but the inmates are not permitted to indulge in loud conversation.

The Gaol is appropriated to Untried Prisoners (excepting fines in execution, also admitted.) The Penitentiary is for the Convicted.

The Convicted Prisoners are confined in separate cells, both by day and by night, whenever there is sufficient room for the practice of such a system. They are always separated at meals and at night. Solitude appears to be that part of the discipline which is most severely felt. Amongst these classes the observance of

silence is strictly enforced. When the Prison is crowded, 15 or 20 are placed a large day-room together.

Letters are received by the Convicted Prisoners only at the discretion of the Governor, and visits can only be made to them through an order from the Magistrate who committed them. The Governor rarely allows the admission of letters to the Convicted, which he deems a fruitful source of mischief.

Offences committed in the Prison itself are rare; they are usually comprised in the circle of talking, fighting, disobedience, and robbing their fellows. They are punished by confinement in the day cells, and by a reduction of their diet.

The office of Wardsmen is filled here from the ranks of the Untried Prisoners, who have no other occupation). The Debtors also are occasionally selected to fill this post, and, as a recompense, receive the additional diet which is assigned to the Convicted Prisoners.

Cleanliness, neatness and steady discipline are visible throughout, and the Prison has been fortunate in long possession of a zealous and judicious Governor.

Silence appears to have been introduced here on the opening of the Gaol in 1792; but it was not then so methodically pursued as at present. This appears to have been the fountain-head of information on the subjects of silence and solitude. Labour in separate day cells was only given up in 1822, when the tread-wheel was introduced.

Although the same Governor presides over both Gaol and Penitentiary, yet there are distinct subaltern officers belonging to each; some of whom, however, are occasionally employed in both.

Diet.—The Debtors, if destitute, receive one loaf, of 1½ lb., daily, and a penny from the county daily.

For the Untried, the loaf and penny daily are the only allowance, except for those who happen to have friends outside capable of supplying them with additional food. This scale of diet appears to me the greatest blemish in this generally excellent establishment; money is a mischievous ingredient, and even with this money it is, in my opinion, insufficient. The following is the allowance for the Convicted Prisoners who are at hard labour:

On Sundays, for dinner, 12 oz. beef, 1 lb. potatoes and a ¼ oz. of salt, for those Prisoners who have been in the Penitentiary two months, and for those of less time 1½ lb. potatoes and a ¼ oz. of salt only.

On Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, 2 lb. potatoes and ¼ oz. of salt.

On Tuesday and Friday, 4 oz. of rice boiled and ¼ oz. salt

Each Penitentiary prisoner has daily for breakfast and supper, half a pint of milk mixed with half a pint of boiling water, and 1½ lb. loaf of bread daily.

The Untried may not receive beer nor spirits from their friends, and all their food is previously examined by an officer, after delivery from without; subsequently they are allowed to cook it themselves.

In respect to Clothing for the Untried Prisoners, a suit of blue cloth, cap, shirt, stockings and wooden shoes are provided. The Debtors also receive this dress, if they happen to be destitute. A similar suit, differing only in its parti-colour of blue and yellow, is distributed to the Convicted prisoners.

The Bedding comprehends a mattrass of hair, a pair of sheets, two blankets and a coverlid. The body-linen is changed once a week, and the sheets every month.

Labour.—There are two Tread-wheels here, containing 40 divisions or compartments. Each side has 10 of these divisions; and the total number of prisoners which the wheels can employ at the same time is 40. The height of each step is eight inches, and the ordinary velocity of the wheels is twice in the minute. The other lighter employments consist in cooking, washing, cleansing, but no trade. Certain trades are performed by the Debtors, when the prison does not happen to be crowded, and they receive all their earnings.

The hours allotted to hard labour are about five in the winter, and about nine in the summer.

The entire profits accruing from the labour of the prisoners is applied to the county treasury; no part is diverted to any other channel. The total amount thus received last year was 129*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*

The Untried are only employed as Wardsmen. A partition board separates each labourer on the tread-wheel from his neighbours, which cuts off all communication and sight, whilst the officers are present to superintend. These par-

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Gloucestershire: County Gaol and Penitentiary.

tition boards are so thin that they do not diminish the number of prisoners which the wheel is capable of supporting at one time.

Religious and other Instruction.—In the Chapel there are eight divisions for the purpose of separating the prisoners from mutual observation.

Divine Service is performed twice every Sunday, and Prayers are read on every Wednesday and Friday. The Chaplain also visits the prisoners at such seasons as he deems fit, and always when his attendance is requested. There is a good supply of religious works.

No provision is made for instructing prisoners in reading. Under the inspection of the Chaplain some of the prisoners instruct the others in reading.

Care of the Sick, Disease and Mortality.—There are three Hospital rooms, a Foul ward, and a Convalescent ward. This last is an important addition to any prison, and might be imitated with advantage in many establishments of this kind. The Surgeon visits almost daily, and he comes at other times whenever he is sent for. Silence is observed in the infirmaries as far as is in the nature of the place, and visits are permitted to be made to the sick at the discretion of the Surgeon. The most ordinary complaints here are the itch, venereal disorders, and bowel affections. Two deaths only occurred during the last year out of 545 prisoners admitted. One of these two died of diseased lungs. Both of the individuals who died were untried prisoners.

The substitution of rice for pease-soup is believed to have benefited the prisoners. While the pease-soup was in use, diarrhœa is affirmed to have been more frequent.

No epidemic cholera was experienced here.

There is only one insane person confined here at present; he is a debtor; his name is John Whitman; he appears about 35 years of age; he has been only five days in custody, and the Governor knows nothing of the previous circumstances of his case.

Two Physicians occasionally give their professional assistance here gratuitously, in addition to the ordinary salaried medical officer.

Salaries.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Keeper	460	–	–
Chaplain	200	–	–
Surgeon, (including Medicines)	120	–	–
Matron	30	–	–
Nurse	36	–	–
Clerk	80	–	
Surveyor	21	–	–
Three Male Turnkeys, each	50	–	–
Miller, (acts also as Turnkey)	50	–	–
Two Porters, or Gatekeepers, (act occasionally as Turnkeys) each	50	–	–
Two Watchmen or Patrol, (act alternately)	25	–	–
Messenger	15	–	–

Expenditure.—The average expense of the loaf of bread, weighing 1 ½ lb., was, during the last quarter from Michaelmas to Epiphany sessions, 1 ¾ *d.*

The average expense of the ration per head is 2 ¼ *d.* a day.

The average number of prisoners receiving the extra allowance of food alluded to under the head of Diet, was, during the above quarter, 90 ½.

General Statistics.

1.—*Accounts.*

The following Books are kept here:

The Magistrates', Physicians', Surgeon's, Chaplain's and Governor's Journals.

The Felons', Fines', Debtors', Bridewell, Penitentiary, and Punishment Registers.

The Cash, Miscellaneous, Baker's, Extra Food, Provision Store, and Clothing Store Books.

Index to the Felons, Index to the Debtors, Index to the Fines.

2.—*Population*

2.—*Population of the last Year.*

651 Prisoners were admitted during the year 1834. From Michaelmas 1834 to Michaelmas 1835, 45 Debtors were admitted, of whom three were females. The proportion of prisoners at different periods of life admitted from Michaelmas 1834 to Michaelmas 1835, is as follows:

Above 17 years of age, 379 males and 36 females.
Under 17 years of age, 42 males and four females.

The greatest number of prisoners at one time during the year 1834 was 228.

3.—*Population at the Date of this Report, — February* 1836.

(A.)—Inmates of the Gaol:	
Male Debtors	35
Female ditto	6
Male, Fine in execution	1
Male Felons for Assizes	31
Female ditto	6
Male Felons for Sessions	28
(B.)—Inmates of the Penitentiary:	
In the Male Penitentiary	97
In the Female - ditto	5
Total	209

Gloucester City Gaol and House of Correction.

City Gaol and House of Correction.

Construction.—The dimensions are so confined, that any attempt at classification is nearly impossible. It is more or less damp throughout; in one part of the prison there is a constant dampness on the floor, which the Keeper believes is incapable of remedy. A bad smell proceeds from the privy in one of the yards during wet weather, and contaminates the whole yard.

The Dark Cells (one for men and one for women) are unventilated, more or less damp, and utterly unfit for use; the Women's Dark Cell, in particular, has no access of air whatever, except that which enters through the crevices of the door; and this door of the Women's Dark Cell is only five or six feet removed from the door of the Debtors' Room, so that conversation is perfectly easy.

The Debtors, for want of room, use the Gaoler's Kitchen as a Day Room.

The Condemned Cell is badly ventilated, and damp. It is 6 feet 10 inches long, 5 feet 10 inches wide, and 8 feet 11 inches high.

This Condemned Cell, however, has only been used once in 16 years, except for refractory prisoners. In the Dark Cells, previously mentioned, it is proper, also, to remark, that prisoners are only confined for one hour; a duration of punishment not very likely to prove efficient, and only adopted in order to obviate the injurious effects likely to arise from a longer stay in an unsuitable place. The Cells of the Convicts are damp; they appear to sleep two in a cell. The Day Room of the Convicts is dark, damp and ill-ventilated. The females sleep all in one room; two women sleep together on a large wooden bedstead, but with separate bedding. Sometimes, when the prison is crowded, the matron is obliged to place four women together in one of these beds. I believe that the Keeper does all in his power to correct the inconveniences inseparable from the actual state of the prison.

Management.—The Untried associate without limit. The Convicted are not separated by day, but at night are placed in separate cells, as far as room will permit. When the Prison is very full, it becomes necessary even to mix together the Tried and the Untried.

The Keeper, Matron and Turnkey reside in the Gaol. A Chaplain and Surgeon are attached to the establishment. Silence is not enforced here, but quiet is maintained.

The usual prison offences are, fighting, swearing, attempts to escape. Locking up and chains are resorted to, when they try to escape.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Gloucestershire: City Gaol and House of Correction.

In cases of whipping, the lashes are 16 to 25, with cat-o'-nine-tails, in presence of the Surgeon, Keeper, Turnkey, and prisoners.

Diet.—The allowance for all the prisoners, including the Debtors, if they apply for it, consists of one loaf of bread daily, and 1*d.* This loaf weighs a little more than two pounds and two ounces. The Debtors and the Untried may also receive provisions from their friends outside, but no fermented liquors. This mode of dieting the prisoners is open to several objections; the allowance of money obstructs good order within the walls, and facilitates communication from without; add to which, that, taken altogether, the whole allowance seems insufficient, as far as regards the quality; a less quantity of bread might more judiciously be combined with a little meat, or other articles of food, occasionally interposed.

A jacket, trowsers, waistcoat, shirt and wooden shoes are allowed to the Male prisoners. The Women receive no clothing unless they come in totally destitute. The Debtors also are not provided with clothes unless they are in extreme want, which rarely happens. The Bedding consists of two blankets, two sheets and a coverlid, for all parties.

Labour.—There is a Tread-wheel, which is employed during the whole year. It is worked during six hours every day, namely, from nine o'clock to one, and from two o'clock to four. It will hold nine prisoners at once. The height of each step is 12 inches, and 50 steps are usually performed in a minute. The labour is not productive.

Washing and cleansing are the other employments pursued here. The Untried are only occupied in cleansing their yards.

Religious and other Instruction.—Divine Service is performed once on Sunday. On Wednesday a Sermon is delivered. The Chaplain attends readily whenever he is sent for. He occasionally instructs the prisoners; and a small society of benevolent ladies is engaged in teaching the female portion. The Matron also sometimes assists in teaching those of her own sex. There is a good supply of religious books. The Chaplain keeps a journal: he has a very small living in the neighbourhood.

Care of the Sick, Disease and Mortality.—There is a Sick Room for the Male Prisoners, another for the Females, and a third for the Debtors. The Surgeon makes a daily visit, and a more frequent one if circumstances demand it. No death occurred in the last year, and only three deaths have happened during the last five years, amongst a daily average of 25 inmates. The itch appears to be the most common complaint. The prisoners complain of frequent colds. No insane person is at present in confinement here.

Fourteen cases were received into the Infirmaries from 11th October 1833 to 13th October 1834. The greatest number of sick at one time was three, and one died during that year.

Salaries.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Keeper - - - - -	100	–	–
Matron - - - - -	30	–	–
Surgeon (including Medicines) -	25	–	–
Male Turnkey - - - -	45	–	–

The Keeper pays out of his salary his Son, who acts as an Assistant and Clerk.

Expenditure.

The cost of prison diet per day per head is, 4*d.*

GENERAL STATISTICS.

1.—*Registration.*

The Account Books and Registers kept in the Prison are:
1. Magistrates'; 2. Keeper's; 3. Chaplain's; 4. Surgeon's; 5. Baker's.

2.—*Return*

2.—*Return of Admissions* from 11 October 1833 to 13 October 1834.

Number and Description of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

Felons.		Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		In Custody at the Commencement of the Year.		Above 17 Years of Age.		Under 17 Years of Age.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
32	10	32	10	105	26	5	–	19	19	20	7	129	32	8	4

The greatest number of Prisoners at one time in the course of the year, was 14 males and 16 females.

The average number of Prisoners is 25.

3.—*Construction.*

Refractory Cells.			Day Rooms.	Work Rooms.	Tread-wheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Tread-wheels.	Receiving Rooms or Cells.	Divisions in the Chapel.	Infirmaries, or Rooms for the Sick.		Warm and Cold Baths, or Bathing Tubs.	Airing Yards.
Light.	Dark.	Apartments below Ground.						M.	F.		
1	1	–	4	1	–	–	3	2	1	1 cold.	4

HAMPSHIRE.

Winchester County Gaol.

Construction.—Large, substantially built, and imposing in form, this Gaol is probably less secure than it appears at first sight. It is overlooked by the windows of neighbouring houses in several points. There are Nine Yards; five for Male Felons, two for Debtors, and two only for the Women. In consequence of this want of accommodation for the females, classification among them becomes impracticable to any extent. The wall of the Womens' Yard is so low, that they may easily converse across. A great evil here is, that the Felons look up from their yards, and observe the Debtors in their galleries, while the Debtors look down from their galleries, and obtain an extensive view of all that passess in the Felons' yards. Thus a mutual source of amusement is established, and a sort of amphi-theatre is formed for reciprocal survey. There is no Kitchen, nor Bathing-house. Some of the yards are paved; and these are in a better condition than the others in regard to neatness. Every one who enters to any part of the Gaol must pass through the Debtors' Yard. I found some of the Sleeping Cells 9 feet high, 8 feet 10 inches long, and 10 feet 8 inches wide.

Management.—Silence is not enforced here; but order and discipline are steadily maintained. Neatness and cleanliness are conspicuous. The Debtors appear to be better regulated than in some of the Gaols which contain them; but it is everywhere a matter of difficulty to preserve in their quarters a good police; and this is a general topic of complaint amongst gaolers. The practice of cooking in the Day Rooms is an evil which prevails here. There is a fire in each Day Room, and a consequent congregation of offenders, corrupting each other at leisure by the fire-side.

Irons were commonly employed before the time of the present Keeper; but they are now rarely, if ever, used.

The officers who reside in the building are, the Keeper, the Matron, two Turnkeys. There is another Turnkey, who does not dwell in the prison, or, if

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Hampshire: Winchester County Gaol.

so, only alternately with the other Turnkeys. A Chaplain and a Surgeon are attached to the prison. There is also an out-of-door Messenger, for common errands.

A certain number of individuals are chosen from among the prisoners to act as monitors (or as something equivalent), in the various yards.

The Male Yardmen are five, being one in each yard.

The Female Yardwomen are two, being one in a yard.

The principal books kept in the prison are those of the Keeper, the Chaplain, and the Surgeon. There is no clerk; and I believe that such an officer would form a useful addition to so large an establishment, the accounts of which, if carefully kept, would occupy a considerable portion of time, and which, in the absence of a clerk, must necessarily abstract the Keeper from his own duties, or must devolve upon some individual salaried by the Keeper out of his own purse.

Diet.—A pound and a half of bread are allowed daily, and three quarters of a pound of meat are given once a week, on Saturday, for the use of Sunday; such is the provision assigned both to Untried and to Convicted Prisoners. The poor Debtors receive the same daily allowance of bread, and a larger portion of meat, which is delivered to them every Wednesday and Saturday. Every prisoner has a separate bed. The Bedding which is provided for the Untried and the Convicted Prisoners consists of a straw bed, two blankets and a rug. The Debtors have sheets in addition.

No stated allowance of Clothing exists here.

Labour.—No hard labour is practised here, nor indeed is any regular employment carried on. The washing for the whole prison is performed by the prisoners, so also is whitewashing, and trifling repairs of the premises make an occasional occupation.

Religious and other Instruction.—Divine Service is performed twice on Sundays, and Prayers are read daily. The Chaplain also pays occasional visits, and goes into the several yards. He distributes religious and other instructive works to the prisoners, and keeps a journal. There is no schoolmaster, but the prisoners occasionally learn to read of one another.

Care of the Sick, Disease and Mortality.—The Surgeon usually makes a daily visit, and preserves a journal. The Male prisoners have four Sick rooms; but the Females have not a single apartment appropriated for an infirmary; this is a deficiency which it would be desirable to supply, however scanty may be the amount of cases. This Prison, indeed, seems to enjoy a remarkable degree of health; no death has occurred during the last year, and the number of severe ailments has been singularly small. The diseases which are most frequently recorded, are, various forms of syphilis, eruptions, diarrhœa, piles, and debility. No epidemic disorder has occurred during the last year. The number of slight ailments recorded is not inconsiderable: prisoners often complain of such, and a medicine is ordered; but, in forming an estimate of the salubrity of a prison, we must carefully separate trivial disorders, often feigned, and easily assumed, from serious illness, which is too strongly marked to escape or deceive observation.

Since the above was written, I have received a detailed account of the state of health during the year 1835. The slight indispositions were 99, but the cases of illness which were so severe as to require removal into the Infirmary amounted only to three. The greatest number of sick at one time amounted to two: and to complete this most favourable physical condition, only one death occurred in the gaol during the year 1835. There is no lunatic prisoner in confinement here.

Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Keeper	400	–	–
Chaplain	300	–	–
Surgeon, (including Medicines)	150	–	–
Matron	20	–	–
Two Male Turnkeys, (each)	45	–	–
One Male Turnkey	50	–	–
Messenger	26	–	–

Expenditure.

Expenditure.

Prison Diet for the Year.	Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	Male and Female Clothing.	Furniture and Bedding.	Soap, Candles, Fuel, and Carting the same.	Stationery, Books of Accounts, and Books of Moral and Religious Instruction.	Washing and Cooking for the Prisoners.	Allowed Prisoners for Work done for the Prison.	Cost of Prison Diet per Day per Head.
£. s. d. 234 11 8¼	£. s. d. 8 13 –	£. s. d. 21 11 8 14 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.* of the above, agreeably to the Home Department order for clothing female convicts.	Nothing -	£. s. d. 83 3 3½	£. s. d. 61 6 9 57 *l.* 18 *s.* of the above was paid for assize and sessions calendars.	Nothing -	Nothing -	£. s. d. – – 2

Straw.	Removing Prisoners to take their Trial at the Sessions or Assizes.	Removing Transported Convicts.	Paid for Prisoners as per Contract.	Repairs in and about the Prison.	Sundries.	Alterations and Additions in and about the Prison.	Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year.
£. s. d. 4 14 3	Nothing -	£. s. d. 81 – –	Nothing -	£. s. d. 257 19 5¼ 145 *l.* 1 *s.* 4 *d.* of the above was paid for paving a yard not paved before.	£. s. d. 49 12 4	None - -	£. s. d. 802 3 5

General Statistics.

1.—*Construction.*

Number of Sleeping Cells, &c.										Refractory Cells.		
Cells where only One Prisoner Sleeps and Works.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps and Works.		Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps.		Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all Cases.		Light.	Dark.	Apartments below Ground.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
none	none	none	none	66	none	30	2	218	10	none	none	none.

Wards or Divisions in the Prison.	Day Rooms.	Work Rooms.	Tread-wheel.	Receiving Rooms or Cells.	Divisions in the Chapel.	Infirmaries or Rooms for the Sick.		Warm or Cold Baths or Bathing Tubs.	Airing Yards.
						M.	F.		
9	9	none	none	none	8	4 rooms	none	1 bathing tub	9

2.—*Punishments during the Year* 1835.

Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement.		Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped.		How the Prisoners have been employed.			Punishment for Offences within the Prison.			
M.	F.	Privately.	Publicly.	Hard Labour.	Employment not being Hard Labour.	Not Employed.	Whipping.	Irons.	Refractory Cells.	Other Punishments.
37	1	19	1	- - -	- - cleaning and whitewashing the prison, and washing.	- no other employment for the prisoners.	none	1	none	- - 5 confined to their cells.

3.—*Present Population of the Prison.*

The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return (31 December 1835.)

Number of Debtors.		Number of Misdemeanors.		Number of Felons.		Prisoners for Trial.		Prisoners under Sentence.		TOTAL.		Average Number of Prisoners Daily.		The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
22	none	7	1	65	9	94	10	9	3	103	13	90	8	103	13

On the 29th of January 1836, the total number of persons in custody fell so low as 108, of whom only three males were under 17 years of age. The male prisoners amount, in this last return, to 98, and the females amount only to 10.

4.—*Recommittals during the Year* 1835.

Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before to this Prison.

Once.	Twice.	Three Times.	Four Times, or more.	Returned to this Prison during the Year.	
				M.	F.
23	8	none	none	30	1

5.—*Annual Population of the Prison,*

During the Year 1835, from 1 January to 31 December, both days inclusively.

Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

In Custody at the Commencement of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Keepers.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers.		TOTAL.		Above 17 Years.		Under 17 Years.	
M.	.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
69	13	62	10	332	25	394	35	367	34	27	1

DEBTORS.						Felons.		MISDEMEANORS.										Under the Vagrant Act.	
Debts on Contract.		Forfeiture of Recognizances, &c.		Offence against the Revenue Laws.				Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.		Under the Game Laws.				Under the Bastardy Laws.			
												Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
80	2	none	none	17	3	244	24	31	3	20	3	2	none	none	none	none	none	none	none

Winchester

Winchester County House of Correction.

Construction.—This Building stands rather low: some, who have good means of acquaintance with the spot, affirm it to be damp, and even attribute occasional disorders to this source, while others, enjoying equally good opportunities, will not admit the fact. The Yards are large and airy. The greatest defect here is connected with the want of accommodation for the Females; there are only seven cells which are available for their use, and, consequently, when the prison happens to be crowded, so many as seven women are placed together sometimes to sleep in a cell about 16 feet long. Three small Yards are appropriated to the Females, but the wall of separation is so low that they can easily converse across, unless continually watched. From the Female Infirmary, also, conversation may be carried on with the prisoners in the yard. To prevent conversation and communication between prisoners, either adjoining each other or remote, does not seem until lately to have formed an elementary principle in prison architecture, and a continual struggle consequently is now going on between the improved systems of discipline, and the stubborn impracticability of walls and windows which will not conform to the progress of experience. There is an excellent Kitchen, a good Wash-house, and a Bathing-house, which also serves as a reception room for new-comers, until they have been searched. The building is moderately secure, being an old edifice; but it is well ventilated. There are coal-fires kept up in the Day Rooms during four months in the year; there are also fire-places in the Infirmaries, but no other mode of heating the cells as yet exists here, consequently solitary confinement cannot as yet be practised here during the winter.

Management.—Silence is enforced here, but the Day Rooms were in use at the time of my visit; the previous separation of prisoners was abandoned about the 1st of November, on account of the intense cold, which rendered it expedient to re-instate the prisoners in rooms which contained fire-places. There are 11 of these Day Rooms in use, in which 11 classes of prisoners are distributed. The accommodations of the house are not sufficiently ample to admit of a separation of all the prisoners, but before the 1st of November last it had been practised as far as possible. At night the prisoners are entirely separated, as far as the accommodation permits. The neatness, order and good discipline which reign here are creditable to the officers. Every thing requisite for the use of the prison is made at home, as far as possible, but only those individuals are employed in shoemaking, tayloring, &c. who have formerly worked at the same trade. The Keeper believes such a plan to be very economical, when it is carefully superintended. The Keeper, Matron, and four Turnkeys reside in the house; a Chaplain and Surgeon are also attached to it: the Chaplain acts in the same capacity at the County Gaol.

Diet.—The Male adults receive daily 1 lb. 14 oz. of bread, and on five days of the week two quarts of oatmeal gruel. On the other two days half a pound of meat, and one pound of potatoes are allowed, with only one quart of gruel. Those under seventeen years of age obtain three parts of the above allowance; one-fourth is deducted. For the Females 1 ½ lb. of bread are daily provided: they have the same rations of meat and vegetables as the males, but as far as the gruel is concerned, those only get it who are employed in the wash-kitchen, and they seldom ask for it.

The Men are furnished with a coat, trowsers, shirts and shoes; the Women with a jacket and skirt of cloth, petticoats, stockings, caps, aprons, shifts, shoes and neckerchiefs. The Bedding is complete and clean.

Labour.—The hard labour in use here is the Tread-mill, the Capstan-mill and the Crank; the other modes of employment consist in repairs of the premises, cleansing the prison, whitewashing, cooking, and in making, mending and washing all the clothes which are required. Half the profit of the labour goes to the county, one fourth to the Keeper, and one fourth to the Turnkeys.

Scale of Tread-mill Labour.

Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at one time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners or Wheels to the Total Number employed.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment.	Revolutions of the Wheels per Day.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
9 in summer and 6 in winter.	12	9 inches	- - 48 steps are performed each minute.	one-fourth	- 2,160 ft. per hour; thus the maximum per day is 19,440, and the minimum 12,960 feet.	- - maximum 1,080, minimum 720.	- - maximum number of steps 19,440, minimum number 12,960.	- by turnkey regulating the machinery.	- - sometimes to grinding & dressing corn, at other times to non-productive machinery.

Scale of Crank Labour.

The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time in separate Apartments.	The ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute.	How the Labour is apportioned to the Number and Strength of the Prisoners employed.
Maximum revolutions 28,800, minimum revolutions 17,280.	- repeated observation of an officer.	- - sometimes to grinding corn, and at others to non-productive machinery.	- - 10 in summer and 6 in winter.	- 6 cranks -	48 revolutions	- - by increase or reduction of weight.

There is a small hand-mill here, chiefly used for boys. It is worked by one boy, who is placed in the room alone, as a mode of solitary labour. The machine contains an index locked up within, which records the quantity of work performed.

Religious and other Instruction.—Divine Service is performed twice every Sunday, and Prayers are read every morning. The Chaplain makes frequent visits both to the Yards and Day Rooms, and also to those who are placed in solitary confinement. Instruction in reading was formerly given by the Wardsmen, but the introduction of the silent system has for the present suspended its operation. The prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other religious works. The Chaplain keeps a journal.

Care of the Sick, Disease and Mortality.—There are Four Sick Rooms provided for the Men, and One for the Women. Even here silence is enforced as far as is suitable to the nature of the place; but the extent to which silence is to be enjoined is a matter of serious consideration in regard to the sick, and is a subject which requires to be carefully weighed. It is often difficult to ascertain whether a prisoner is really unwell, or is endeavouring to procure greater indulgence by pretending to be indisposed. Whenever a prisoner is really ill, then I believe that no greater restraint ought to be imposed on the expression of his thoughts and feelings than is usually attempted in the general hospitals. The Surgeon attends here daily, and more frequently, if required. The number of deaths is small; during the first 10 months of 1835 not one death has occurred. In the previous year seven deaths took place among 849 persons admitted, and death has been rare during the seven preceding years. No epidemic has prevailed during the last year, and out of 926 prisoners who were received between Michaelmas 1834 and Michaelmas 1835, 54 were taken into the Infirmary. The greatest number of sick at one time was five. Many, however, have a medicine prescribed for them who are far from being fit objects for the Sick-ward. Diarrhœa appears to be one of the most frequent disorders which prevail here; febrile complaints and eruptions seem to be rare.

There is no insane prisoner at present in confinement here.

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Hampshire:
Winchester County House of Correction.

Salaries.

	£.	s.	d.
Keeper	200	–	–
Chaplain (this includes the duty at County Gaol)	300	–	–
Surgeon (includes the duty at the County Gaol)	150	–	–
Matron	20	–	–
Four Male Turnkeys:			
Two of whom (each)	50	–	–
Other two (each)	45	–	–

Expenditure.

Cost of ison Diet er Day er Head.	Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	Washing and Cooking for the Prisoners.	Allowed Prisoners for Work done for the Prison.	Removing Prisoners to take their Trial at the Sessions or Assizes.	Removing Transported Convicts.	Paid for Prisoners as per Contract.	Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year.
s. d. – 3½	£. s. d. 23 5 6	Done by prisoners.	£. s. d. 41 12 5 to destitute prisoners on their discharge.	– none –	– none –	– none –	£. s. d. 860 – – for salaries of officers only.

General Statistics.

1.—*Construction.*

Number of Sleeping Cells, &c.					Refractory Cells.			Wards or Divisions in the Prison.	Day Rooms	Work Rooms	Tread-wheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Tread-wheels.	Receiving Rooms or Cells.	Divisions in the Chapel	Infirmaries, or Rooms for the Sick.		Warm and Cold Baths, or Bathing Tubs.	Airing Yards.
here soner only.	Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps.		Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all Cases.		Light.	Dark.	Apartments below Ground.							M.	F.		
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.													
–	40	7	236 are very crowded.		–	2	none	14	14	2	5 mill yards.	none	11	4	1	2	14

Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the date of this Return.—Nov. 1835.

ber of meanors.	Number of Felons.		Prisoners for Trial.		Prisoners under Sentence.		TOTAL.		Average Number of Prisoners daily.		The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
12	64	11	none	none	170	23	170	23	143	8	216	20

3.—*Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year, from* 1st *January* 1834 *to* 31st *December* 1834.

stody at mencement e Year.	Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers for the same Offence.		TOTAL.		Above 17 Years of Age.		Under 17 Years of Age.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
23	165	13	612	59	777	72	711	61	66	11

(*continued*)

3.—*Total Numbers confined in the Prison, &c.*—continued.

Offences against the Customs, Excise, and Revenue Laws.		Felons.		Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.		Under the Game Laws.				Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.	
								Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
9	none	129	6	36	7	332	25	none	none	186	none	31	10	77	26

4.—*Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before to this Prison.*

Once.		Twice.		Three Times.		Four Times or more.		Returned to this Prison during the Year.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
80	8	39	3	18	1	5	–	18	–

5.—*Number of Prisoners:*—Sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement, 35 Males; 1 Female.—Sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped, privately, 11; publicly, none.

6.—*Punishment for Offences within the Prison*:—Whipping, 3; Irons, none; Refractory Cells, 41; other punishments, none.

7.—*Diminished Population.*—Eighteen months ago increased labour and prohibition of visits were enforced simultaneously with partial silence. Since that period silence has been rendered a more uniform custom, and has become more complete. It has been observed, that, during these last 18 months the number of committals has diminished in proportion to the rate of former years. People would formerly come in here for trifling fines; but they now do everything to avoid the necessity, which has become really disagreeable.

Winchester City Gaol (sometimes called *Bridewell*).

Winchester City Gaol.

Construction.—This building appears not an insecure one, but quite inadequate to its destination; it is so small as to contain only two yards, one of which is appropriated to the men, and the other is reserved for the females. In consequence of this, the Debtors are obliged to associate in the same yard with the Felons, in order that a yard may be left for the women. A new yard for the Debtors, and a Refractory Cell, are pressing wants. The whole appeared moderately clean. Whatever may be the deficiences of this Gaol, they are the less felt on account of the very small number of inmates. The usual number varies from two to three.

Management.—This Prison is under the care of a single individual, whose humble remuneration will be seen under the head of Salaries. It is true that this is increased by the emoluments of a small office held under the Corporation; but that very office is an occasional plea for absence from the Gaol.

When the City Magistrates wish to send a person to hard labour, they commit him to the County Bridewell, at which they pay at present 6*s.* a week for his support (formerly 8*s.*) They have occasionally entertained an idea of the practicability of establishing a small tread-mill in the City Gaol.

In the absence of the Gaoler, the Prison is under the charge of the Matron, who is his wife; but, although she enjoys the title of Matron, no salary is attached to the office.

Diet.—

Diet.—One pound and three quarters of bread are allowed daily to each prisoner, and three quarters of a pound of meat are provided for each once in the week, with vegetables and oatmeal.

No clothing is given, except when the prisoner is in a state of absolute destitution.

The bedding consists of a coverlid, two blankets, and a straw palliasse.

Labour.—No labour nor employment are carried on here, except that which consists in washing. Want of room is assigned as a reason for not affording more occupation to the prisoners.

Religious and other Instruction.—There is no Chaplain; but the prisoners are supplied with religious books: it is unnecessary to add, that no kind of instruction is in activity here.

Care of the Sick, Disease and Mortality.—Ten cases of slight illness have occurred during the year, from January 1834 to January 1835. The highest number of sick at one time was two. There has been no death during the above period. There is no room for the sick. The Surgeon attends when his aid is required.

The itch, the venereal disorders, and eruptions, are described as the most common complaints. There is no insane prisoner here.

Salaries.

Keeper, 7 *l.* 10 *s.* (*See* under Management).
Surgeon. Only sends in a bill for Medicines, &c.

Expenditure.

The Daily Cost of Diet for each Prisoner is 6 *d.*

Prison Diet for the Year.	Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon.	Male and Female Clothing.	Furniture and Bedding.	Soap, Candles, Fuel, and Carting the same.	Stationery, Books of Accounts, and Books of Moral and Religious Instruction.	Washing and Cooking for the Prisoners.	Allowed Prisoners for Work done for the Prison.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
20 18 10¼	- - -	- 9 9	- - -	5 1 2	- - -	1 2 6	—

Straw.	Removing Prisoners to take their Trial at the Sessions or Assizes.	Removing Transported Convicts.	Paid for Prisoners as per Contract, (if any.)	Repairs in and about the Prison.	Sundries.	Alterations and Additions in and about the Prison.	Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1 6 -	- 9 -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	3 10 -	- - -	37 17 3½

General Statistics.

1.—*Construction.*

Number of Sleeping Cells, &c.						Refractory Cells.			Wards or Divisions in the Prison.	Day Rooms.	Work Rooms.	Treadwheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Treadwheels.	Receiving Rooms or Cells.	Divisions in the Chapel	Infirmaries or Rooms for the Sick.		Warm and Cold Baths, or Bathing Tubs.	Airing Yards.
Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps.		Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all Cases.		Light.	Dark.	Apartments below Ground							M.	F.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.													
1	1	1	1	5	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Hampshire: Winchester City Gaol.

2.—*Population during the last Year.*

Number of Prisoners admitted from January 1834 to January 1835.

Above 17 years of age, 18 males and 6 females; under 17 years of age, 3 males. Total, 21 males and 6 females.

The greatest number of prisoners at one time in the course of the year was three males and two females.

3.—*Whipping.*

In three years this punishment has been only inflicted once. The sufferer was a boy, who received 10 lashes with the cat-o'-nine-tails. The Gaoler and Beadle were the only spectators, as the Prison happened at that time to contain no other prisoners.

4.—*Registration.*

The Gaoler keeps two books, one of expenses, the other relating to the entry of prisoners.

5.—*Diminished Population.*

The Gaoler thinks that the establishment of the New Police at Winchester has tended to reduce the number of his inmates.

Southampton House of Correction.

Southampton House of Correction.

Construction.—This house is very contracted in its space; this is so much the case, that the women have not even any yard to take exercise in, they can only walk in a small passage or gallery adjoining their cells. This is the greater evil, because women are usually placed here in preference to the Town Gaol, where no accommodation whatever exists for them. I am bound, however, to remark, that in spite of this evil, the four women whom I found here did not appear to suffer in their health. The privy for the men in the yard is bad; but the water-closet for the females is in very good order.

A large room has been recently discovered next the roof, and adjoining the Women's Ward. This is at present quite unoccupied, and might be easily converted into a small chapel for the prisoners, and into six or seven sleeping cells for females. This room, when not employed for sacred uses, might be used as a work room for the females, and would afford a little additional space to their present very limited means of exercise. A plan has also been suggested of converting the present yard into two yards, by changing the situation and position of the tread-mill; this would be an important benefit, especially if the additional yard thus gained could be appropriated to the use of the females.

This Prison could only contain eight prisoners in separate sleeping cells; but according to the present arrangement, it may contain 32 prisoners. The average number of inmates is 18 or 20.

Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps.		Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all Cases.		Refractory Cells.			Wards, or Divisions in the Prison.	Day Rooms.	Work Rooms.	Treadwheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Treadwheels.	Receiving Rooms or Cells.	Divisions in the Chapel	Infirmaries, or Rooms for the Sick.		Warm and Cold Baths, or Bathing Tubs.	Airing Yards.
				Light.	Dark.	Apartments below Ground										
M.	F.	M.	F.										M.	F.		
7	4	20	12	6	1	—	2	2	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	1

Management.—Cleanliness and order are moderately well preserved, although the nature of the building is adverse to them. The Prison is under the charge of a Keeper and a Matron. A Chaplain also is attached to it. The Surgeon only visits when sent for, or when he happens to have a sick prisoner. The Untried associate with the Tried, and there appears to be no uniform separation, but that

that of the sexes. Whenever there happens to be room enough, the convicted prisoners are placed in separate cells at night.

During five months only one offence has been committed in the Prison, which was punished by an extra turn on the wheel.

When whipping is ordered, the usual number of lashes is from two dozen to two dozen and a half. The instrument employed has nine lashes, two feet long, and made of whipcord. The whipping is regulated by the Surgeon and Under-Sheriff, who are present.

Diet.—Two pounds of bread are allowed daily, and half a pound of meat on Thursdays and Sundays.

Clothing is not provided, unless the prisoner is in extreme want of it, when an order is procured from the Magistrate.

The Bedding consists of two blankets and a rug.

Labour.—The hours of labour are ten in the summer, and seven in the winter. The number of prisoners which the Tread-wheel can hold at once is six; the height of each step is 8½ inches, and the wheel usually revolves three times in a minute. The prisoners generally remain 15 minutes on, and 15 minutes off, the wheel. The labour is not very productive, from 6*l.* to 8*l.* sterling, perhaps, in one year. The Gaoler receives part of this, and a part is reserved for the prisoners on their release from confinement. The lighter employments are cleansing, painting, whitewashing. The Untried have no employment. The women wash for themselves and for the other prisoners.

Religious and other Instruction.—The Chaplain performs Divine Service once on the Sunday. He pays a visit also to the Prison on another day during the week. He has a curacy.

The prisoners are supplied with religious books, such as Bibles and Prayer-books, and the Gaoler lends them sermons to read.

There is no provision made for instructing the prisoners in reading, except what is voluntary and spontaneous on the part of the Gaoler.

During the performance of Divine Service, which takes place in a most inconvenient spot, the women are seated in an adjoining room, so as to be secluded from the view of the male prisoners.

Care of the Sick, Disease and Mortality.—There is One Sick Room for the Men, and One for the Women; these are sometimes used as cells. There has been no death in the Prison during the year 1834. During that period there have been recorded only seven cases of slight indisposition, and not a single patient has been sent into the Infirmary. The greatest number of sick at one time has amounted to three. This return of health is a very favourable one, and may easily be appreciated by comparing it with the population of the Prison during the same time, as stated under the head of General Statistics, No. 2 and No. 3. No woman was on the sick list at the time of my visit.

There is no insane prisoner in confinement.

Salaries.

	£.	s.	d.	
Keeper - - - -	60	–	–	
Matron - - - -	20	–	–	
Chaplain - - -	50	–	–	Including their attendance
Surgeon - - - -	25	–	–	at the Town Gaol.

Expenditure.

Prison diet:—1*s.* 9¾*d.* is the actual cost per week of each prisoner.

Cost of Prison diet per day per head, 3⅛*d.*

Removing transported convicts, 6*l.* 14*s.*, the total from Michaelmas 1834 to Michaelmas 1835.

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Hampshire:
Southampton House of Correction.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

1.—*Present Population.*

The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return, (November 1835.)

Number of Debtors.		Number of Misdemeanors.		Number of Felons.		Prisoners for Trial.		Prisoners under Sentence.		TOTAL.	
M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
—	—	1	—	6	1	4	1	3	–	7	1

2.—*Population during the Year* 1834.

TOTAL.		Above 17 Years of Age.		Under 17 Years of Age.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
75	17	70	15	5	2

3.—*Average Population and Punishments.*

Average Daily Number of Prisoners.		The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year.		Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement.		Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Privately.	Publicly.
9	2	17	1	10	2	2	–

4.—*Diminished Population.*

Seems to have taken place during the last few months, in consequence of greater strictness, particularly in regard to admitting the visits of friends.

Southampton Town Gaol, (sometimes called *Felons' Gaol.*)

Southampton Town Gaol.

Construction.—The Prison is attached to other buildings; it has no boundary wall.

There is only one Day Room and one Yard here; consequently, if a female prisoner arrives, which is rarely the case, she is lodged in the Gaoler's house; at least this is the usual procedure; and the Gaoler's wife in this case becomes the Matron, but no salary is allowed to her for the discharge of the office. The Prison can contain 13 male prisoners. It has only one Dark Cell. The Sleeping Cells are about 14 feet square and 10 feet high. The Refractory Cell is eight feet by six, and 10 in height. The Magistrates do not go to any expense in alterations, because they contemplate the probable erection of a new gaol. It is insured against fire.

It could only contain four prisoners if placed in separate cells. It has only three Sleeping Rooms and the Dark Cell.

Management.—This Gaol is principally used for prisoners committed for trial. The Gaoler has the sole charge of the Prison, but a Chaplain and Surgeon are also attached to it, who perform the same duties at the House of Correction. From the above account of the extent of the building, it will be obvious that association

association is unlimited. The Prisoners have usually separate beds. This Gaol is under the jurisdiction and superintendence of the Mayor and Justices of Southampton, who appoint the Gaoler.

The Prison is well whitewashed, and the rooms are sufficiently clean and free from smell. Only two prisoners have been confined in the Dark Cell during the last eight years.

I am not acquainted with any books kept here except one Gaol book.

Diet.—Two pounds of bread are daily allowed to each prisoner, and half a pound of meat is distributed on Thursday and Sunday. Clothing is not provided except in cases of utter necessity. For Bedding, two blankets and a rug are furnished. A bushel of coals is furnished every week for the Day Room.

Labour.—No Labour, nor any sort of employment, are in operation here.

Religious and other Instruction.—The same Chaplain attends here and at the House of Correction. The Chaplain performs Divine Service once on Sundays; he also pays a visit once in the week. There is no provision made for other instruction, except that the Gaoler sometimes lends books and slates to those who are desirous of improvement. Bibles, Prayer-books, and sometimes other books, are sent hither by benevolent ladies and gentlemen. The prisoners go to the House of Correction to hear Divine Service.

Care of the Sick, Disease and Mortality.—There is no regular infirmary, but, if a prisoner is ill, he is placed in a separate cell or room. This, however, is represented as being an extremely rare occurrence; the Keeper reports that there has not been above one case of illness for eight years past. There is no case of sickness nor of death reported during the last year. The Surgeon only comes when his attendance is requested. The Surgeon attends also the House of Correction and the Debtors' Prison.

There is no insane prisoner in confinement.

Salaries.

	£.	s.	d.	
Keeper - - - -	30	–	–	
Chaplain - - - -	50	–	–	Including their attendance at the
Surgeon - - - -	25	–	–	House of Correction.

Expenditure.

There is some difficulty in making up the separate Expenditure of each of the three prisons of Southampton, because they are mixed up together in the accounts of the Treasurer of the County of Southampton.

The gross amount of the victualling bills for the six months preceding Lady-day 1835 was 9*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* All the prisoners are fed at the expense of the county.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

1.—*Present Population.*

Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return.										Average Number of Prisoners Daily.		The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year.	
Number of Misdemeanors.		Number of Felons.		Prisoners for Trial.		Prisoners under Sentence.		TOTAL.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	–	2	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	3¼	–	10	–

2.—*Population during the Year* 1834.

Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.								Above 17 Years of Age.		Under 17 Years of Age.	
In Custody at the Commencement of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers for the same Offence.		TOTAL.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
8	–	–	–	–	–	29	–	27	–	2	–

Forfeiture of Recognizances, &c.		Offences against the Customs, Excise, and Revenue Laws.		Felons.		Misdemeanors.										Under the Vagrant Act.	
						Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.		Under the Game Laws.				Under the Bastardy Laws.			
										Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	–	2	–	19	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–

At no time, during the three years 1830, 1831, 1832, were more than three males and three females confined at the same time.

3.—*Diminished Population.*

Sixpence a day was formerly allowed by the parish o each prisoner confined here, for his support. At that time they laid out this money, according to their taste, in provisions. This plan seems to have held out considerable encouragement to certain individuals, who sought admission with a view of bettering their condition. Now that the bread and meat are supplied instead of money, the number of entries has happily fallen off.

4.—*Recommittals.*

Eight prisoners had been committed before three times.

Southampton Debtors' Prison.

Southampton Debtors' Prison.

Construction.—This building lies closely adjoining to the other two prisons, and is, like the other two, formed from the walls of the Old Castle.

It is very confined in its accommodation. There is a yard for exercise, 50 feet long, and at one end 45 wide. There are three larger rooms, 16 feet by 14, and three smaller rooms. All are used as sleeping-rooms; but the inmates are not usually numerous; the greatest number confined at any period has not, I believe, exceeded eight males and one female.

Management.—A debt of 20 *l.* is sufficient to arrest and commit to this Gaol.

There is a Keeper, who is the only salaried officer. There is no Matron; and the Female Debtors (if any), are not exclusively attended by a female.

No fees whatever are demanded of the Debtors on their discharge, nor at any other time, under the name of garnish, nor in any other form.

This Prison is under the jurisdiction of the Mayor, Bailiffs, Sheriff and Visiting Justices.

It

It is supported from the county rates.

It is moderately clean; but defects in this respect, where they occur, are more to be imputed to the Debtors themselves than to the Keepers of the prisons in which they are confined. According to the general testimony of the officers who have to deal with them, no prisoners are so difficult to regulate; and their apartments, according to my own observation, are almost uniformly the least clean and least neat subdivision of a gaol.

Perhaps it may be considered not inopportune to insert here a copy of the Rules ordered to be observed at this Gaol by the Magistrates.

COPY of the Rules, Orders and Regulations to be enforced at the Debtors' Gaol in the Town and County of Southampton; ordered by the Magistrates in April 1835.

1. The Debtors to be allowed to receive every day from their friends, or purchase, victuals, and one pint of wine, or one quart of strong beer, but which wine or beer is on no account to be exceeded, and which wine or beer, together with all other victuals intended for the Debtors, shall be received into the Prison between the hours of eight in the forenoon and one in the afternoon. The Keeper of the Gaol, or the Turnkey thereof, to take the precaution to taste the beer brought into the Gaol, beyond the allowance of strong beer, to prevent imposition, or the clandestine introduction of strong instead of small beer.

2. Every person receiving an allowance from his or her creditor, or possessing the means of purchasing comforts and conveniences, or receiving the same from their friends, shall not be allowed to receive the county allowance of food for maintenance, until such time as those means shall have been exhausted, or upon the surrender of the money received or possessed by them.

3. No spirituous liquors shall, upon any pretence whatever, excepting by order of the Surgeon, be allowed to be brought into the Gaol; and all persons found offending against this rule shall be debarred the privilege of receiving or purchasing any wine or strong beer, for such a length of time as the Visiting Justices may think proper, and also be made subject to such privation or restraint as the said Justices may direct; and every person carrying or bringing, or attempting to carry or bring, into the Prison any spirituous liquors, will be prosecuted under the Act of 6 Geo. 4, c. 80, and not permitted to visit any prisoner again.

4. To prevent the introduction of all foul or impure clothing, spirituous liquors, or any improper articles, into the Prison, all clothes, bundles, or parcels of every kind, either brought into the Prison by the prisoner, or by their friends, shall be liable to the inspection of the Keeper of the Prison, or the Turnkey thereof.

5. That every poor Debtor, who has no means of subsistence, be allowed the sum of 6*d.* per day for necessary food, to be advanced by the Gaoler, and received by him out of the county rate, if not a parishioner, or from the guardians of the poor of Southampton, if a parishioner there.

6. No gaming, either hazard or otherwise, shall be permitted within the Prison; and neither cards nor dice be allowed to be introduced into the Gaol.

7. The friends of the Debtors shall be allowed to visit them in Gaol, between the hours of nine in the morning and six in the afternoon, in the summer, and between the hours of nine in the morning and four in the afternoon, in the winter, except on Sundays, between half-past ten in the morning and one in the afternoon. No visitor, excepting a wife, a parent, or a child, to be permitted to remain more than one hour in the Prison, or admitted oftener than twice in the same day; nor shall any wife, parent or child be admitted oftener than four times in the same day, unless on urgent occasions, satisfactory to the Gaoler. And no stranger or visitor of any description to be allowed to remain in the Prison beyond the hours before specified, unless in case of sickness, and with the previous sanction of the Surgeon given in writing, or by an order of a Visiting Justice.

Diet.—If a Debtor can maintain himself he receives no allowance. Parishioners, if destitute, receive 6*d.* a day from the guardians of the poor. Strangers who are in the same predicament are allowed the same sum by the Magistrates. The Bedding provided consists of a mattrass, a pillow, two blankets, and a rug.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Hampshire: Southampton Debtors' Prison.

Religious and other Instruction.—No Service is performed. There is a supply of Bibles and Prayer-books.

Care of the Sick, Diseases and Mortality.—A Surgeon comes when he is sent for. According to the statement made to me, there has been no case of sickness during the last year, nor any death. It appears to be a healthy situation. There is no insane prisoner in confinement here.

Salaries.

Keeper - - - - - - -	£35 – –

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The average number of Debtors confined here is six. Only one register is kept in the prison: no other account books are stated to be preserved.

The following is the amount of Debtors received

		Men.	Women.
During the Year	1830 - - - -	21	– 1
Ditto	1831 - - - -	19	– –
Ditto	1832 - - - -	26	– 1

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Hereford County Gaol and House of Correction.

Herefordshire: County Gaol and House of Correction.

Construction.—The Day Rooms are now no longer employed, and may be hereafter rendered available for other purposes: every prisoner has now a separate cell. The closets in which some of the Turnkeys sleep require to be better ventilated.

			Ft.	In.		Ft.	In.
The Dimensions of the Sleeping Cells, are		28 - -	11	10	by	9	–
		36 - -	9	3	by	9	–
Ditto	Day Cells -	24 - -	7	10	by	7	–
		20 - -	10	–	by	6	–
Ditto	Refractory Cells	7 - -	8	–	by	8	–

The number of Yards is 11. The number of Separate Light Cells, exclusive of those for Debtors, is 80.

There are two Dark Cells, but none under ground.

Some of the Cells are employed as solitary work rooms during the day; but no prisoner at present sleeps in the same room in which he works. At the time of my visit, only three individuals were placed in these solitary working day cells. There is a good supply of water in every yard, and good privies in each yard. There is a neat garden in the Male and Female Debtors' Yards. The Chapel is badly disposed; there is no curtain before the Female pew; and the Females can see, and be seen, by the Male Debtors, and by some of the other Male prisoners. The Gaol is secure, but rather defective in having no other boundary wall except what is joined to the prison. It is clean in a high degree; not remarkably dry, and moderately well ventilated. In the Infirmary there is no privy.

At present the Prison is only heated by coal-fires. A consideration occurs here, as elsewhere, in what manner are the cells to be heated during winter? This question is an important preliminary to the adoption of separate confinement, and has not escaped the attention of the Visiting Magistrates. There has been no alarm of fire during 17 years.

Management.—

Management.—Great pains have been taken here to establish separation and silence, and successfully. Silence has been only enforced indeed for a few weeks, since the receipt of the Home Secretary's letter; but for 17 years the Governor has endeavoured to preserve quiet. The Debtors still appear quite at their ease as to noise.

All the prisoners (except the Debtors) take their meals in their separate cells; no Day Rooms exist now except for the Debtors. Every Untried and Convicted Prisoner has a separate cell. He is only in company at the hours of labour, and then is silent; an officer (not a prisoner) is constantly present at the labour.

The prisoners, both the Untried and the Convicted sleep in separate cells. But if in any instance they perform solitary work in a cell in the day-time, they are then removed to another cell at night. The prisoners who do no work are removed from their cells to take exercise for one hour daily, (and on Sundays for two hours.) The prisoners who labour are removed from their cells for that purpose during eight, nine or ten hours in the day, according to circumstances. The only difference in the treatment of the Untried, and that of the Convicted who are not at hard labour, is, that the Untried have a double portion of exercise allowed them; this is the only distinction made in their favour. The poor Debtors sleep in a common room containing 10 beds at most. The Convicted are not allowed to receive letters for the first three months; afterwards, once in three months.

Diet.—The Convicted who are not subject to hard labour, and the poor Debtors, have the same allowance, viz. 1 lb. 5 oz. of bread daily, with one quart of gruel made from 1 ½ oz. of oatmeal or 2 oz. of flour.

The Convicts who work (after one month's imprisonment from the day of conviction,) have one quart of soup or 2 lbs. of potatoes daily, (on five days they have soup and on two days in the week they have potatoes.) The bread and the gruel of the above class belong to this also. The Convicts of no class can receive food from without. The Untried may receive solid food, but not liquors of any kind, from their friends without.

The poor Debtors find their own clothing, except when in great destitution. The Untried may wear their own clothes, but, if I understand my informant aright, not one in 50 of them applies for this privilege. The allowance of Clothing to the Convicted is a cap, jacket, waistcoat, trowsers, shirt, stockings, shoes. The Bedding furnished for all parties (except for Master Debtors,) is a straw mattrass, a rug, two or three blankets, and one or two sheets.

Labour.—Consists in the Crank, in breaking stones for the use of the prison yards, and also for the use of the public. Tayloring, shoemaking, whitewashing and cooking also furnish occupation to a certain number. The profits will be seen under the head of Expenditure; they go entirely to the county. The Untried Prisoners are here also employed in heading pins; the shanks and heads of the pins are sent hither from Birmingham; the heads are put on here, and the finished pin is then sent back to Birmingham. After paying the carriage, the profit on the whole of this particular labour is 1 ¼ *d.* per pound of pins.

Scale of Crank Labour.

Number of Working Hours per Day.	The ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute.	The Daily Amount of Labour Performed by each Prisoner.	Application of its Power.
In November, December and January, eight hours. In October and February, nine hours. In all other months, 10 hours	20 in a minute - -	1 bushel is ground in an hour by 12, on an average.	To grind corn, beans, &c.

Religious and other Instruction.—The Chaplain reads Prayers every Wednesday and Friday, and Divine Service is performed twice on Sundays. He delivers a Sermon every Sunday morning. He also makes a daily visit to the prison of a hour and a half in duration, and preserves a journal, in which, in addition to the usual matter, he records his observations on the characters of the prisoners who come under his notice. His lady benevolently volunteers to instruct the female prisoners. The Schoolmaster of the male prisoners is selectad from the prisoners. This Schoolmaster instructs in reading on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from twelve to one o'clock. Classes are established, and

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

Herefordshire: County Gaol and House of Correction.

religious instruction, accompanied with Scripture reading, is every day afforded. The prisoners are regularly supplied with Bibles, Testaments and Prayer-books.

In all cases of solitary confinement the Chaplain makes a daily visit to the prisoner in his cell. The Chaplain is Minor Canon of Hereford, and Vicar of St. John's parish in the same city. In addition to the 150 *l.* per annum from the county, he receives 20 *l.* per annum from a private charity called Brydges's Augmentation.

Care of the Sick, Disease and Mortality.—The Surgeon visits generally daily, and still oftener, if sent for.

The Infirmary consists of two rooms for the Male sick, and two rooms for the Female sick; they are spacious, but not particularly well ventilated.

These rooms are under the care of a Wardsman, and frequently also are visited by the Governor and officers of the Prison.

The most common disorders are, colds, venereal complaints and itch. There has been only one death from Michaelmas 1834 to Michaelmas 1835, out of 297 prisoners admitted. During the last 30 years the Surgeon does not recollect any epidemic occurring in the Prison. No epidemic cholera was seen here, nor indeed, I believe, in the city itself.

A report has been made, from Michaelmas 1834 to 1835, of 156 cases in which medicine was given, in a total number of 297 prisoners admitted; but many of these were merely instances in which a common opening medicine was prescribed to individuals who still continued at their work. Only six cases of severe illness, necessary to be removed into the Infirmary, occurred during that period. The highest number of prisoners receiving medicine at one time was six.

The dampness of the locality produces frequent colds, and is unfriendly to scrofulous constitutions. Phthisis pulmonalis has sometimes followed the colds.

There is one bath here.

There is one insane prisoner, Elizabeth Pugh, aged 66, a woman tried for arson in 1834 (August); has been above one year in custody. She was found by the jury of unsound mind, and directed to be imprisoned until His Majesty's pleasure.

Salaries.

	£.	s.	d.
Keeper and Taskmaster	250	–	–
Chaplain	150	–	–
Surgeon (including medicines)	70	–	–
Matron	23	5	–
Clerk	60	–	–
Four Male Turnkeys, (2 at 50 *l.*; 2 at 45 *l.* 12 *s.*)		—	
Errand Woman	7	16	–
Schoolmaster. (6 *d.* a week is sometimes paid to a prisoner, who is selected to fill this office).			

Expenditure, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Prison diet, 1 *s.* 9 ¼ *d.* per week for each prisoner.			
Profits arising from productive labour, and deducted from the yearly expenses	160	10	6 ¼
Amount received for the support of prisoners under contract	58	13	3
For grain ground in Gaol, (paid to county)	46	–	2
Amount of fines paid by prisoners, applicable to the county rate	125	3	2
Amount received for the support of vagrants, &c.	—		
*Amount received from parishes for the support of illegitimate and other children	—		
£.	390	7	1 ¼

Total Expense to the County, after deducting Receipts, &c., 1,366 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 ¼ *d.*

* About 2 *s.* weekly was formerly paid, before the passing of the Poor Law; nothing since.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

1.—*The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return.—November* 1835.

Number of Debtors.		Number of Misdemeanors.		Number of Felons.		Prisoners for Trial.		Prisoners under Sentence.		TOTAL.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10	–	15	1	21	5	5	1	–	–	46	6

2.—*Age of Prisoners admitted in the last Year.*

Above 17 years of age, 30 males, and 6 females.
Under 17 years of age, 6 males.

3.—*Labour and Punishment.*

Total Number of Prisoners employed.			Punishments for Offences within the Prison.			
Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Not Employed.	Whipping.	Irons.	Refractory Cells.	Other Punishments.
174	86	37	- - -	- - -	88	49

4.—*Paid for Prisoners.*

As per contract - - - - - £.58. 13. 3.

5.—*Debtors.*

The total number admitted here during 17 years has been 833.

6.—*Education.*

Number committed from 30th September 1834 to 31st September 1835, 297.

Of whom could read and write - - - - -	142
Ditto - read only - - - - - -	48
Ditto - not read - - - - - -	107
	297

7.—*Reformation.*

The Chaplain observes, that, in several cases, individuals have come to him five or six months after they have left gaol, and, of their own accord, have assured him, that they are now living morally and religiously; at the same time declaring that they look back upon the confinement which they have experienced there as a blessing.

8.—*Diminished Population.*

This fact has been observed at Hereford County Gaol; and the reason assigned by some, is the increased rigour of discipline. At all events the result is most satisfactory.

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.
Herefordshire: City Gaol.

Hereford City Gaol.

Construction.—This Gaol is detached from other buildings, but it has no boundary wall. The outer (or street) door has a grating; when the wooden shutter is withdrawn from the back of this grating, which appears to be no unusual occurrence, the passenger who stands on the steps of the door can see the prisoners in the yard. Whenever the street-door is opened, this observation becomes on both sides more easy. The Female Yard so immediately joins the Male Yard, and the gates are so placed, that conversation becomes easy, either over the intermediate wall, or through the gates.

The accommodations are so scanty, that the Debtors come into the Gaoler's Kitchen to dress their food; they also make use of the Gaoler's privy; and, indeed, escape from the wall against which this privy rests, and above which it only rises a few feet, would not be difficult, and has been practised.

The windows of the Female Sleeping Cells look into the Male Yard. The Debtors have an extremely small yard, only 30 feet 10 inches long, and 7 feet 5 inches wide; from this yard they look on the Female and Male Yards.

The windows in this Prison have a great defect, they can only be opened from without.

The Receiving Room is used as a Dark Cell; but when the external shutter is put up, it is ill ventilated.

The Prison appeared to me damp; but the Keeper believes it to be dry. It does not seem a secure one, as eight prisoners have escaped since the year 1827; one was alone, seven escaped together. The Debtors' part seems most insecure.

Management.—The defects which are so visible both in the plan and system of this Gaol are not to be mixed up with the character of the Gaoler; indeed, an observer will be surprised at finding his duties so decently performed, where every circumstance thwarts and cramps him. His salary (only 40*l.*) is two low; he has no assistance provided for him, and yet he is sometimes employed as a constable, an occupation which of course withdraws him from his Gaol. In his absence the care of the Gaol devolves on his son, who is not appointed nor salaried by the Corporation, but is by trade a carpenter. It is quite natural that a father should seek the aid of his son, but if such aid is necessary, it ought to be afforded by an officer chosen for the purpose, and recompensed for his trouble. The Gaoler's wife, although unpaid, is obliged to act as Matron.

It seems almost useless to enter into any minute details of the economy of a prison, where there is only one division for the males and another for the females, excepting the scanty portion appropriated to the Debtors.

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour are transferred, by contract, to the County Gaol.

Seven is the greatest number of prisoners sleeping in the same room. Two are sometimes placed in the same bed. Silence it would be impossible to enforce, while things continue on their present footing.

Diet.—The Debtors receive no food, unless they apply for the City bread, which is two pounds per day.

The other prisoners have the same allowance before trial as after, namely, two pounds of bread daily; an allowance which appears to me improper in its selection, and insufficient altogether for the purpose.

The Bedding allowed is one rug, one blanket, two sheets and one straw mattrass.

The Debtors are supplied by the Gaoler with beds, bedsteads, sheets, blankets, counterpanes, &c., at 2*s.* 6*d.* per week, if they can pay for it; if not, they have the same allowance as other prisoners.

Labour.—The only work carried on here is breaking stones for the streets.

The hours of labour are from seven till four in winter, and from six to six in the summer.

The profits arising from it are applied to the support of the prisoners.

Religious and other Instruction.—Divine Service is performed on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The Chaplain delivers a sermon also on Christmas-day, Good Friday, Easter Sunday and Whitsunday.

The

The prisoners are supplied with religious books, but they have no instruction in reading beyond that which one may impart to the other. The Chaplain keeps a journal. He has a duty to perform at the Cathedral.

Care of the Sick, Disease and Mortality.—There is no Infirmary here; and when a prisoner is ill, he remains in his cell. The Prison does not appear to contain much sickness in the course of the year; the most prevalent complaints are those imported into the house, such as the itch and venereal disorders. The Keeper affirms that no prisoner has fallen ill in the Prison during the last year; their stay, indeed, is generally of short duration. He states that no death has occurred here during the last nine years.

Salaries.

The Keeper - - - - - - £.42 – –

Expenditure.

Cost of Prison diet per day per head, 4*d.*

GENERAL STATISTICS.

1.—*The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return,* (*November* 1835.)

Number of Debtors.		Number of Misdemeanors.		Number of Felons.		Prisoners for Trial.		Prisoners under Sentence.		TOTAL.		The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	5	1	11	4

2.—*Construction.*

Number of Sleeping Cells, &c.					Refractory Cells.		Wards or Divisions in the Prison.	Day Rooms.	Airing Yards.
Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps and Works.		Receiving Rooms or Cells.	Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all Cases.		Dark.	Apartments below Ground.			
M.	F.		M.	F.					
4 Not work.	3	1	14	10	1	none	3	3	2

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Leicester County Gaol.

Construction.—The ground which surrounds this edifice does not belong to the Gaol. Articles of various sorts are continually thrown over the walls, and the Magistrates have much difficulty in attempting to remedy the evil; but all that is done at present is to punish the prisoner who receives such articles. A signal is given, the article is caught, and desperate struggles have ensued in taking away such things from the grasp of the prisoner. This evil seems only likely to be removed by the acquisition of the ground immediately surrounding the prison.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Leicestershire: County Gaol.

All the Yards are well paved, and the windows are not only well constructed, but are maintained in excellent order; a circumstance of the utmost moment to good ventilation. The supply of water is abundant, and in all the large Yards there are two water-closets.

The building is very solid, and seems well secured against escape. During the last 24 years there has been only one escape; this was of a Debtor, who was retaken after three days.

Some of the Dark Cells are so near the street that conversation may be heard from it: these are accordingly disused at present, although well adapted in other respects.

The only fire-places here are in the Day Rooms and the Infirmaries. No mode of warming the Cells exists at present.

The dimensions of single Sleeping Cells are, length, 8 feet 5 inches; breadth, 5 feet 10 inches; height, 9 feet 3 inches; of those in which more than one sleeps, length, 11 feet 8 inches; breadth, 8 feet 5 inches; height, 9 feet 3 inches; of the Day Rooms, length, 40 feet: breadth, 12 feet 8 inches; height, 9 feet 3 inches.

Management.—The number of officers is detailed under the head of Salaries.

Silence has not been introduced here; it is, however, enjoined after the prisoners are locked up for the night, but, at that time, of course, is the most difficult to preserve. Singing and noise are forbidden at all times.

This is a House of Correction for Females only; they are placed here instead of at the County House of Correction, which is at present reserved for male prisoners alone.

On unlocking some of the cells at night, I found in one cell two beds, and two men sleeping together in each of these two beds. I am assured, however, by the Keeper, that these four men are the only males sleeping thus two in one bed in the whole prison; he states that it has been done in this instance in order that prisoners of one yard may not be mixed with those of another, which would sometimes be the case, if this expedient were not adopted; he affirms that it is a rare occurrence, and never resorted to except when the ward is crowded. In another cell I found three men sleeping on the same bedstead; two under one bedding and the other under another bedding. For females, it is a common practice here to place two in one bed. To provide separate beds for prisoners of both sexes appears as highly important; if any one point of the economy of prisons is more essential than another, it is probably this.

Prisoners who are confined in Dark Cells are not permitted to pass the night in them, but are removed in the evening to the Sleeping Cells. Irons are out of use. There are four Debtors' Yards, three for the males and one for females. The Untried Male Prisoners associate in three yards, sometimes in four. There are usually about 15 in a yard. There is also a Yard for Untried Women. There are two Yards in which the Male Convicted Prisoners associate, and one more for the Convicted Females: the Convicted Females have also a Yard in that part of the building which forms the House of Correction for women. In the Chapel communication and sight are well cut off; it has 10 compartments. The prisoners take their meals in the Day Rooms; the hours for the meals are, eight, twelve and six o'clock in summer, and eight, twelve and a quarter before four in winter. The Convicted Males see their relations frequently, but the females in the House of Correction only once a month. There is no prohibition of letters, except that the Keeper inspects all, and keeps back such as he deems improper to be read.

Scale of Diet.

Prisoners committed for Trial.

For Women in House of Correction:—1 lb. 6 oz. bread, 2 pints gruel, 1 lb. potatoes.

For those who do not receive from their Friends:—1 lb. 10 oz. bread, 3 pints gruel, 1 lb. potatoes.

For those who do receive from their Friends:—1 lb. 10 oz. bread, 3 pints gruel, daily.

The Unconvicted Prisoners receive a pint of table beer daily.

Prisoners not sentenced to Hard Labour, and whose Imprisonment is under Six Months receive:—1 lb. 12 oz. bread, 3 pints gruel, 1 lb. potatoes, daily.

Prisoners

Prisoners not for Hard Labour, and who have been imprisoned Six Months and upwards:—1 lb. 12 oz. bread, half-pint new milk, 2½ pints gruel, 1 lb. potatoes, daily.

Prisoners for Hard Labour:—1 lb. 12 oz. bread, half-pint new milk, 1½ pint gruel, 1 pint soup, 1 lb. potatoes, daily.

Women for Hard Labour in House of Correction:—1 lb. 6 oz. bread, half-pint new milk, half-pint soup, 1 pint gruel, 1 lb. potatoes, daily.

The allowance for Debtors is 21 ounces of bread daily.

The allowance of Clothing consists of a jacket, waistcoat, trowsers, shirt, clogs; for the Women, a cap, handkerchief, two petticoats, shift, apron, stockings, shoes. The Convicted are distinguished by a party-coloured dress.

The Bedding comprises a straw mattress, rug, and two blankets. Debtors also receive this bedding, if they possess none of their own, (excepting only the rug.)

The beds are always washed twice a year, and the blankets as often as is found necessary. Shirts and shifts are washed weekly. The prisoners are shaved once a week, by one of their own number; two razors are distributed to each ward for this purpose.

Labour.—There is no Hard Labour enforced here for the Men; and the principal occupation for them is cleaning and pumping. One Convicted Felon is employed as cook. For the Untried, whether Male or Female, there is no compulsory work. But, as this gaol serves as a house of correction for Females, (Females not being received at the house of correction for the county,) they are obliged to work both for this gaol and also for the County House of Correction; they make beds, shirts, female clothing, and they mend for all. By this labour money is saved, but it is not produced: however, 8 *d.* a month in winter, and 9 *d.* a month in summer, is allowed to the working women, and is paid to them on going out of the prison.

The hours of labour for the Women are, in summer half-past 6 to 8, 9 to 12, half-past 1 to 5; in winter half-past 7 to 8, 9 to 12, and 1 to 4.

Religious and other Instruction.—The Chaplain visits the gaol every day, except Saturdays, and sometimes also on that day. He performs Divine Service, and delivers a sermon every Sunday once. He keeps a Journal, which includes observations on the conduct of the prisoners. When a prisoner enters, the Chaplain always informs him that he shall be ready at all times to afford him religious instruction, either in the ward, or in his private room. He finds that prisoners under capital offences generally avail themselves of his offer, but not those who come in for minor offences. On two days in the week prayers are read; after the prayers, any prisoner may come to him in his private room to confer with him, by previously intimating his wish to the turnkey. The Chaplain is allowed to spend 2 *l.* 10 *s.* annually in books for the use of the prisoners here. There is a schoolmaster who gives daily instruction in reading and writing, in a school room.

The Chaplain also attends at the County House of Correction. He is the minister of St. George's, in Leicester, but he does not take the care of souls; he has an assistant for this church, who never interferes with the duties of the gaol.

The private room for the use of the Chaplain is an important part of every gaol; it is impossible to deliver advice with any effect, while the prisoner is surrounded by his comrades. Such an apartment is not to be found in every county gaol.

Care of the Sick, Disease and Mortality.—The Surgeon visits always twice weekly, and comes whenever circumstances require his aid. A nurse is selected from the prisoners.

During the last year only four cases of serious illness took place, but no patients were received into the infirmaries, and I find a report of 39 cases altogether of indispositions, both slight and severe. The greatest number of sick at any one time was three, and only one instance of death occurred during the year from Michaelmas 1834 to Michaelmas 1835. Only three deaths are stated to have happened since the year 1828, when the gaol was completed, one of these three was a debtor, who died a fortnight after his admission of phthisis. There has been no epidemic cholera seen here.

There is no insane prisoner in confinement.

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Leicestershire; County Gaol.

Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Keeper, (no Allowances whatever)	260	–	–
Chaplain, (including County House of Correction)	150	–	–
Surgeon, (attends the House of Correction for the County, and supplies Medicines to both)	100	–	–
Matron	40	–	–
Clerk	52	–	–
Male Turnkey	52	–	–
Female Ditto	26	–	–
Schoolmaster, per week (attends three hours daily, but one on Sunday)	–	8	–

Expenditure.

Prison Diet for the Year.	Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon.	Male and Female Clothing.	Furniture and Bedding.	Soap, Candles, Fuel, and Carting the same.	Stationery, Books of Accounts, and Books of Moral and Religious Instruction.	Washing and Cooking for the Prisoners.	Allowed Prisoners for Work done for the Prison.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
219 7 2	7 15 10½	55 1 9	20 – 5	61 11 6	14 – 7	- - -	5 – 8

Straw.	Removing Prisoners to take their Trial at the Sessions or Assizes.	Removing Transported Convicts.	Paid for Prisoners as per Contract, (if any.)	Repairs in and about the Prison.	Sundries.	Alterations and Additions in and about the Prison.	Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
4 8 5	4 18 –	144 14 –	- - -	143 2 7	80 15 1	- - -	760 16 –½

General Statistics.

1.—*Construction.*

Number of Sleeping Cells, &c.						Refractory Cells.			Wards or Divisions in the Prison.	Day Rooms.	Work Rooms.	Treadwheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Treadwheels.	Receiving Rooms or Cells.	Divisions in the Chapel	Infirmaries, or Rooms for the Sick.		Warm and Cold Baths, or Bathing Tubs.	Airing Yards.
Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps.		Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all Cases.		Light.	Dark.	Apartments below Ground										
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										M.	F.		
89	4	8	21	123	42	4	–	–	16	17	3	–	3	10	9	2	1	16

2.—*Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the date of this Return.—Dec.* 1835.

Number of Debtors.		Number of Misdemeanors.		Number of Felons.		Prisoners for Trial.		Prisoners under Sentence.		TOTAL.		Average Number of Prisoners Daily.		The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
12	1	13	4	29	6	29	2	13	8	54	11	51	17	82	11

3.—*Total*

3.—*Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.*

In Custody at the Commencement of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers for the same Offence.		TOTAL.		Above 17 Years of Age.		Under 17 Years of Age.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
55	15	–	–	289	73	379	90	289	85	31	3

DEBTORS.						Felons.		MISDEMEANORS.										Under the Vagrant Act.	
Debts on Contract.		Forfeiture of Recognizances, &c.		Offences against the Customs, Excise and Revenue Laws.				Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.		Under the Game Laws.				Under the Bastardy Laws.			
												Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	.	M.	F.	M.	F.
47	2	–	–	1	–	160	25	9	1	89	34	3	–	7	–	1	–	1	13

4.—*Punishments.*

Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement.		Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped.		Employment.			Punishment for Offences within the Prison.			
		Privately.	Publicly.	Hard Labour.	Employment not being Hard Labour.	Not Employed.	Whipping.	Irons.	Refractory Cells.	Other Punishments.
M.	F.									
25	4	7	–	48	–	–	–	–	129	–

5.—*Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before to this Prison.*

Once.	Twice.	Three Times.	Four Times, or more.	Returned to this Prison during the Year.	
				M.	F.
48	11	5	–	47	17

6.—*Education.*

From Michaelmas 1833 to Michaelmas 1834, the Prisoners committed who could

Read and write, were - - - - - - -	165
Read - - - - - - - - - -	140
Neither - - - - - - - - -	109
Not ascertained - - - - - - -	1
	415

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Leicestershire: County Gaol.

From Michaelmas 1834 to Michaelmas 1835, the Prisoners committed who could

Read and write	167
Read	106
Neither	77
	350

7.—Diminished Population.

There is a considerable decrease in the lighter offences of this year, (1835), below the standard of the preceding year; this is perhaps owing to the improvement in trade, which is represented to be at present in the most flourishing state.

Leicester County House of Correction.

Leicester County House of Correction.

Construction.—AS at the County Gaol, great inconvenience is felt here from the facility with which articles are thrown over the walls to the prisoners within, and the same difficulty is experienced in extricating such things from their grasp. This prison is not very secure; it has no outer wall, and cheveux-de-frise would probably be a useful addition. In the last 12 years there have been three escapes, yet all but one were retaken. The ventilation is good, except in three of the dark cells. These dark cells are rendered such by putting up a shutter. In every Ward there is an Infirmary with a fire-place. There are no other fire-places except in the Day Rooms. The accommodations are too small for the usual proportion of inmates, and to this we shall return under the head of Management.

Number of Sleeping Cells, including the Infirmary Cells.	Refractory Cells.			Day Rooms.	Work Rooms.	Tread-wheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Tread-wheels.	Receiving Rooms or Cells.	Divisions in the Chapel.	Infirmaries, or Rooms for the Sick.		Warm and Cold Baths, or Bathing Tubs.	Airing Yards.
	Light.	Dark.	Apartments below Ground.						M.	F.		
44	–	5	–	13	3	5 tread-wheels.	1	3	7	–	1	7

The dimensions of the single Sleeping Cells are 8 feet 3 inches by 6 feet, and from 8 feet 5 inches to 8 feet 9 inches high. There are no Cells where work is performed. The Infirmary Cells are 12 feet by 8 feet 3 inches, and 8 feet 5 inches high. The Dark Cells appropriated to the refractory are five in number, two of which are of the size of the single Sleeping Cells; two 8 feet by 4 feet 3½ inches, and 8 feet 5 inches high, and one 8 feet by 2 feet 2 inches, and 8 feet 4½ inches high.

There is no apparatus as yet in existence here for warming the cells.

Management.—The want of room necessitates the placing three men in one bed very commonly, and sometimes two. On unlocking one cell at night I found two beds in it; in one bed a man and a lad were to sleep; in the other bed only one man was to sleep. As the number of inmates diminishes occasionally, the Prisoners are put into separate beds, as far as the means permit; such is the statement of the Keeper.

The different classes occupy the seven wards during the day-time, and take their meals there. Communication between the Prisoners is prevented to a certain extent; moderate silence is preserved, but is not as yet positively enforced; it is most absolute at present at the Tread-wheel. The whole building is maintained in cleanliness and neatness.

Diet.—

Diet.—The following Table presents the weekly allowance of food which is assigned to three different classes of Prisoners:

First Class, for those sentenced to hard labour:

	s.	*d.*
Bread	1	$3\frac{1}{4}\frac{25}{100}$
Milk	–	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Gruel	–	$1\frac{3}{4}$
Soup	–	7
Potatoes	–	$1\frac{3}{4}$
	2	$5\frac{1}{4}\frac{25}{100}$

Second Class, for those convicted for six months and more without hard labour:

	s.	*d.*
Bread	1	$3\frac{1}{4}\frac{25}{100}$
Milk	–	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Gruel	–	$2\frac{3}{4}$
Potatoes	–	$1\frac{3}{4}$
	1	$11\frac{1}{4}\frac{25}{100}$

Third Class, for those who do no labour:

	s.	*d.*
Bread	1	$3\frac{1}{4}\frac{25}{100}$
Gruel	–	$3\frac{1}{4}$
Potatoes	–	$1\frac{3}{4}$
	1	$8\frac{1}{4}\frac{25}{100}$

There is no bedding in the Dark Cells, because the prisoners confined in them are said to tear it.

Labour.—The Untried are not employed, except in cleaning the Wards. The Tread-wheel and Breaking Beans furnish the harder labour for the Convicted. Repairing the prison dress and shoes, cleaning the wards, chapel, reception room, and airing yards are the lighter occupations.

The profits go to the fund applicable to the maintenance of the Prison. The keeper calculates in the following manner, that the prisoners perform 10,500 feet in ascent per day. Multiply the number of steps the wheel is revolving per minute, by the number of inches from the bottom of one step to the top of the other, then multiply the product by the number of minutes in an hour, or as many hours as the prisoners are employed; and again multiply this last product by the number of prisoners actually on the wheel at one time, and then divide this result by the whole number of prisoners employed both on and off the wheel, and the quotient will be the number of inches each man labours per day or hour.

The following are the hours of labour: betwixt Lady-day and Michaelmas-day, from a quarter-past six to eight, from nine to twelve in the morning; and from two o'clock to a quarter past six in afternoon; during the remainder of the year from a quarter of an hour after sun-rise to 20 minutes before sun-set, (deducting one hour for breakfast, and two hours for dinner and school).

Two Turnkeys are always present during labour.

Religious and other Instruction.—When in Chapel or School the whole of the Prisoners attend (the sick excepted), under the Chaplain, Governor, Schoolmaster and Assistants; the Chaplain performs full Service every Sunday morning or afternoon alternately, Christmas-day and Good Friday; prayers twice in the week; and he visits occasionally, during school-time, the sick, and those in solitary confinement.

The Chaplain has 2 *l.* 10 *s.* allowed to him for the annual purchase of religious works for the prisoners. He pursues the same plan here which he has been stated to follow at the County Gaol, to which he is also attached.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Leicestershire: Leicester County House of Correction.

A regular schoolmaster attends to teach the prisoners two hours on the week days, and four hours on Sundays. He acts under the superintendence of the Chaplain. There is a slate kept in every ward for the use of the prisoners.

Care of the Sick, Disease and Mortality.—The Surgeon attends here twice a week, and as often at other times as happens to be requisite. No particular diseases appear to prevail here; a few cases of fever and erysipelas occasionally present themselves, as well as catarrhs in damp weather. The list of sickness is small; forty-nine cases only are reported to have occurred during the last year, or a proportion of $\frac{10}{49}$ of the whole number of prisoners committed. The average number of days during which patient has remained on the sick list has been $11\frac{18}{49}$ days. Only one death took place during the year from Michaelmas 1833 to Michaelmas 1834, among 676 admitted. The greatest number of prisoners sick at one time was nine. There is no insane prisoner in confinement.

Salaries.

	£.	s.	d.
Keeper (has no other allowance whatever)	115	–	–
Chaplain	75	–	–
Surgeon (finds Medicines)	50	–	–
Schoolmaster	20	16	–
Four Male Turnkeys	208	–	–
Miller	61	9	–

N. B. Whenever a private whipping is ordered, 5*s.* are divided between the Governor and the Turnkeys, but the Governor has to provide the instrument. In the year 1834, 3*l.* 15*s.* were thus divided.

Expenditure.

Prison Diet for the Year.	Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	Male and Female Clothing.	Furniture and Bedding.	Soap, Candles, Fuel, and Carting the same.	Stationery, Books of Accounts, and Books of Moral and Religious Instruction.
£. s. d. 809 5 2½	£. s. d. 13 3 –¾ Leeches paid for included.	£. s. d. 113 8 6½ 8 10 6 121 18 –½	£. s. d. 17 – 7	£. s. d. 51 – 6 Salt and pepper included with soap and candles, and the coals consumed in cook-house included with coals used in day-rooms.	Account books, &c. slates and pencils for the school £. s. d. 5 15 6 Bibles, Testaments & Prayer-Books bought by Chaplain.

Washing and Cooking for the Prisoners.	Allowed Prisoners for Work done for the Prison.	Straw.	Repairs in and about the Prison.	Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year.
The washing done by the female prisoners in County Gaol.	£. s. d. 27 6 1½	£. s. d. 5 10 –	£. s. d. 160 5 2	£. s. d. 1,738 10 6¼ This includes every item, and without deducting the profits of labour.

General Statistics.

1.—*Accounts.*

The Governor's Account Book, Register or Description Book, Journal, and Mill Books; the Visiting Magistrates' Journal, the Chaplain's Journal, the Surgeon's Journal, the Schoolmaster's Journal, and the Miller's Books.

2.—*The*

2.—*The Total Number of Prisoners, in December* 1835,

80 - - - all Males.

3.—*The Total Number admitted from Michaelmas* 1833 *to Michaelmas* 1834.

TOTAL.		Above 17 Years of Age.		Under 17 Years of Age.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
676	–	91	–	14	–

4.—*Average Number of Prisoners Daily* - - 119 males.

The greatest number of prisoners at one time in the course of the year, was 147 males.

5.—*Education.*

RETURN of Prisoners Committed to the House of Correction for the County of *Leicester*, from 1 January to 31 December 1834, and for the same period 1835, showing the Number that can Read and Write.

Date.	Read and Write well.	Read and Write imperfectly.	Read, but cannot Write.	Cannot Read or Write.	Total Committed.
1834 -	98	214	157	191	660
1835 -	59	142	108	112	421

6.—*Diminished Population.*

This appears to be the case at present here, as well as at the County Gaol.

7.—*Profits of Labour.*

	£.	s.	d.
Received last year by Tread-mill labour - -	101	3	–
Ditto - - - by breaking Beans, and other occupations - - - - - - -	45	2	6½
Total - - - £.	146	5	6½

Leicester Borough Gaol.

Leicester Borough Gaol.

Construction.—This house is dry, and moderately well ventilated. In regard to security, so many as seven escapes took place in the course of six years; this was previously to the erection of cheveux-de-frise, since which time no one has succeeded. There has been no alarm of fire for the last 25 years. Fires are only kept up in the Day Rooms. The Chapel has six compartments, and communication and sight are well cut off. Articles are frequently thrown over the walls; and there exists the serious evil of being overlooked by a neighbouring window. There is no boundary wall; in the Debtors' Yard the wall forms part of the street. In the Day Room of the Yard for the Untried I could not open two out of the three windows. No cell in this yard has a glazed window. The Cells for the Refractory are made by darkening the common sleeping cell.

This building immediately adjoins the Borough House of Correction; a door divides the two establishments; but they have different officers.

Management.—All the prisoners are compelled to observe a certain degree of quietude, but positive silence is not enjoined. The Untried Male prisoners are

 placed

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Leicestershire: Leicester Borough Gaol.

placed together; they may receive food from their friends without, but not fermented liquors. The Debtors have also a yard; the Convicted Male prisoners have another one; and the Untried and Convicted Females are placed in the same yard. This last is a serious defect. The females are generally indeed very rare here; I found only two; they were sleeping in the same bed at their own desire. The women do not always sleep two in a bed, and the men never; nor is there any cell in which only two men sleep. All the prisoners eat in their day rooms; but no cookery is said to be allowed, except the boiling of water. The Gaol is clean. There are no monitors here.

Diet.—The general allowance is one pound and five ounces of wheaten bread daily, which is supplied by contract, and a pint and a half of oatmeal weekly; this last they make every day into gruel for themselves. Such a diet appears to me insufficient in regard to the quality; but, in fact, the scantiness is corrected occasionally by food sent in to the prisoners from their friends out of doors. But of how much irregularity does such an introduction of food from without lay the foundation! And how can we admit that the accidental circumstance of a prisoner's possessing liberal friends should be allowed to better his condition while in prison? It seems obvious that a sufficient quantity of food should be provided for all, otherwise we inflict a double punishment on him who happens to be friendless.

Liquors are only allowed to be introduced for the use of Debtors.

The Clothes are a jacket, trowsers, shirt, shoes, stockings.

The Bedding is a straw mattrass, two blankets, and rug.

Religious and other Instruction.—The Chaplain performs full service once on Sundays (with a Sermon), and on Thursdays; and he also makes frequent visits. He keeps a journal. The prisoners are supplied with religious works at the discretion of the Chaplain. There is no provision made for instructing the prisoners in reading. The Chaplain is vicar of All Saints and St. Mary's, in Leicester; but his duties there are light, and his curate takes the parochial care.

Whenever he visits, he inquires if any prisoner is ill, or requires his aid. He finds that the Untried prisoners attend the least to his religious instruction.

Care of the Sick, Disease and Mortality.—The Surgeon attends twice a week, and daily, if it happens to be necessary.

No Infirmary cases have been reported to me to have occurred from Michaelmas 1834 to Michaelmas 1835; but 23 cases of illness are recorded. The greatest number of Sick at the same time was two. No death occurred during the above year among so many as 627 inmates.

The most ordinary complaints are represented to be colds and coughs.

There is no insane prisoner in confinement.

Salaries.

	£.	s.	d.
Keeper - - - - - - - - -	300	–	–
Chaplain (including Borough House of Correction)	60	–	–
Surgeon (*see* General Statistics of Borough House of Correction) - - - - - - -	25	–	–
Matron - - - - - - - - -	20	–	–

Expenditure.

The cost of the diet of each prisoner for the day is $2\frac{3}{4}d.$

See, for further information, under the Leicester Borough House of Correction, the head of General Statistics, No. 3.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

1.—*Dimensions.*

The dimensions of the single Sleeping Cells are 8 feet long by 4 feet 9 inches wide, and 9 feet high. There is no work performed in any cell. The Three-bedded Cells are 11 feet 9 inches by 11 feet 6 inches.

2.—*Account*

2.—*Account Books, Registers.*

The Chaplain's, Magistrates', Surgeon's, and Gaoler's Journals; Bread Book; and Gaol Book of Prisoners' Names.

3.—*Construction.*

Divisions and Apartments for Prisoners, Separation, Employment, Instruction, &c.

Number of Sleeping Cells, &c.						Refractory Cells.			Wards or Divisions in the Prison.	Day Rooms	Work Rooms	Houses or Divisions upon the Tread-wheel.	Receiving Rooms or Cells.	Divisions in the Chapel	Infirmaries, or Rooms for the Sick.		Warm and Cold Baths, or Bathing Tubs.	Airing Yards.
Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps.		Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all Cases.		Light.	Dark.	Apartments below Ground.										
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										M.	F.		
20	5	4	–	35	10	3	–	–	4	5	–	–	1	6	1	1	1	4

4.—*The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return.—December* 1835.

Number of Debtors.		Number of Misdemeanors.		Number of Felons.		Prisoners for Trial.		Prisoners under Sentence.		TOTAL.	
M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
3	–	6	–	5	2	3	–	3	2	14	2

5.—*Average Number of Prisoners Daily.*

Males - - - - - - - 13
Females. - - - - - - $2\frac{3}{8}$

The greatest number of prisoners at one time in the course of the year was 30 males, and 6 females.

6.—*Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.*

In Custody at the Commencement of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers for the same Offence.		TOTAL.		Above 17 Years of Age.		Under 17 Years of Age.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
7	3	–	–	59	4	556	71	489	67	67	4

DEBTORS.						Felons.		MISDEMEANORS.										Under the Vagrant Act.	
Debts on Contract.		Forfeiture of Recognizances, &c.		Offences against the Customs, Excise, and Revenue Laws.				Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.		Under the Game Laws.				Under the Bastardy Laws.			
												Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
12	–	–	–	–	–	169	32	59	4	83	8	–	–	–	–	4	–	12	3

7.—*Punishments and Employment.*

Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement.		Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped.		Employment.			Punishment for Offences within the Prison.			
M.	F.	Privately.	Publicly.	Hard Labour.	Employment not being Hard Labour.	Not Employed.	Whipping.	Irons.	Refractory Cells.	Other Punishments.
–	–	–	–	–	–	627	–	–	26	–

8.—*Number of Prisoners who have been committed to this Prison before.*

Once.	Twice.	Three Times.	Four Times, or more.	Returned to this Prison during the Year.	
				M.	F.
1	1	–	–	2	–

Leicester Borough House of Correction.

Leicester Borough House of Correction.

Construction.—The windows both here and in the Borough Gaol are very inferior to those in the County Gaol. There are no glass windows in any cells of this building. There are pumps in every yard, and good water-closets. During 10 years only one attempt to escape has succeeded. There is one yard here for Male Misdemeanors; another for Male Felons; another very small one, with three cells, for Apprentices (who are seldom detained beyond a fortnight): this is called the Solitary Ward; and another for Females. The Dark Cells are not sufficiently ventilated, but no one is suffered to sleep in them. The Infirmary is good. There are two well-sized rooms, of which no use is made at present, and which are capable of conversion to various useful purposes.

Number of Sleeping Cells, &c.						Refractory Cells.			Wards, or Divisions in the Prison.	Day Rooms.	Work Rooms.	Treadwheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Treadwheel.	Receiving Rooms or Cells.	Divisions in the Chapel	Infirmaries, or Rooms for the Sick.		Warm and Cold Baths, or Bathing Tubs.	Airing Yards.
Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps.		Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all Cases.		Light.	Dark.	Apartments below Ground										
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										M.	F.		
18	3	2	–	29	6	–	2	–	4	3	1	2	1	6	1	1	1	4

The dimensions of the single cells are 5 feet wide, 8 feet 6 inches long, and 8 feet 3 inches high; up stairs in Felons' Yard, 11 feet long. The cells where more than one sleeps, are 11 feet 6 inches wide, 8 feet 6 inches high, and 13 feet long.

	ft.	*in.*		*ft.*	*in.*		*ft.*	
The dimensions of the Solitary Cells are	3	9	wide,	11	4	long,	8	high.
And - - - - - - -	5	2	d°	10	6	d°	10	d°.

The whole building is moderately well ventilated. The inspection from the Gaoler's Apartments is considerable. There has been no alarm from fire for 14 years. There is no other mode of warming the Prison excepting the coal fires in the Day Rooms.

Management.—

Management.—Quiet is maintained here, but not absolute silence. The prisoners take their meals together in the Day Rooms; and at night they sleep in cells containing one, or at least as many as three individuals. No males sleep here in the same bed, but the women sleep two together. There is a Monitor chosen from among the prisoners in each yard. In this house is performed the cookery for the Borough Gaol. This house serves also as a Watch-house; there is a room in which disorderly characters are lodged for the night. The whole establishment is clean and neat.

Diet.—Breakfast: One pint of milk porridge. Dinner: One pint of soup, one pound of potatoes. Supper: One pint of gruel. One pound five ounces of bread are distributed daily.

The Soup is made of half a beef's head, including the root of the tongue, two quarts of pease, 3*d.*-worth of vegetables (onions, carrots, turnips), a quarter of an ounce of pepper, and salt in proportion, to make 25 pints.

Those who are not at hard labour have no soup.

The Clothing is, jacket, trowsers, shoes, shirt if necessary.

The Bedding is a straw bed, two blankets, and rug.

Labour.—The Tread-mill holds eight men. The height of each step is 8½ inches. The wheel revolves twice in every minute. The number of feet in ascent per hour is 1,740. Pumping, and occasionally shoemaking and tailoring (if any prisoners belonging to such trades come in), and cooking, complete the circle of employments here. The hours of labour in December are from 10 to 12 in the forenoon, and from 1 to half-past 3 in the afternoon.

Religious and other Instruction.—The Chaplain performs Divine Service every Sunday, and generally pays a visit to this place once besides in the week, for the purpose of instruction; at that time also he inquires if any one is ill, or requires spiritual aid. He has the power of ordering books for the prisoners; the bill has never been refused by the Corporation. The Chaplain is attached also to the Borough Gaol; and for his services at both institutions he receives 60*l.* per annum. He has preferment in the town, but his curate takes the parochial duties.

Care of the Sick, Disease and Mortality.—The Surgeon attends twice a week, and more often if required. There is a good Infirmary for the males, and another for the females. There was no sick prisoner in either at the time of my visit. The number of slight indispositions during the year from 29th September 1834 to 29th September 1835, was 33; but no infirmary cases are reported to have occurred during that time. The greatest number of prisoners unwell at one period during the year was five. No death occurred during the year. It is even affirmed that only one death has happened here during 14 years. The complaints usually seen here are slight, such as colds and coughs. No epidemic cholera was known here. There is no insane person in confinement.

Salaries.

	£.	s.	d.
Keeper	120	–	–
Chaplain (including Borough Gaol)	60	–	–
Surgeon		—	
Matron		—	
Male Turnkey	50	–	–

Expenditure.

See General Statistics, No. 3.

General Statistics.

1.—*Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return. December* 1835.

Number of Misdemeanors.		Number of Felons.		Prisoners for Trial.		Prisoners under Sentence.		TOTAL.		Average Number of Prisoners Daily.		The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
5	–	23	2	–	–	28	2	28	2	13½	1	35	1

2.—*Prisoners admitted from* 29 *Sept.* 1834 *to* 29 *Sept.* 1835.

Above 17 years of age, 51 males and 2 females
Under 17 years of age, 5 males - - - - - Total 58.

3.—*Extract from the Abstract of the Treasurer's Accounts for the Borough of Leicester, published up to Epiphany Session* 1835.

	£.	s.	d.
Gaol and House of Correction: Ironwork, Painting, Lime-washing, &c. &c. - - - - - - -	110	18	11
Expenses of Gaol and House of Correction; viz.			
Gaoler's Salary - - - - - - - -	250	–	–
Turnkey - - - - - - - - -	54	12	–
Matron - - - - - - - - -	20	–	–
Keeper of House of Correction - - - - -	120	–	–
Turnkey - - - - - - - - -	52	–	–
Surgeon and Apothecary for Medicines - - -	77	2	3
Bread for Prisoners - - - - - - -	174	5	6
Clothing, Bedding, Coals, Oatmeal, &c. for ditto, and Provisions for the Prisoners in the House of Correction	179	7	8
Levies and Taxes on Gaol and House of Correction -	42	17	3
Sundries - - - - - - - - - -	22	7	8
Chaplain of Gaol and House of Correction - - -	60	–	–

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Peterborough City Gaol.

Northamptonshire: Peterborough City Gaol.

Construction.—This Gaol is extremely small, and is surrounded by other buildings. All the Male Prisoners of every kind associate here in one yard, with one Day Room. For all the Female prisoners there is only the small yard belonging to the Gaoler. The dimensions of both these yards render them quite unsuitable for exercise. The Middle Cell has no access of air except from a grating in the door. The Cell in the lower part has no access of air except from a similar grating, and one over the door also; it is rather damp, and is just opposite to the privy. The Day Room has a grating in the door, and a small aperture in the wall, protected by bars, but not glazed. The privy in the Male Yard is a large box, within which is a tin case; this last is emptied occasionally by the prisoners, into a hole in the Gaoler's yard. The Female Yard immediately joins the Male Yard; they are only separated by a wooden railing. The open space between these wooden railings is about two inches wide; consequently there is no limit to sight, conversation, and the transmission of articles from

from one side to the other. There is one privy in the Gaoler's and Female Yard, to which must resort not only the members of the Gaoler's family, but also the Female prisoners of every kind, and the Debtors of both sexes. The only Day Room for the Female prisoners is the Gaoler's own kitchen and wash-house. The Gaoler's wife provides a room for them from her own apartments, or in one of the Debtor's rooms, according to circumstances. Over the Gaoler's apartments are two rooms for Debtors, one on the first floor, the other on the second. In one case a female debtor has hired a chamber of the Gaoler. The Debtors' windows command both the Male and Female Yards, and conversation may easily be carried on between all these parties. It is difficult to conceive any place which answers less to the usual ideas attached to a gaol; it is in every respect unfit for the purpose. Happily its defects are in some degree counteracted by the very small usual amount of its inmates. The Gaoler had a lodger at the time of my visit. There have been two successful escapes in the last seven years; since then a wall has been built. A new Gaol has been contemplated, but the erection has been deferred on economical grounds. There is no division of Males from Females in the room used as a chapel.

Management.—The Gaoler is appointed by the Marquis of Exeter, who also bears the expenses of the repairs of the Gaol, and receives all fines as a compensation; I am informed that he receives less than he has occasion to disburse. The Gaoler is a bailiff: on the day of my visit he was engaged in attendance in the sheriff's court, and his wife was the only person left in charge. I am far from mentioning this circumstance as a complaint against him: on the contrary, so low is his salary that it would be impossible for him to support a decent exterior unless he enjoyed some additional office. Prisoners who are to be tried for their lives are now sent to the Northampton County Gaol. The Female Prisoners placed here are usually Untried ones. As there is no corporation here, this Gaol is under the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of the Liberty and Soke of Peterborough. There is only one Prisoner here at present: he had been here less than half a year; during that time, before he was tried, another man slept with him in the same bed for 12 weeks; after he was tried, another man slept with him for two nights. The Gaoler and his wife appear to maintain the Gaol in as clean and orderly a state as their limited means will permit.

Diet.—A half quartern loaf of bread is the only allowance here made daily. If the prisoner prefers to receive the actual value of this loaf instead, he may obtain it, and lay it out as he pleases. Thus one contrives to get a little tea, another some coffee, others use potatoes as a change. Nothing else whatever is provided for them, except water; not even salt, unless the Gaoler himself bestows it. I believe that the Gaoler's family occasionally confer little acts of bounty on the prisoners, receiving some small services in return. The only prisoner at the time of my visit stated that he at present could receive $2\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* a day, instead of the loaf. The highest price of the loaf since he had been in prison was $3\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* There is some difference of opinion among the gentlemen who have opportunities of observing, as to this allowance; some believe it to be sufficient. One remarks to me that prisoners appear to suffer somewhat at first, but subsequently to become habituated to the diet, and finally do well upon it. I have no hesitation in expressing my belief that the quantity and quality of the food are both in fault; and I conceive that no diversity of sentiment can exist as to the impropriety of substituting the value, at the prisoners' option, to be laid out as they please. Prisoners may also receive food from their friends outside, if they happen to possess any; a practice which, here as elsewhere, tends to establish an inequality in the condition of prisoners, in which the greatest criminal will often gain the prize.

Poor Debtors may obtain 6 *d.* a day for their diet, on making application to the magistrates.

The Bedding allowed consists of three blankets, a rug, a straw bed, and a bolster.

There is no regular provision of Clothing, but application is made to the magistrates in a case of necessity.

Labour.—No labour is carried on here; but if any Female prisoners happen to be here, they wash; otherwise the washing is performed by the matron, who charges 3 *d.* a head weekly for this task to the Liberty.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Northamptonshire: Peterborough City Gaol.

Religious and other Instruction.—The same Chaplain attends here and at the House of Correction; and the following remarks will apply equally to both establishments.

Besides his present scantily-requited office, the Chaplain has weekly duty for one week in the month at the Cathedral. He has also a Sunday duty at the Cathedral twice in the month.

There is no Chapel here; Divine service is performed in a room in the Gaoler's apartments, once every Sunday, provided that there are so many as three prisoners. This is a voluntary act on the part of the Chaplain; he is only obliged to perform Divine service at the House of Correction, and no one has done this before his time. The supply of books is adequate. The Chaplain has taught several individuals in the Gaol to read. He always attends when a prisoner solicits his aid; and if he perceives a prisoner desirous of amendment, he comes to see him on the week days. He finds the want of separation a great impediment to religious instruction.

Care of the Sick, Disease and Mortality.—The Surgeon's salary is inadequate. He attends and finds the medicines, both here and at the House of Correction, for 15 guineas a year. He informs me that during this year (1835) a case of low fever occurred at the House of Correction, which lasted between two and three months, requiring daily attendance and medicine. This single case swallowed up his little remuneration. He calls here occasionally, and comes whenever he is sent for. The sick list is very small here, only one case is reported for the last year. There has been only one death in seven years. No epidemic cholera existed here. There is no insane prisoner here.

Salaries.

	£.	s.	d.
Keeper (no coals nor candles) - - -	30	–	–
Chaplain (including the House of Correction)	40	–	–
Surgeon (ditto, and medicines) - - -	15	15	–

Expenditure.

The Diet of each prisoner costs daily 2¾*d.*, at least such was the calculation in December 1835. No extra allowances have been made in the course of last year by the Surgeon; nor has any expense been incurred in the purchase of books and stationery. The expense of straw has been about 4*s.*

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The total number of Prisoners confined here from the 1st of January 1835 to the 10th of December 1835, was 16, of whom only one was a female. Of this number 15 were above 17 years of age, and only one male below 17. The greatest number of prisoners at one time here in the course of the year has been eight males and one female. There has been one re-committal during the year. The daily average number of prisoners here appears to be two.

Peterborough House of Correction.

Peterborough House of Correction.

Construction.—This is used as a Watch-house and Lock-up-House, as well as for a House of Correction. It stands in a street, attached to other buildings, without any boundary wall, and is very small and confined, badly ventilated, and dark. During the last 18 years about eight escapes have occurred: all but two were retaken. Since then an alteration has been made in the wall, and no escape is said to have taken place subsequently. There is one small Yard for all the Male prisoners; their Cells adjoin it: above the Cells is a Work Room. The Day Room is small and dark; whatever cookery is to be done takes place here. The Women have no Yard for exercise; whatever exercise they can get must be in the Men's Yard; the men are sometimes shut up in order to afford the females this privilege; but at the very time when they are thus shut up, they can see the

the women walking from their windows. The female prisoners are obliged to make use of the privy belonging to the Gaoler and his family. In the petty Chapel there is no division of males from females. This building is utterly unfit for its destination; it is unnecessary to dwell more minutely on defects, in a place where nothing else is visible.

It is under the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of the Liberty and Soke of Peterborough.

Management.—The men sleep two in a bed, and sometimes have slept three in one bed. The women also sleep two in a bed, and sometimes three. The Keeper's wife acts as Matron, as at the Town Gaol, but in neither case are they salaried. The Prison is not very clean. The prisoners appear to be in a state of very indifferent discipline; indeed it is only surprising that one officer can preserve any subordination among such an assemblage as I witnessed. A disturbance took place here about a month before my visit; the prisoners had fastened the door of their Day Room and would not suffer the Gaoler to enter. The Chaplain was then sent for, who addressed them, and finally reclaimed them by moral means. When a dark cell is wanted, a shutter is put up in one of the common cells. The only female prisoner was sitting in the Gaoler's kitchen. The salary of the Keeper is far too small.

Diet.—The same as at the Town Gaol. The Gaoler expends the value of the loaf in any articles which the prisoners desire, excepting fermented liquors. The prisoners here are not allowed to receive food from their friends without. The Gaoler buys the food at any shop which he prefers, and the Magistrates occasionally inspect it.

Labour.—The only sort of Labour used here is beating hemp. The profit is applied to the support of the prisoners. Sometimes there is no employment. The usual hours of labour are four in the day. The want of hemp occasionally is a source of inactivity.

Religious and other Instruction.—Some information will be found under the same head of the Town Gaol. The Chaplain always performs Divine service here once on the Sunday. There are at present here one Bible, four Testaments, and sixteen Prayer-books.

Care of the Sick, Disease and Mortality.—The sick males are transferred into one of the female cells, if no women happen to be there.

The Surgeon attends according to the cases which occur, and whenever he is sent for. Some information will be found respecting his office under the same head of the Town Gaol. There have been about three persons reported as sick during the last year out of 71 inmates. One continued ill above two months. There has been no death during the last year. No insane prisoner is confined here at present.

Salaries.

	£.	s.	d.
Keeper (no coals nor candles) - - -	30	–	–
Chaplain (including the Town Gaol) - -	40	–	–
Surgeon (ditto, and medicines) - - -	15	15	–

Expenditure.

Prison Diet for the Year.	Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	Male and Female Clothing.	Washing and Cooking for the Prisoners.	Soap, Candles, Fuel, and Carting the same.	Straw.	Repairs in and about the Prison.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
44 – – (about.)	– 10 –	6 – –	2 – –	4 12 –	2 – –	35 – –

General Statistics.

1.—*Population.*

III. Southern and Western District.

Northamptonshire: Peterborough House of Correction.

The number of Prisoners admitted during the present year 1835, from 1st January to 9th December, was 71, of whom 68 were males and 3 females. The average number of prisoners is represented by the Keeper to be about eight. The number of prisoners at the time of my visit (December 1835) was five males and one female. The greatest number of prisoners in the house at one time during this year has been 18, of whom 16 were males and 2 females.

The Prison is stated to be capable of containing in all cases 17 men and 4 women.

2.—*Re-committals.*

Four prisoners were admitted this year who had been committed hither twice before. Several of the prisoners who come here are poachers.

3.—*Whipping.*

Twelve prisoners were sentenced to be privately whipped here during this year. Eighteen lashes is the usual number inflicted, with a cat-o'-nine-tails. The Surgeon is present.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Oxford County Gaol and House of Correction.

Oxfordshire: Oxford County Gaol and House of Correction.

Construction.—This building is only overlooked by any neighbouring houses in the Female Debtors' Yard, which is rarely employed. Articles are sometimes thrown over the walls to the prisoners. The prisoners used formerly to converse across the walls of their yards, which are not high; and at present letters are sometimes thrown between yards Three and Four, which both belong to Untried Prisoners. The Day Rooms and Cells of the Debtors are so dark that it is not easy to read in them; the windows of the Day Room may be easily enlarged. The yards are not generally paved. Communication between the prisoners at night is very easy in some of the cells, because they are sometimes ranged on opposite sides of a narrow gallery, and sometimes form part of a small circle. The openings over the doors of the cells in the Convicted Misdemeanors' Yard are extremely favourable to conversation; each prisoner may establish his head at this aperture, and form one of a party. These openings might be advantageously stopped, and the ventilation would still be sufficient if a slice were cut off from the upper part of the wooden screens placed outside the windows, which are unnecessarily high. There is no proper Bath Room. In the Female Debtors' Yard there is no Privy: it is proper to add, however, that the arrival of such a prisoner is extremely rare. There is no Female Infirmary here; this want might be supplied on a small scale by fitting up the room in the yard called the Cave Yard. Three windows of the Untried Female Cells look down upon the Male Yard, and conversation may occur if a female happens to be placed there for solitary confinement or for sickness. Most of the cells have boarded floors; and where there are such, there are no bedsteads. There are good Water-closets throughout. It is secure. During six years only two have escaped; their escape took place from the Infirmary, but they were re-taken. The Gaol is not particularly dry, but it is generally well ventilated. There has been no alarm from fire here for the last six years. There is no provision for warming the cells.

The dimensions of the Single Sleeping Cells are 7 feet 11 inches, by 6 feet 4 inches, in about four wards; the rest are various.

The dimensions of the Refractory Cells are, 6 feet 5 inches, by 3 feet 8 inches.

The Keeper has a good inspection over the greater number of yards.

Management.—This Gaol is under the care of a Keeper, a Matron, five Male Turnkeys and a Watchman. A Chaplain and Surgeon also belong to the establishment

establishment, but there is neither a Schoolmaster nor a Clerk. The Untried associate at present, but are compelled to maintain a certain degree of quietude. The Convicted are separated in classes by day, and are placed in separate cells at night, as far as the accommodation admits. Silence is now coming into force here. The classes still take their meals in the Day Rooms. All Convicted Prisoners are now locked up in separate cells during the last month; they are confined in them during the day, except during two hours work, during chapel, and during breakfast. Monitors are chosen from among the prisoners. The Convicted Prisoners can only receive visits by order of the Magistrates: they cannot receive letters until they have been six months in prison, and they are previously examined by the Keeper. Ten to 15 lashes is the usual number inflicted when Whipping is ordered. There is no cooking carried on, except in the three Untried Yards (two for men and one for women). There is only one Yard for the Master Debtors and the Poor Debtors. In no cell here are only two men placed, and in no bed do two men sleep together. Every woman, at the time of my visit, had a separate cell. The whole Prison is clean and orderly. Tobacco is forbidden to all but Debtors.

Diet.—The general allowance is a pound and a half of bread, one ounce and a half of cheese, and three ounces of oatmeal, daily. On Sundays each prisoner receives half a pound of meat (weighed without the bone), and also a portion of broth and vegetables. The Debtors who are destitute may also receive this allowance. The Untried Prisoners and the Debtors are permitted to receive food from their friends without.

The Convicted Male Prisoners receive a jacket, trowsers, shirt, stockings, shoes. The Females have a gown, cap, petticoats, shift, stockings and shoes.

The Bedding consists of a coverlid, two blankets and a straw mattrass.

Labour.—The harder labour for the male prisoners is the grinding corn by means of a Crank-mill, working at the Tread-wheel, and raising water by a Shaft-mill. Tailoring and shoemaking are carried on on a small scale. The females are employed in washing and scouring. All the profits of the labour are appropriated to the county. The Untried Prisoners are not employed. The number of hours during which hard labour is performed is nine during the summer months, and six in the winter months. The Tread-wheel is not used for any productive purpose. There are two wheels, which will hold at one time 24 prisoners. The Tread-wheel has been less employed than formerly, since a system of close confinement has been adopted to a certain extent. There are two apartments containing the Cranks; one will employ 12 individuals, the other will occupy six. The Crank labour is not used to grind for the Prison, but only for the public.

Religious and other Instruction.—The Chaplain reads Prayers daily, and performs Divine Service twice on Sundays. He delivers a Sermon on the Sunday. He instructs the prisoners, also, daily, in religious knowledge, making some read aloud to him, and reading himself aloud to others who are unable to read. Whenever he is sent for he considers himself bound to attend. This gentleman holds the same office at the City Gaol, and is also one of the Chaplains to Magdalen College, but the latter office occupies very little of his time, as he only reads Prayers there during one week out of each month, and never on the Sunday. He keeps a journal, and enjoys an unlimited power of ordering books for the benefit of the prisoners.

The prisoners at both the County and City Gaol have complained to him occasionally of the tyranny which has been exercised over them by abandoned fellow prisoners, and of the evil influence of their conversation.

Care of the Sick, Disease and Mortality.—There are two Infirmary Rooms for the Male prisoners, but they are small; a prisoner acts as the Nurse. For the Females no Sick Ward at present is provided; it is true that the want has been little felt, but at an unexpected season the deficiency might be suddenly experienced when too late. There is one yard, with a single room attached to it, which is not employed at present for any purpose, and might be advantageously devoted to an infirmary for the females (although it is small), in the absence of a better accommodation.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Oxfordshire: Oxford County Gaol and House of Correction.

Sheets are only used in the Infirmary when the medical officer orders them.

Only one death occurred in the year between Michaelmas 1834 and Michaelmas 1835.

The number of patients who were placed in the Infirmary was 106 during that period, and the greatest number of sick at any one time was seven. The average number of prisoners at one time in the Gaol was 100, a fact which is mentioned in this place in order to illustrate the above hygienic statement. Three deaths occurred here from the epidemic cholera, during its prevalence.

On the whole, the Infirmary part of this Prison is that which is least commendable.

The Surgeon usually attends four times a week, and is prepared to go whenever he is sent for. He keeps a public journal and a private one; the more trifling cases are not recorded. (For Insanity, *see* General Statistics, No. 1.)

Salaries.

	£.	s.	d.
Keeper	300	–	–
Chaplain	150	–	–
Surgeon (finds Medicines)	80	–	–
Five Male Turnkeys (one receives 50 *l.*, two receive 45 *l.* and two 40 *l.* Each has an annual suit of clothes)	220	–	–
Watchman	41	12	–

The Matron is the wife of the Gaoler; her services are consequently included in his salary.

The Surgeon sends in a bill for the medicines which are used.

Expenditure.

The Cost of the Prison Diet per day for each prisoner is 3 *d.*

General Statistics.

1.—*Insanity.*

One Insane prisoner was in custody at the time of my visit in January of this year. He had been committed for trial at the Sessions on the 7th of November 1835. He is a youth of 19 years of age; and the offence with which he is charged is stealing lead. His name is Samuel Hopkins.

2.—*Decrease of Population.*

There is a marked diminution in the number of prisoners in comparison with the same period of last year. At the beginning of January 1835, 191 prisoners were inmates of this Gaol; at the beginning of January 1836, I found only 114. During the last year, indeed, the scale of diet has been diminished (although it is still a fair one), a closer system of confinement has been adopted; and in addition to these causes possibly operating from within, may be added the lower price of provisions, and the greater demand for labour, which have during the same time taken place without.

3.—*Expenditure.*

Extract from the Account of the Treasurer of the County of Oxford for One Year, from Michaelmas Sessions 1834 to Trinity Sessions 1835, both inclusive:

	£.	s.	d.
Maintaining and Clothing the prisoners	1,318	1	3
Salaries to Officers	726	5	8
Removal of Convicts	108	3	6
Ordinary Repairs and Expenses	364	12	2
Extraordinary ditto	150	11	10
£.	2,667	14	5

4.—*Construction.*

4.—*Construction.*

Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps.		Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all Cases.		Refractory Cells.			Wards or Divisions in the Prison.	Day Rooms	Work Rooms	Tread-wheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Tread-wheel.	Receiving Rooms or Cells.	Divisions in the Chapel.	Infirmaries, or Rooms for the Sick.		Warm and Cold Baths, or Bathing Tubs.	Airing Yards.
						Light.	Dark.	Apartments below Ground.										
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										M.	F.		
22	20	95	–	288	20	–	3	–	11	11	–	–	–	4	2	–	3	11

5.—*Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return.—January* 1836.

Number of Debtors.		Number of Misdemeanors.		Number of Felons.		Prisoners for Trial.		Prisoners under Sentence.		TOTAL.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
9	–	39	–	19	–	43	5	57	–	110	5

6.—*Prisoners received from Michaelmas* 1834 *to Michaelmas* 1835.

DEBTORS.						Felons.		MISDEMEANORS.										Under the Vagrant Act.	
Debts on Contract.		Forfeiture of Recognizances, &c.		Offences against the Customs, Excise, and Revenue Laws.				Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.		Under the Game Laws.				Under the Bastardy Laws.			
												Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
42	3	–	–	1	–	35	2	35	2	64	5	3	–	203	–	17	–	41	2

7.—*Population and Punishments during the Year.*

The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year.		Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement.		Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	Privately.	Publicly.
191	6	7	–	11	–

8.—*Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.*

Once	115
Twice	61
Three times	33
Four times or more	27

9.—*Number of Passes granted in the course of the Year* - - 4.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Oxfordshire: Oxford County Gaol and House of Correction.

10.—*In Custody at the commencement of the Year.*

Males	113
Females	7

11.—*Age of Prisoners admitted during the Year.*

Above 17 years of age, 95 males and 5 females.
Under 17 years of age, 6 males.

12.—*Education.*

Education of Prisoners at Epiphany Sessions, Oxford, January 1835.

Number of prisoners in the calendar who can read and write well	3
Ditto who can read and write imperfectly	4
Ditto who can read only	3
Ditto who cannot read or write	15

13.—*Account Books*

Kept here are Bill Books, Donation Books, Description Books, Journals and Ledgers. There are also Chaplain's, Surgeon's, Magistrates' and Gaoler's Books.

Oxford City Gaol and House of Correction.

Oxford City Gaol and House of Correction.

Construction.—This building is extremely damp. After a thaw (January 1836) I found the walls, floors, doors and bedding, all moist. The officers and the prisoners agree as to the general dampness of the Prison.

There are five Yards and five Day Rooms. The prostitutes associate in one Day Room.

This Prison appears to have been built about half a century ago, and partakes of the want of information which then prevailed on the subject of good discipline in Prisons. It is solid, and spacious when compared with the generality of City and Borough Prisons. Some of its defects might be corrected by mechanical means, and others by an increase in the number of Turnkeys. It stands alone, and has a boundary wall. The Chapel is convenient and ample: it has a division opening from the Infirmary for the use of convalescents.

A separate privy is wanted for the use of the Gaoler's family. An entrance lodge for the use of the Turnkey would be an advantage. An intermediate wall has been carried some length between the main building and the boundary wall; it does not go the whole circle, and an open wooden palisade supplies its place very indifferently.

In the Day Room of the Labour Yard for Males, the two windows are mere apertures, left open in summer, and covered with oiled-paper in the winter. The Debtors' Day Room looks down into this Labour Yard; the Debtors can accordingly easily hold conversation with Convicted Felons, and can throw things out to them. This yard is also too near to the neighbouring houses; the prisoners, indeed, have been sometimes accused of breaking the windows in those houses. The Convicted Felons' Sleeping Cells look also upon the windows of some of the houses in Gloucester Green. In the Untried Ward are the oiled-paper windows again. There is a sink in this yard, which should be kept covered. The Day Room used by the Prostitutes looks down upon this yard; the women cannot see nor be seen, but they readily can converse with the men below; the screen, however, which interrupts sight, excludes too much both light and air. The cells appear cold as well as damp; indeed a general defect throughout the Prison is a scanty admission of air and light. There are no means of warming the cells at present employed. Conversation appears very easy at night between some of the cells. There are no paved yards. There is a pump and privy in each yard.

Management.—The superintendence of this Gaol is the more difficult; because it usually contains several inmates of a peculiar class,—the prostitutes of the

the City. They are found here generally in numbers varying from 3 to 25. They are frequently recommitted. The salary of the Keeper is small, when we consider the importance of his trust, and the qualities which its right fulfilment demands. His wife has to sustain, without any salary, the burthensome office of Matron. Two men are never put into one bed, nor into one cell alone, except when one is to act as nurse. Two women never sleep in one bed, and only two in one cell when the prison is crowded, or when one is to act as nurse.

Silence is not enforced, and tobacco is not prohibited.

Diet.—Those prisoners who are on the City allowance have 1½ lb. of bread, 1½ ounce of cheese, and 1 quart of gruel daily. On Sundays they are allowed half a pound of meat (when dressed) and one quart of broth.

Those who do not receive this allowance may work at their own trade, and may receive the profits. No Clothing is allowed. I believe that 10*l.* a year are allowed for the supply of Bedding.

Labour.—During winter the Tread-mill is in operation for six hours daily, and during summer for nine. The wheel will hold eight prisoners at one time. The height of each step is eight inches. Washing is sometimes performed by female prisoners, and Cooking by a Male Felon. I believe that in the Kitchen a communication of prisoners of both sexes is sometimes thus produced, when the washing and the cooking are going on at the same time.

There are no profits available to the support of the Prison from the Labour, whatever accrues goes to the prisoners.

Religious and other Instruction.—Divine Service is performed by the Chaplain on Sunday Morning. Prayers are read by the Governor every night and morning. There is no provision made for instructing the prisoners in reading; but they are supplied with Bibles and other good books at the expense of the Corporation, and at the discretion of the Chaplain. The Chaplain believes that no moral improvement is likely to happen, unless the prisoners can be separated.

Care of the Sick, Disease and Mortality.—There is an Infirmary Room for the Males, and another for the Females. The Infirmary is good, well glazed, and has a water-closet adjoining. During the year, however, from January 1835 to January 1836, no inmate appears to have occupied the Infirmaries; there have been many slight cases of sickness, but no severe ones; nor has a single death occurred during this period. I believe that there has been no death for four years. The greatest number at one time on the sick-list during the year has been seven. On the whole, the extreme dampness of this Gaol does not appear to have produced the serious disorders which might have been presumed likely to ensue from such a cause; but the unvarying testimony of all the inhabitants of this building, whom I have questioned, points out the frequency of colds and rheumatisms.

The Surgeon attends daily, if it is requisite; but uniformly three times a week; usually four times weekly, and is ready to go whenever sent for.

Venereal symptoms are not uncommon here; one in six, or one in eight, perhaps, of the prostitutes bring in this disease with them. Sometimes discharges have taken place spontaneously in individuals who came in quite free from them. The Surgeon is not disposed to attribute any diseases to the dampness of the Gaol, and does not think that it suffers more than the ordinary proportion of complaints which are elsewhere attributable to such a source.

There is no insane prisoner in confinement.

Salaries.

	£.	s.	d.
Keeper	75	–	–
Male Turnkey (5*l.* are usually added as a gratuity)	30	–	–
Chaplain	25	–	–
Surgeon (finds Medicines)	31	10	–

N. B. The Gaoler's wife, who has the office of Matron, receives an annual present of 5*l.* a year, which I believe is a remuneration for washing.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Oxfordshire: City Gaol and House of Correction.

Expenditure.

The Cost of the Prison Diet per day for each individual amounts to 4*d.* The following items relate to the last year:

	£.	s.	d.
Washing and Cooking for the prisoners - -	2	12	–
Straw - - - - - - - - -	5	–	–
Removing Transported Convicts - - -	15	–	–

The University contributes 45 *l.* annually towards the support of the prostitutes who are occasionally committed to this Gaol.

General Statistics.

1.—*Construction.*

Number of Sleeping Cells, &c.

Cells where only One Prisoner Sleeps and Works.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps and Works.		Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps.		Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all Cases.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
18	17	none	none	17	17	none	none	18	18

Refractory Cells, &c.			Wards or Divisions in the Prison.	Day Rooms	Work Rooms	Receiving Rooms or Cells.	Divisions in the Chapel.	Infirmaries, or Rooms for the Sick.		Warm and Cold Baths, or Bathing Tubs.	Airing Yards.
Light.	Dark.	Apartments below Ground.						M.	F.		
2	none	none	5	5	none	none	1	1	1	2	5

2.—*Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return—January* 1836.

Number of Debtors.		Number of Misdemeanors.		Number of Felons.		Prisoners for Trial.		Prisoners under Sentence.		TOTAL.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
5	–	7	1	7	–	3	–	10	1	32	1

3.—*Prisoners*

3.—*Prisoners Admitted from January* 1835 *to January* 1836.

DEBTORS.						Felons.		Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.		Under the Vagrant Act.		TOTAL.		Above 17 Years of Age.		Under 17 Years of Age.	
Debts on Contract.		Forfeiture of Recognizances, &c.		Offences against the Customs, Excise, and Revenue Laws.															
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
40	–	none	–	none	none	13	3	13	3	61	7	27	72	151	77	135	77	16	

4.—*The greatest Number of Prisoners at one time in the course of the Year.*

Males - - - - -	16
Females - - - - -	16

Woodstock Lock-up-House.

Woodstock Lock-up House.

A single room is used for this purpose, lofty, with one window. It contains a large wooden bedstead, covered with clean straw, and a rug. The key is kept by the Constable. Prisoners are only kept here one night, or two nights, if a Sunday intervenes, until they can be brought before the Magistrates. By the Charter of the Town, the Magistrates, two in number, can commit to the County Gaol at Oxford. The present Constable, who is a tradesman of the Town, has never detained any individual here longer than one night. He has the power of supplying the prisoners with food at his own discretion, and allows bread, cheese, meat and beer; the County is charged with the expense. No prisoner was in detention at the time of my visit.

Henley-upon-Thames Lock-up-House.

Henley-upon-Thames Lock-up House.

No person was confined in this place when I visited it. Prisoners are committed hence to the County Gaol at Oxford, and are conveyed thither by the New Policemen. This Lock-up House is under the Town Hall, and contains two rooms, with a privy in each, which is not separated from the rest of the apartment, an inconvenience which requires to be noticed here, however true it may be that the inmates only remain a short time. There is no bedstead, but straw in abundance on the floor; and a rug or sack is usually lent for the night by the Common Serjeant, who keeps the key, and has the custody. During the last quarter of a year this place has only received three individuals, each for one night only, and all merely on a charge of disorderly conduct. During the 14 years of which the present Common Serjeant has had experience, prisoners have very rarely been detained here above two or three nights; usually for one night only. In a single instance a man was kept here 14 days, on account of the prosecutor not coming forward, and he was then liberated in consequence. The Common Serjeant gives the prisoners three meals a day, of bread, cheese, meat, beer or tea, for which he makes a charge to the Town; when the prisoner has the means, he pays for himself. The Common Serjeant is a tradesman of the Town.

SHROPSHIRE.

Shrewsbury County Gaol and House of Correction.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Salop: Shrewsbury County Gaol and House of Correction.

Construction.—The outer wall of this Gaol is not high enough: there is only one wall outside the Prison, in consequence of which the prisoners may communicate from the higher windows with persons without. There has been no escape during the present Governor's time. It is fire-proof. The inspection is not very good. The windows generally open in a peculiar manner; one small portion is made to slide aside on a groove, and thus to admit air; but the groove and the sliding part seem often out of order, the operation becomes troublesome, and on the whole it is a clumsy and imperfect expedient; the ventilation is otherwise moderately good. There are 24 Yards. There is no mode of warming the cells as yet introduced. Every yard has both spring and rain water, and is Macadamized. There is no Dark Cell for males, but there is one for females, including a Day Cell, a Sleeping Cell, and a privy. There is a Refractory Cell for the males, which can be darkened, more or less, by sliders; this consists also of Day and Night Cell, and of a privy. The Infirmary for males and females constitutes a separate building, the privies in which are not in good order. In some of the Sleeping Cells the windows have no glass, but are commanded by wooden shutters, which do not always open freely. Some of the windows of the Prison have broken panes, which are not mended until a Visiting Magistrate gives directions to that effect. About a sixth part of the Sleeping Cells hold two or three beds, but are not generally larger than the Sleeping Cells for one prisoner; these, however, are only used when the Prison is crowded.

The dimensions of the single Sleeping Cells are, 8 feet 9 inches by 6 feet 8 inches; height, 8 feet 3 inches.

The dimensions of the Solitary Cells are, 8 feet 9 inches in height, 8 feet 10 inches in length, and 8 feet in breadth.

The dimensions of the Dark Cells are, 8 feet in height, 7 feet by 6 feet 10 inches.

Management.—Silence appears to have been partially enforced here for some years past; it is now coming into complete operation. There are Monitors in each ward (chosen from among the prisoners), whose business it is to maintain silence; and the Taskmaster enforces it at labour; but, since he is obliged to move to and fro, to be sometimes at the mill, and at other times in the work-rooms, it is difficult to affirm how far it is enforced in his absence. It is probable that additional officers will be found necessary here, as in several other gaols, in order to enforce silence, not merely apparently and nominally, but in reality. The Untried prisoners associate in classes (varying in number from four to ten in each). Day Rooms are maintained for all the prisoners. The Convicted prisoners associate also in classes (containing each from four to eight). All sleep at night in separate cells. There is a paid Schoolmaster here, who seems also at present to perform the duties of Clerk in addition; but it is under the consideration of the Magistrates to appoint a separate clerk.

From 12 to 36 lashes is the usual number inflicted, when whipping is ordered.

Diet.—The three following dietaries are in use for the different classes of prisoners. The bread is of wheaten thirds, at least twenty-four hours old.

DIETARY No. 1.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday	pint of gruel	1 oz. of butter	pint of gruel.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	ditto	2½ lbs. of boiled potatoes	pint of soup.
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	ditto	pint of soup	pint of gruel.
Every day	1½ lb. of bread to each prisoner.		

DIETARY

DIETARY No. 2.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday	half pint of gruel	half ounce of butter	half pint of gruel.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	ditto	1 ½ lb. of boiled potatoes	half pint of soup.
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	ditto	half pint of soup	half pint of gruel.
Every day	1 ½ lb. of bread to each prisoner.		

DIETARY No. 3.

	Breakfast.	Supper.
Sunday	half pint of gruel	half pint of gruel.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	ditto	half pint of soup.
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	ditto	half pint of gruel.
Every day	1 ½ lb. of bread to each prisoner.	

The Dietary No. 1 is given to all Male prisoners condemned (except for murder), or sentenced to transportation, or ordered or committed to hard labour for any period exceeding three months; to all working at their respective trades, or at any trade, occupation or employment (whether committed to hard labour or not), entirely for the benefit of the county; to Females employed in the washhouse and laundry, and those nursing their children.

The Dietary No. 2 is given to Debtors, Deserters, Prisoners for Trial (except Misdemeanants and for want of sureties for the calendar), for contempt of court, for further examination, King's evidence, and to all prisoners sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period exceeding one and not exceeding three months.

The Dietary No. 3 is given to all prisoners sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period not exceeding one month, and to all other prisoners who may be entitled by law to receive food from the county.

Both Untried and Convicted prisoners wear a prison uniform. The women are well clothed, as well as the men. The Bedding provided consists of a straw bed, two sheets, two blankets and a rug.

Labour.—The Capstan is worked during eight hours of the winter day, and during 10 hours of the summer day. Pumping water affords another occupation; and some trades are carried on, as well as washing. The following is the amount of the earnings, and the manner in which they are distributed:

Out of the amount of the prisoners' earnings, in the last year, the following was the allowance paid to Taskmaster and Matron, being a per-centage, 26*l.* 19*s.* 11½*d.*

To prisoners who acted as monitors, 28 *l.* 15 *s.* 2*d.*

To Untried prisoners for their work, being a moiety of their earnings, 1*l.* 19*s.* 10¾*d.*

The Untried are employed in making and mending shoes, in heading pins, breaking stones, and tailoring; and they receive an extra allowance of food in consideration of their work. There are some Work Rooms solely appropriated to the trades.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Salop: Shrewsbury County Gaol and House of Correction.

My information respecting the details of this Gaol are less complete than they might otherwise have been, on account of the absence of the Gaoler, who had gone to London for the purpose of escorting Convicts.

Religious and other Instruction.—On Sunday the Chaplain performs Divine Service twice, and delivers one Sermon. He reads select prayers from the Liturgy daily; and the prisoners remain half an hour after the daily Morning Prayers to read the Bible, and to hear the comments of the Chaplain. He visits the sick when it is requisite, and the whole Gaol every Sunday. The Bible and Prayer-book and religious tracts are well supplied. The Schoolmaster instructs the males in reading; and the Matron instructs the females. Two benevolent ladies also usually come once a week to afford religious instruction to the females.

Care of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—The Surgeon attends daily, and at all times when sent for. The most common complaints are coughs and disordered bowels.

The total number of prisoners who have been attended during the year amounts to 214; but this list includes the slight ailments, as well as the severe ones.

There has been only one death in the course of the year, from Michaelmas 1834 to Michaelmas 1835. Among 660 prisoners committed, the greatest number of prisoners who have been unwell at the same time has been 14; but we are unable to separate, in this instance, the trivial cases from the more important ones.

There is one prisoner here who is deaf and dumb; but there is no insane prisoner in confinement.

Salaries.

	£.	s.	d.
Keeper	400	–	–
Chaplain	150	–	–
Surgeon (including medicines)	70	–	–
Matron	65	–	–
Surveyor (per day)	2	12	6
Schoolmaster (acts as chapel clerk, and assists as writing clerk)	35	–	–
Three Male Turnkeys: 1st, 50 *l.* per annum; 2d, 18 *s.* per week; 3d, 14 *s.* per week; 15 *l.* is divided additionally among all three.			
Male Taskmaster	56	–	–
Porter or Gatekeeper, 16 *s.* per week.			
Watchman 14 *s.* ditto.			

N. B.—A Physician is called in occasionally, and is renumerated for his assistance.

General Statistics.

1.—*The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return, (November* 1835.)

Number of Debtors.		Number of Misdemeanors.		Number of Felons.		Prisoners for Trial.		Prisoners under Sentence.		TOTAL.		The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
21	1	33	1	32	1	19	3	–	–	105	6	143	33

2.—*Prisoners*

2.—*Prisoners admitted during the last Year.*

DEBTORS.						Under the Game Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		In Custody at the Commencement of the Year.		Above 17 Years of Age.		Under 17 Years of Age.	
Debts on Contract.		Forfeiture of Recognizances, &c.		Offences against the Customs, Excise, and Revenue Laws.		Summary Convictions.											
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
95	3	2	–	3	1	42	–	20	–	36	55	135	21	395	93	65	9

3.—*Punishments.*

Punishment for offences within the Prison :—Whipping, 1 ; Irons, 3 ; Refractory Cells, 138; other Punishment, 10.

4.—*Moral Statistics.*

The following document has been kindly communicated to me by the High Sheriff of the county. On a small scale it illustrates the proportion of the married and the single among offenders, and of the educated and uneducated among the same class.

Salop Summer Assizes, 1835.

Offences against Property.							Offences against the Person.						Acquitted or Discharged.	TOTAL in the Calendar.
TOTAL.	Read and Write.	Read.	Uneducated.	Single.	Married.	Convicted before.	TOTAL.	Read and Write.	Read.	Unknown.	Single.	Married.		
11	3	4	4	8	3	2	*4	2	1	1	3	1	10	25

* Of these, two were aggravated cases of manslaughter, committed by respectable farmers on their aged relatives, one during a fit of passion, the other while intoxicated; the third was a case of infanticide, where a mother murdered her illegitimate infant, aged three weeks; the fourth was an assault.

On the 25th of November 1835 the High Sheriff also interrogated 15 prisoners for trial, of whom only four were married.

5.—*Expenditure.*

Extract from the Account of Disbursements of the County Rates of Shropshire, in the Year 1334.

	£.	s.	d.
Convicts, conveyance of, for transportation - - -	137	18	10
Exhibition Money to the King's Bench, Marshalsea and Fleet Prisons - - - - - - - - - -	20	–	–
Fees on discharge of Prisoners; viz.			
Clerk of Assize - - - - - £. 11 12 4			
Gaoler at Wellington - - - - 3 2 6			
Marshal and Crier - - - - 12 18 6			
	27	13	4
Gaol:—Maintenance of prisoners - - - 1,898 11 –			
Repairs - - - - - - 368 16 6½			
Salaries - - - - - - 1,115 15 5½			
	3,383	3	–

 (*continued*)

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Salop: Shrewsbury County Gaol and House of Correction.

	£.	s.	d.
Conveying offenders to Gaol by Justices' orders - -	377	16	9
Lock-up Houses; viz.			
Cleobury Mortimer - - - - £. 38 13 4			
Ellesmere - - - - - - 1 3 6			
Oswestry - - - - - - 1 3 10			
Wellington - - - - - - 1 19 –			
	42	19	8

6.—*Education.*

The number of prisoners committed to Salop County Gaol, from Michaelmas 1834 to Michaelmas 1835, was 660; and, according to a statement made to me by the Schoolmaster of the Gaol,

Out of these 159 could read.
130 could read and write.

289

7.—*Prison Charities.*

A society has been established in this county of subscribers to "Prison Charities." Its objects and its liberality ought to be mentioned in this place; and the following is a brief statement of the purposes for which it was formed, and of the extent of its receipts and disbursements for one year.

1. To enable Debtors to gain a livelihood while in confinement; to reward their industry and good behaviour while there; and to furnish them with some implements or materials on quitting Prison, the better to support themselves and their families on their return to society.
2. To encourage industry, penitence, and orderly behaviour in criminal prisoners; and to furnish with clothes and implements those who, on quitting Prison, receive a certificate of their good behaviour.
3. To provide all those who are dismissed with a small sum for immediate maintenance, to prevent the great temptation of committing a crime for that purpose.

Thirty-sixth Year's Receipts and Disbursements.

RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions, Total - -	61	13	6
Donations - - - -	12	18	11¾
Arrears of former years received	4	9	–
	79	1	5¾
Balance due to Treasurer -	33	16	8¾
£.	112	18	2½

DISBURSEMENTS.	£.	s.	d.
To debtors quitting prison -	2	8	–
To criminals - - - -	42	14	11
Printing and advertising reports, stationery, &c. - - -	7	7	–
Balance due to Treasurer -	29	8	9½
	81	18	8½
Subscriptions for 1833 unpaid -	30	19	6
£.	112	18	2½

8.—*Diminished Population*

Is remarkable. This is by some imputed to the greater abundance of work at present than at a former period of comparison. The alteration of the Bastardy Law has made some decrease; but, whatever may be the cause, we have the gratifying fact to announce, that, while in February 1834 the total number of inmates amounted to 227, in February 1835 they only consisted of 141. Since February the number has again diminished; about the latter end of November 1835 I found only 116 prisoners.

9.—*Accounts*

9.—Accounts and Registers.

Male and Female Classification Book, Weekly Statement Book, Transport Book, large Ledger for Felons, Official Letter Book, Prisoners' Letter Book; Chaplain's, Surgeon's, Magistrates', Schoolmaster's, Mill, Work, Diet, Bread Books; a separate Check Book against every tradesman, a Pin-heading Book, Book of Cash received for Goods Sold; Inventory of Tools and of Furniture; Description Book of Felons, Register of Misdemeanors, Sheriff's, Debtors' Book; Court of Requests, Debtors', and some others.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Bristol City Gaol and House of Correction.

Construction.—The walls around this building are not sufficiently high to prevent escape, nor to check communication. The Gaoler's lodge, which is separate, was entirely destroyed during the riots, at which time all the prisoners were released The windows of it are circularly disposed, so as to command most of the yards; the inspection is moderately good; there are loop-holes in the cells intended to promote it. The building appears dry; there are coal fires in the Day Rooms, the coals for which are provided by the prisoners themselves. The water-closets throughout the Prison are in good order; they act by a wire. There is also a pump, with a trough, in every yard. The dimensions of the cells are ample throughout; no cell contains more than three beds. The windows in some of the cells are extremely high, and are not easy to open nor to shut; one half is composed of a blank shutter, the other half of a glass of bull's eye. The reason assigned for the height of the windows is, that the inmates used formerly to converse with persons beyond the walls. But the windows require to be better arranged for the purpose of ventilation. In the Chapel there is no curtain before the Female prisoners; they can, consequently, see and be seen by the Male Master Debtors. The Day Rooms are not remarkable for good ventilation. In one respect this prison has taken the precedence of most others, in the introduction of heated air. In each of the four wings is an apparatus for heating air, which is thence conveyed, when the season requires it, into the several corridors. In each cell is an air trunk communicating with the corridor, and a certain quantity of the heated air is also admissible through the perforation made in the wall of the cell for the purpose of inspection.

Management.—Silence is not enforced. Tobacco has been recently prohibited. All the prisoners are allowed to receive provisions from without, if they happen to have any friends; this custom is a continual source of irregularity. All the prisoners associate freely in their respective ten yards and day-rooms, when not engaged in labour; they dine at one o'clock, and take their evening meal at the close of labour. The food which they receive from without is left at the lodge for them, ticketted, and is examined before being delivered to the prisoner. The prisoners sleep in separate cells, or if otherwise, as when the Prison is crowded, three in one cell. In some few cases, in damp and cold weather, two females are allowed to sleep in one bed, but these are usually young girls. The Convicted prisoners may see their friends once a week in the presence of a Turnkey. All letters are previously inspected by the Governor. There are no Monitors employed; the Governor believes that such are not to be trusted, and only lull into a fancied security. The prisoners usually found here are different in character and appearance from the general inmates of provincial prisons; they approximate very closely to the criminals of London, and are very intractable. The Day Rooms, in which the prisoners cook their food, are not very clean: the gruel only is prepared for them. The prisoners are not cleanly (as a body) in their person nor in their dress.

No whipping is performed here.

Diet.—The allowance for Untried and Convicted prisoners is one pound and a half of bread daily; in addition to which the latter receives daily a quart of gruel, made from Scotch barley and rice. This scale of diet requires, in my opinion, to be revised, and it is unnecessary to use any arguments to prove that it is too low. According to the present procedure, all the prisoners may receive

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Somersetshire: Bristol City Gaol and House of Correction.

food from without, which, in some cases, may counterbalance the niggard dietary. But what becomes of the Untried prisoner, who happens to have no friends outside, and who accordingly is reduced to his pound and half of bread daily? About one-twentieth part of all prisoners admitted receive no help from without. The thieves are usually very well supplied by their out-door friends. The Gaoler himself occasionally, I believe, humanely contributes his aid to those who receive no supplies, and charitable donations come in from other quarters to correct the deficiency. The admission of food from without is in itself, also, a continual injury to the economy of a prison. If a Debtor is destitute, he receives the same ration as the Felons; and the Debtors alone can obtain beer from without, and that only to the amount of two or three pints daily. The Convicted prisoners receive a dress: it consists of a jacket, waistcoat, shirts, trowsers, shoes and cap. The Debtors receive no food, clothes nor bedding, except when it is absolutely necessary to supply their wants. The general allowance of Bedding is a straw bed, palliasse, two blankets.

Labour.—The hard-labour here consists of the Tread-mill and in Breaking Stones. The crank is not at present in activity. The lighter employments are tailoring, shoemaking, carpentering (as far as the manufacture of wooden shoes is concerned), cooking, washing and cleaning the prison. There are no profits from the labour. The Untried are not employed. The hours of labour are from seven in the morning until six in the evening during summer, and from nine o'clock until sunset during the remainder of the year.

Religious and other Instruction.—The Chaplain performs Divine Service, and delivers a sermon twice on Sundays. He reads prayers on Wednesdays and Fridays, and attends the Sick whenever it is requisite. Twice a week he instructs the prisoners in reading; his lady and two other benevolent ladies attend also for the purpose of instructing the Female prisoners.

Religious and other good books are provided for the use of the prisoners. The Chaplain is minister of a district parish church, and is lecturer at another church.

Care of the Sick, Disease and Mortality.—The Surgeon attends every day, and daily inspects the persons who are committed. There are fire-places in the Infirmaries, with a Bath and Water-closet adjoining. The principal diseases are venereal complaints, the itch and diarrhœa. The number of deaths during the last year amounted to five, being in the proportion of 1 among 150 prisoners admitted. The proportion of the cases of sickness was about 1 in 15.

The greatest number of prisoners sick at one time was nine, during the year from June 1834 to June 1835. The total number of deaths during that period was five.

The Governor believes that the prisoners usually leave the prison in a much better state of health than that which they enjoyed on their entrance.

There is no insane prisoner in confinement here at present.

Salaries.

Keeper	£. 500 – –
Matron	20 – –
Clerk	50 – –
Male Taskmaster, per week	1 – –
Watchman or Patrol, ditto	– 18 –

Expenditure.

Items from June 1834 to June 1835.

Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	Soap, Candles, Fuel, and Carting the same.	Straw.	Removing Prisoners to take their Trial at the Sessions or Assizes.	Removing Transported Convicts.
£. s. d. 6 – – for sick and lying-in women.	£. s. d. 18 14 10 for coals.	£. s. d. 6 – 10	– – The Governor is allowed 20*l.* per ann., and finds van, horses & toll.	£. s. d. 260 – –

GENERAL STATISTICS.

1.—*Construction.*

Refractory Cells.			Wards or Divisions in the Prison.	Day Rooms	Work Rooms	Tread-wheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Tread-wheel.	Receiving Rooms or Cells.	Divisions in the Chapel	Infirmaries, or Rooms for the Sick.		Warm and Cold Baths, or Bathing Tubs.	Airing Yards.
Light.	Dark.	Apartments below Ground.							M.	F.		
–	4	–	10	29	3	3	2	12	3	2	2	10

2.—*The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return.—November* 1835.

Number of Debtors.		Number of Misdemeanors.		Number of Felons.		Prisoners for Trial.		Prisoners under Sentence.		TOTAL.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
47	2	16	1	66	20	17	4	81	20	150	86

3.—*Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.*

Once	34
Twice	10
Three times	4
Four times or more	1

4.—The greatest number of Prisoners at one time in the course of the year was—

Males	200
Females	21

Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement:

Males	8
Females	–

5.—*Punishment for Offences within the Prison.*

Irons	3
Refractory Cells	15

6.—*Average Number of Prisoners* - - - 150.

7.—*Prison Offences.*

The usual prison offences are quarrelling, fighting, pilfering, disobedience, indecency. They are punished by locking-up in the prisoner's own cell, rarely in a dark one, and by prohibiting the reception of articles from the prisoner's friends.

8.—*Accounts and Registers.*

Chaplain's Book, Surgeon's, Governor's Day-book, Criminal Register, kept by the Governor, also his Debtors' Book, his Book of Summary Convictions, his Sentence Book, his Prison Journal. The Governor keeps a file of Baker's Tickets of Bread as a check; there is also a Bill Book.

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Staffordshire: Lichfield City Gaol and House of Correction.

Lichfield City Gaol and House of Correction.

Construction.—This is a large straggling building, with no boundary wall, adjoining other houses on each side, and with a street at each end. A considerable part of the front of this building is occupied by a Police Office, by a large Hall for the Quarter Sessions, by the Gaoler's private apartments, by a Bed Room, which he lets to the higher class of Debtors, and by a Lock-up Room for disorderly persons. Then comes the Prison at the back of all these. It contains five Yards, five Day Rooms, and three Work Rooms; and there does not appear to be any possibility of increasing the present stock of accommodation. It can contain 13 prisoners in separate cells. The yards are very small, but they are all paved; and there is a supply of water, and also a privy in each. Some of the cells opening out of these yards appear to be in a state of neglect, perhaps through the little use which is made of them. The cells are dark, they have no glass windows, and, on the whole, are not in good order. During four years there has been only one escape; the prisoner was retaken. There is no bath; a tub is used occasionally. There is no Chapel; no Infirmary. There is no Dark Cell, but two cells are darkened by the use of shutters, in order to answer the purpose: the inmates are removed at night to their own cells.

Management.—It is under the jurisdiction of the Bailiffs and of the Corporation. Silence is not enforced, and the want of space would probably ever prove an impediment to its effectual maintenance. Quiet is preserved. Every prisoner sleeps in a separate bed, provided that there is sufficient accommodation: the Keeper and Turnkey affirm, that only once during the present year (1835) have two men slept in one bed; this was in the instance of two deserters, who passed one night thus. The Gaoler's wife is the Matron, and receives no salary. The Turnkey is salaried by the Gaoler. The Gaoler contracts for the food. The Untried may receive food from without, but not the Convicted.

The Keeper acts as the Chief Constable of Lichfield; he is called out when any disturbance occurs. Hence he is occasionally compelled to quit his own proper charge; and, however conscientiously he may discharge this combination of office, it appears to me that in no case can the functions of Police Officer and Gaoler be properly vested in the same individual, because, after a struggle or conflict perhaps with the culprit, the person who has thus seized another is not well prepared to become his keeper, and monitor, and taskmaster.

Diet.—In the account which the Gaoler gives me of the Food, 1¾ lb. of bread are said to be the daily allowance of food for the Untried, and 1 lb. of bread daily for the Convicted. But, in the Return made to the Committee of the House of Lords, I find that, in addition to bread, gruel and potatoes are stated to be allowed, with meat once a week, before conviction, if the prisoners apply for work, and the same allowance of meat also after conviction. I hope that the last account may be the correct one, and that the deficiency in my own Return may be the result of accident. The allowance of bread alone appears to me improper and insufficient in whatever place it occurs.

Labour.—The only labour is grinding corn and heading pins. The profit goes to the County Rates. The hours of labour are from sunrise to sunset. The Untried are employed if they ask for work.

Religious and other Instruction.—There is no salaried Chaplain here, nor is there any performance of Divine Service. The Vicar of a parish in Lichfield is Chaplain to the Corporation (which is itself only an honorary appointment), and so far may be considered by some as the Chaplain to the Gaol. But, however this may be, the attendance of that gentleman is quite voluntary. He, or his Curate, sometimes visit the Gaol. The supply of Books is very scanty: four years ago some were sent by a member of the Corporation, but none, I believe, have since been received.

Care of the Sick, Disease and Mortality.—The Surgeon only comes when called. Not having happened to succeed in meeting the Surgeon, I have not been

been able to procure a return of the number of sick during the last year. No death took place during that time. There is no insane prisoner in confinement.

Salaries.	£. s. d.
Keeper - - - - - - - - - -	100 – –
Surgeon's Account - - - - - -	4 13 –

Expenditure.

The Weekly Cost of each Prisoner's Diet is reported to the Lords' Committee to be 2 *s.* 0 ¾ *d.*

Prison Diet for the Year.	Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon.	Male and Female Clothing.	Furniture and Bedding.	Soap, Candles, Fuel, and Carting the same.	Stationery, Books of Accounts, and Books of Moral and Religious Instruction.	Washing and Cooking for the Prisoners.	Allowed Prisoners for Work done for the Prison.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
25 10 5	- - -	2 9 8½	1 3 3½	5 6 –	- - -	1 – –	- - -

Straw.	Removing Prisoners to take their Trial at the Sessions or Assizes.	Removing Transported Convicts.	Paid for Prisoners as per Contract, (if any.)	Repairs in and about the Prison.	Sundries.	Alterations and Additions in and about the Prison.	Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
– 18 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	31 2 2

General Statistics.

1.—*Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return.—Dec.* 1835.

Number of Debtors.		Number of Misdemeanors.		Number of Felons.		Prisoners for Trial.		Prisoners under Sentence.		TOTAL.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	2	–	4	–

2.—*Ages of Prisoners admitted during the last Year.*

TOTAL.		Above 17 Years of Age.		Under 17 Years of Age.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
28	3	28	3	–	–

3.—*Average Number of Prisoners* - - - - 3.

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Warwickshire: Warwick County Gaol.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Warwick County Gaol.

Construction.—This Gaol is well ventilated and dry.

The Master Debtors' Cells are separated by a high wall from the Female Side, but it is not so high as to prevent the windows of the Female Cells from corresponding with the upper windows of the Debtors.

The walls which separate the Yards are two low; communication across them is easy. The Governor's Kitchen has two windows which command the Female Yards; it is frequented by his own female servant, by the letter-carrier, and sometimes by the prison cook, who is himself a prisoner. A screen might be advantageously placed in front of these windows. The Matron's Apartment adjoining the Female Yards has no bed-room attached to it. When she leaves this sitting-room, her exit is visible to the Female Prisoners; she is obliged at present, in the want of a bedchamber, to share a part of one of the Gaoler's Rooms; if she is required at night, she is at a distance from her charge. This inconvenience might be easily remedied.

Number of Sleeping Cells, &c.						Refractory Cells.			Wards, or Divisions in the Prison.	Day Rooms.	Work Rooms.	Tread-wheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Tread-wheel.	Receiving Rooms or Cells.	Divisions in the Chapel	Infirmaries, or Rooms for the Sick.		Warm and Cold Baths, or Bathing Tubs.	Airing Yards.
Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps.		Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all Cases.		Light.	Dark.	Apartments below Ground										
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										M.	F.		
52	2	25	11	264	31	3	3	–	13	12	2	–	1	3	1	1	3 baths.	13

The dimensions of the Double Cell are 9 feet by 13 ½, height 9 feet; of the Single Cell 9 feet, width 5 feet 11 inches, height 8 feet 10 ½ inches.

There has been no alarm of fire during the last nine years. Within that time there have been six attempts to escape, but all have been retaken.

Management.—Silence is not enjoined except on the Tread-wheel. At other times quiet is maintained.

The Untried associate in their Yards and Day Rooms during the day, and sleep three, four and five in a cell, according to the fullness of the prison. The Convicted are not separated by day, but are placed at night in separate cells, according to the fullness of the Prison. One Turnkey superintends five adjoining Yards. All the meals are taken in the Day Rooms. The Convicted Prisoners are not prohibited from receiving visits and letters. The Debtors are very troublesome; the Magistrates have directed a Dark Cell to be made for them, (as a punishment in case of riotous conduct), but it has never been used. The Master Debtors have even set fire to their benches, and break their windows so frequently that an iron blind has been substituted for the glass window, which formerly was placed over the doors of their sleeping cells. They pay 2*s.* 6*d.* a week for their rooms to the county. It is found impossible at present to give any prisoner a separate bed; both males and females sleep two in a bed sometimes; but the practice is only tolerated from want of room; it is pernicious.

The number of lashes inflicted when whipping is ordered varies from 20 to 80, and is performed with a light cat-o'-nine-tails.

The Prison is neat and clean throughout.

Diet.—The Diet is the same as that which will be described presently under the House of Correction. The Untried are permitted to expend 3*d.* a day of their own money upon food. An errand-woman comes daily with certain fixed articles for sale. The Clothing for Males is a jacket, waistcoat, trowsers, cap and shoes; for Females, cap, gown, petticoat and shoes. The Bedding consists of a straw mattrass, two blankets, coverlid and sheets for Females.

Labour.—For the Male Felons is the Tread-wheel. The Females are employed in washing, cleaning and scouring. The profits are paid to the County Treasurer

Treasurer. The Untried grind corn, and receive half the profit, the other half goes to the county.

Scale of Tread-mill Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at one time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners or Wheels to the Total Number employed.	Number of Feet in Ascent per day as per Hours of Employment.
Every month -	- - Summer 10 hours, decreasing as the days shorten to six in the winter.	24	8 inches	No. 1. 50 2. 46 3. 42	5	No. 1 wheel, 11,333; No. 2 wheel, 10,426; No. 3 wheel, 9,520; in eight hours.

Crank Labour.

Months employed; every month.
Number of working hours per day; six, eight and ten.

Religious and other Instruction.—The Chaplain performs Divine service once, with a sermon, on Sundays, Christmas-day, and Good Friday, and reads prayers on Mondays and Wednesdays. The prisoners are well supplied with Bibles and other religious books. The Chaplain has no other duty beyond that of this Prison, and of the House of Correction or Bridewell.

After Divine service (both here and at the Bridewell) the lads are examined by the Chaplain in the Catechism: he then goes to the Females, hears them read portions of Scripture, and catechizes them subsequently.

He administers the Sacrament about four times yearly at each Prison.

The Men are not disposed to read aloud nor to be catechised, in general, unless when there are very few present; as the numbers increase, the disposition to attend diminishes; indeed, well-disposed prisoners have observed to him that the most severe part of their punishment is to be mixed up with a number of associates whose noise and conversation prevents them from reading and from reflection: they have said to him that they should be glad to be placed quite alone. Others have said to him, that it seemed to them more like to hell than to anything else.

The Chaplain attends almost daily at one or both of the Prisons, and is always ready to come when sent for. He devotes his visits to religious instruction, and to conferences with new prisoners. He selects a Male prisoner as a schoolmaster at both Prisons. The Matrons at both Prisons instruct the Females.

The Chaplain has favoured me with some observations on the conduct to be maintained towards prisoners, which are the result of his own considerable experience and most zealous attention. Whether they harmonize with the conclusions of others or not, they will be read with interest; so important a subject deserves to be viewed in every light, and ought not to be approached with fixed prepossessions of any kind.

"An idea appears to prevail very extensively that our Prisons are made much too comfortable; in fact, that they are become, under the present arrangements, quite desirable places for a temporary residence; and, as such, greatly tend to the encouragement of crime, since nothing, it is imagined by half the world, will ever effectually repress crime except severity. When I was appointed to my present situation, I was, as much as others, impressed with these notions, but they are no longer mine, and I now believe them to be as erroneous, and consequently as mischievous, as I ever at any time formerly thought them to be true. This change of opinion has been forced upon my mind by facts which have come under my own observation; it is a conviction arising from experience. I have found that the majority of prisoners are so far from needing severity that they have experienced too much of such treatment already; in fact, that they have been the victims of unkind and often cruel treatment. Many, the offspring of

 licentious

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT. *Warwickshire:* Warwick County Gaol.

licentious parents, have never known what real kindness is: having been in reality outcasts from the world, they have learned to look upon themselves as such, and have therefore readily joined those whom they found living in hostility with all the reputable part of society, and who were in truth the only persons likely to receive them as fitting associates. Now to talk of making such persons reputable members of society, or of even exciting in them the desire of becoming such by severity, must surely be very inconsistent. Such a mode of dealing with them may make them abhor society with a more deadly feeling of hatred, but it can never tend to their reformation. If that ever be effected, it must be by a very different process. They must be made sensible of the comforts of a reputable life, and then they must be shown that such a situation is accessible to them. Show them this with the kindness which proceeds from a heart really affected with pity for their forlorn situation, only once convince them that all on your part is sincere, and they will seldom fail to have their hearts affected in return, and thus afford you the first prospect of success. Many persons who seem to imagine that a prisoner has none of the feelings of humanity left, would, I know, treat this as mere enthusiam, and what has no foundation in fact. They who should so judge would, however, be grievously mistaken, for it is nothing more than a very feeble recital of what I have often experienced. They who are inclined to throw cold water upon all that is attempted for these poor destitute beings, complain of the smallness of the number of those who are really reformed; but they little know the difficulties which are to be encountered; little do they know the mass of ignorance and prejudice which is to be removed, and as little do they know the impediments which, in a thickly populated country like this this, oppose themselves to a person who is known to have been in prison, but is become desirous of leading an honest and reputable life. It is also not commonly known, nor will it be readily believed, that there are persons who, most perversely, do all that lies in their power, which is often by far too much, to prevent a man who has once gone wrong from ever again getting an honest livelihood. These reasons will show how necessary it is that the utmost caution should be used, that no person be lightly or unnecessarily sent to a prison lest an injury be inflicted which can never be repaired. Indeed, a person who has beforetime held a fair character, on first becoming the inmate of a prison has a moral injury inflicted most difficult to be healed: he feels himself a degraded being, and in consequence, if nothing worse ensue, he becomes comparatively careless, and having lost the respect of others he retains but little for himself. On this ground I have long felt most anxious that some other method than imprisonment were devised for the correction of many offences which are now always punished in this manner; but more particularly for neglect of service in apprentices and farmers' servants, especially young ones. I have seen so much mischief done in this way, and can in so many instances trace the unhappy offender through the most regular unvarying course from this beginning either to transportation or the gallows, that my heart aches whenever I find a person, who has any reputation whatever to lose, first committed for this offence."

Care of the Sick, Disease and Mortality.—The Surgeon attends almost daily, and at all times when called upon. The patients are attended by a Wardsman as well as by a Turnkey and Matron. Two deaths took place only amongst 750 prisoners received during the last year. The proportion of sick during the same period was 30 out of the 750. Diarrhœa, itch and venereal complaints are the most common disorders.

From 22d December 1834 to 21st December 1835, the number of prisoners received into the Infirmary amounted to six, and the greatest number of prisoners unwell at one time was three.

There are three Insane Prisoners in confinement; one of whom is untried, but reputed such:

1. William Timpsen, age 42, indicted for murder in 1827; acquitted on the ground of insanity.

2. John Garmonsway, age 35, indicted for murder at the Lent Assizes 1832; acquitted on the ground of insanity.

3. A woman on trial for murder of her child; reputed insane.

Salaries.

Salaries.

	£.	s.	d.
Keeper (coals and washing are allowed besides)	400	–	–
Chaplain (including the Bridewell)	300	–	–
Surgeon (ditto finds medicine, except for Poor Debtors)	143	–	–
Matron	40	–	–
Clerk	60	–	–
Four Male Turnkeys (one at 60 *l.*, three at 52 *l.*)	216	–	–
Porter	52	–	–
Watchman	52	–	–
Other Male Officer (called Letter Carrier)	18	–	–
– Female ditto (this sum is paid to the Governor's wife for assisting the Matron)	10	–	–

Expenditure.

In the County Returns, the expenses of the County Gaol and of the County House of Correction are mixed together, so that I am not able to state the separate cost of this Gaol at present.

The following are some items of expenditure for the year ending the 21st of December 1835.

The daily cost of diet per head is 3 ¼ *d.*

Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon.	Male and Female Clothing.	Furniture and Bedding.	Soap, Candles, Fuel, and Carting the same.	Stationery, Books of Accounts, and Books of Moral and Religious Instruction.	Washing and Cooking for the Prisoners.	Allowed Prisoners for Work done for the Prison.	Straw.	Removing Transported Convicts.
£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
16 10 7	No one receives a prison dress who has a decent one of their own. About 1 *s.* per head.	About 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per head.	195 18 –¾	22 15 –	none	4 7 3	4 10 –	610 5 6

General Statistics.

1.—*Extract from the Account of the Treasurer for the County of Warwick. Disbursements from Midsummmer Sessions* 1835 *to Michaelmas Sessions* 1835.

	£.	s.	d.
Disbursements at the Gaol and the Bridewell	1,260	4	7
Conveying Prisoners to the Gaol and the Bridewell	178	5	6
Passing Discharged Prisoners	12	18	10

2 & 3.—*The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return, December* 1835.

Number of Debtors.		Number of Misdemeanors.		Number of Felons.		Prisoners for Trial.		Prisoners under Sentence.		TOTAL.		Average Number of Prisoners Daily.		The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the Course of the Year.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
20	–	18	–	–	–	50	6	23	12	111	18	140 to 200, of these about 30 females.		224	38

4.—*Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the Course of the Year.*

In Custody at the Commencement of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers for the same Offence.		TOTAL.		Above 17 Years of Age.		Under 17 Years of Age.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
190	25	–	–	577	105	767	130	499	93	98	12

DEBTORS.						Felons.		MISDEMEANORS.										Under the Vagrant Act.	
Debts on Contract.		Forfeiture of Recognizances, &c.		Offencesagainst the Customs, Excise and Revenue Laws.				Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.		Under the Game Laws.				Under the Bastardy Laws.			
												Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
115 male debtors 3 female debtors.		–		–	–	459	96	26	2	92	7	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

5.—*Account of the Warwick County Asylum, at Stretton, for the Education and Reform of Juvenile Offenders, supported by Donations and Subscriptions.*

Eighteen years having elapsed since the establishment of the Warwick County Asylum; and 114 Juvenile Offenders, some of whom were capitally convicted, having been reformed and placed in respectable situations in society, the Committee congratulate the County of Warwick on the accomplishment of the object which Judge Dallas so earnestly anticipated, viz. the rescue from inevitable ruin of youths dismissed from prison, provided with employment and instructed in the love and fear of their God and Saviour, and in their duties to their fellow creatures. "It is a fabric," said the benevolent judge, "which, should it rise, will require no inscription." The County of Warwick was the first to lead the way in this great Christian undertaking, to receive into an asylum "the miserable boy dismissed from the bar of a court of justice, or, at the end of imprisonment, without protection, without parents, or, having parents, the authors of his profligacy, driven of necessity into the downhill paths of guilt."

The Select Committee of the House of Lords, for the Improvement of Prison Discipline, have lately required from the Secretary, a statement of the system of this Asylum, and a detail of its operations from the period of its establishment; and their Chairman, the Duke of Richmond, expressed his high approval of them, particularly as respects the speedy reformation of youths sent by the Magistrates to the Asylum on their first detected offence, compared with the time and difficulties of reforming those who are sent thither through the medium of a gaol.

The public, including the Magistrates by whom juvenile offenders are committed to the Gaols in this Kingdom, are alive to the consequences of their being associated with hardened criminals, and regret that there is not in every county an asylum, where they might be rescued at the outset of their career of error by its steady and gentle discipline.

The Committee are happy to refer their friends to the list of donations in the current year, and are thankful for such patronesses. The Committee have thus been enabled to invest 300*l.* this year in the public Securities, and they proceed cheerfully in their endeavours, under Divine Providence, to reclaim the guilty before they sink into depravity; and though the numbers of the reformed bear but a small portion to the wants of this populous county in this respect, yet the Committee are conscious that they are realizing principles on which the Legislature rely for the more effectual maintenance of order, the security of property, the preservation of morals, and the prevention of crime. They know that the friends

friends of this Institution are enriched by the benedictions and prayers of many who, but for this redeeming care, would have been for ever lost.

The Master of the Asylum's Account.

From the 25th of March 1834 to the 25th of March 1835.

Dr.	£.	*s.*	*d.*
By sale of shoes and clothes made, exclusive of shoes and clothes for the Asylum	132	3	5
Visitors' Box	–	11	6
Memoirs of the Asylum sold	–	5	–
Cash from the Treasurer	286	13	4
Ditto to Mr. Herbert for Rent	50	–	–
£.	469	13	3

Cr.	£.	*s.*	*d.*
To two years' Rent, due 25th March 1835, at 35*l.* per annum, paid on account	50	–	–
Master's Salary	50	–	–
Ditto on account of sundries	11	13	8
Materials for work	94	4	7
Clothing and outfit of Boys	36	4	1
Maintenance, coals, &c.	197	7	3
Repairs of house, &c.	10	10	9
Kitchen, dresser, &c.	3	4	–
Printing reports, stationery, &c.	9	4	10
Allowance to the Boys on 79*l.* 11*s.*, the supposed value of their work, at 1*d.* in 1*s.*	6	12	7
Deposited for the Boys from Visitors' Box	–	11	6
£.	469	13	3

6.—*Labour and Punishment in the County Gaol.*

Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement.		Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped.		Punishment for Offences within the Prison.			
M.	F.	Privately.	Publicly.	Whipping.	Irons.	Refractory Cells.	Other Punishments.
2	–	27	–	–	2	57	–

7.—*Number of Prisoners who have been committed to this Prison before.*

Once.	Twice.	Three Times.	Four Times, or more.	Returned to this Prison during the Year.	
				M.	F.
132	32	10	2	150	21

8.—*Accounts and Registers.*

The Journal, Commitment Book, the Chaplain's Journal, the Surgeon's Journal, and several others.

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Warwickshire: Warwick County House of Correction.

Warwick County House of Correction.

Construction.—All the Yards are paved here. The windows open and shut most freely; none are broken, and all are clean and neat. There are no outer walls to this house, but it is not overlooked by other buildings. The Matron's apartment is very appropriate, and well constructed for inspection.

The Magistrates had recently proposed to make several new solitary cells for the Felons' Yard. They had received plans to this effect, and intended to make 100 new cells, which was to be accomplished by subdividing the cells existing at present. They also intended to make from 40 to 60 compartments in the Yard, in which the Felons were to be received on leaving work; protected each in front by a light iron grating, through which the Turnkey might observe; there was also to be a Privy in each compartment. This plan has been suspended for the present, in consequence of the receipt of the Circular Letter from the Home Office.

The Walls of the Yards are too low, and favour communication.

There are no single Sleeping Cells, and none in which work is performed.

The dimensions of some of the cells are 12 ft. by 6, and 10 ft. high; some 12 ft. by 8, and about 12 ft. high; others 12 ft. by 12, and about 16 ft. high; the Women's 14 ft. by 12, and about 16 ft. high.

Management.—The Gaoler maintains quiet, but no order has yet been received by him for the enforcement of Silence. Nine months ago a system of partial silence commenced, especially in the Felons' Yard, which is the most numerous.

Above 60 Prisoners are now sleeping two in a bed, but never alone in one cell; there is always another bed in the same cell for one or two more. This only occurs from want of room. Tobacco is forbidden.

The Officers consist of a Governor, Clerk, Matron, five Turnkeys, one Miller, Baker and a Night Watchman, all residing in the house. They are all in constant attendance during the day. Three of the Turnkeys, who are married, sleep out alternately; the others have apartments within the Prison, excepting the Clerk, for whom no provision is made within the walls.

There are no Untried Prisoners, except occasionally one to give evidence for the Crown. There are no employments for such. When there are any Untried here they are placed with those who are confined for want of sureties to keep the peace.

In regard to the Convicted Prisoners, they associate in the Day Rooms, each relay in a separate room, and sleep three and four in a cell.

They are not required to keep strict silence at their meals, but sit in single files or lines round the Day Room with a Turnkey, who prevents all boisterous conversation and profane language. At locking, unlocking, washing, at chapel and at work, they are under the vigilant superintendence of the Turnkeys, Governor and Clerk, who maintain strict silence.

They take their meals in the Day Rooms; breakfast at nine o'clock, dinner at 12 o'clock, supper immediately after work. They may write letters on Mondays and Thursdays in each week. All letters to or from prisoners are inspected. No regulation is made as to Visits except on the Sunday, when no one can see a prisoner.

When Whipping is ordered, apprentices on their first commitment receive 25 lashes; afterwards 36. Among the Felons sentenced by Court, the boys receive from 25 to 50, and the men from 40 to 90. Whip has nine cords; the small whip has one knot in each cord, the other three knots. It is performed in the presence of the Governor; but if a public whipping in the Prison Yard, the Surgeon also attends.

The cleanliness, neatness and good economy of this Prison are very conspicuous.

Diet.—The following is the general allowance of food:

The Untried Prisoners receive the same as the Convicted, with the additional privilege of expending 1*s.* 9*d.* per week in tea, coffee, sugar, bacon, &c. &c.

The Convicted receive 3 pints of gruel, made from 3 ounces of oatmeal, 1 ¾ lb. bread, and 1 lb. potatoes, each day, except Sunday, on which day they have 1 ¾ lb. bread, and 1 quart of soup, made from half a pound of meat, which is boiled down in it. The Females have 1 ½ lb. bread per day.

Clothes

Clothes and Bedding are distributed in the following proportions:

The Male Convicts are provided with a cap, jacket, waistcoat, trowsers, shoes, shirts and socks, a straw bed, enclosed in linen tick, two blankets and one rug. The Females have sheets, as do the Males, when sick. The Untried prisoners wear their own clothes.

Prisoners admitted under summary convictions are occasionally supplied with jackets, trowsers, shoes and shirts.

Labour.—The harder kind is the Crank and Tread-wheels. The Boys' head pins. Females wash for the Prison, make and repair the prisoners' linen, also sew for hire. One or two prisoners are employed as tailors to make up the clothing for the Prison; one or two as shoemakers to mend the shoes; and one as a carpenter to do the repairs about the Prison.

The labour is only productive, by saving the expense of others who must be engaged to do such work.

Whatever profits arise are paid to the County Treasurer.

Scale of Tread-mill Labour.

Revolutions of the Wheels per Day.	The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Appplication of its Power.	Number of WorkingHours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheel will hold at one time.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Velocity of the Wheel per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners on Wheel.	Number of Feet in Ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment.
1,200 summer, 960 autumn, 720 winter.	- - 11,200 ft. in ascent in the summer, 8,960 in autumn, 6,720 in winter.	- - By a mechanical clock affixed to the engine, which is worked by the wheel.	- - Pumping water, which supplies the whole prison; the extra power is regulated by an hydraulic governor.	- - 10 in summer, 8 autumn, 6 winter.	- - 14; only one wheel.	8 ⅝ inches	52 steps	- - 24, who work in two relays on the wheel.	- - 22,400 in summer, 17,920 in autumn, 13,440 in winter.

Scale of Crank Labour.

Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time in separate Apartments.	The ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute.	How the Labour is apportioned to the Number and Strength of the Prisoners employed.	The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its Power.
Same as the tread-wheel.	- - The cranks are not divided so as to employ the prisoners separately. There are eight compartments, so constructed as to work 50 men in each relay.	40 revolutions	- There are two pair of stones for grinding corn, each of which can be worked by 15 men; but in order to employ the whole of the prisoners, it is necessary frequently to put 25 on each mill. The labour is apportioned by adding or reducing the quantity of corn required to be ground in a given time, viz. half an hour, which is the time each relay remains at work at one time. The two mills will employ 100 men.	- - 12,000 revolutions in summer, 9,600 in autumn, 7,200 in winter.	- The only means of ascertaining how many revolutions have been made is by the quantity of corn ground; a weak relay is required to grind half a bushel in half an hour, and a srtong one three quarters of a bushel in the same time.	- Grinding corn for the use of this prison and the gaol, and grinding for hire.

Religious and other Instruction.—Divine Service is performed here once on Sundays, and Prayers are read every Monday and Wednesday. The Chaplain attends daily if his services are required; less frequently on Saturdays, because on that day the Officers are much engaged. He makes it a part of his plan to converse at different times with every prisoner. There is a copious supply of Religious works. The Chaplain has no other professional avocation, except his attendance on the County Gaol, which lies at the distance of a few yards only from the House of Correction.

The Chaplain appoints one of the prisoners to instruct the boys in reading.

Some more information on this subject may be found under the same head of the County Gaol.

Care of the Sick, Disease and Mortality.—The attendance of the Surgeon is almost daily; and is more frequent when occasion requires it. He examines every prisoner before he is placed in the proper ward.

There are two Infirmaries for the males, and two for the women. In these an allowance is made of flock beds and sheets. In the Male Infirmaries an Orderly

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Warwickshire: Warwick County House of Correction.

man, who is selected from the prisoners, constantly attends; and the sick are provided with such extraordinary diet as the Surgeon may direct. There are no means taken to repress conversation in these rooms, but the Orderly man is always present, and a Turnkey superintends from time to time.

The proportion of sick, to the whole number of prisoners admitted during the year, has been 4¼ per cent. The average number of days during which each invalid has remained on the Sick List has been 10. This is one of the few prisons which I have visited, in which I have been enabled to procure the last piece of information, which is more important in its relation to prisons than to any other institutions, because there is obviously no situation of life in which it becomes so strongly the interest of an individual to feign and to prolong sickness, as here. The chief complaints which have occurred have been diarrhœa, dysentery, and venereal affections. The total number of sick received into the infirmaries, from the 6th of October 1834 to the 6th of October 1835, was 44; and the number of prisoners admitted during that period, amounted to almost 1,000. The greatest number of sick, existing in the house at any one time during the above-named year, was six. Not one death occurred during that year in this institution; a fact to which it would be difficult (and I believe impossible) to find a parallel in the annals of any Prison out of this country. The building is rather confined; bnt the situation is healthy.

There is no lunatic prisoner in confinement here.

Salaries.

	£.	s.	d.
Keeper	200	–	–
Chaplain (including his duties at the County Gaol)	300	–	–
Surgeon (including his duties at the County Gaol; he also finds Medicines)	143	–	–
Matron	40	–	–
Clerk	50	–	–
Surveyor and Bridge-master	100	–	–
Four Male Turnkeys (52 *l.* each)	208	–	–
Miller	52	–	–
Baker	52	–	–
Porter	52	–	–
Two Watchmen (attend alternate nights, and receive 26 *l.* each)	52	–	–

Expenditure.

Cost of Prison Diet per day per head, 3¾ *d.*
Extra allowances, by order of the Surgeon, in one year, 28 *l.* 14 *s.*

General Statistics.

1.—*Construction.*

Number of Sleeping Cells, &c.						Refractory Cells.			Wards or Divisions in the Prison.	Day Rooms.	Work Rooms.	Treadwheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Treadwheels.	Receiving Rooms or Cells.	Infirmaries, or Rooms for the Sick.		Warm and Cold Baths, or Bathing Tubs.	Airing Yards.
Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps.		Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all Cases.		Light.	Dark.	Apartments below Ground						M.	F.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												
none	none	53	11	240	51	none	6	none	10; 6 for men, 4 women.	15; 7 for men, 8 women.	2 pin & shoe shops.	none	1	2	2	1 for men, 1 for women	10; 6 for men, 4 women.

2.—*The*

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Warwickshire: Warwick County House of Correction.

2.—*The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the date of this Return, December* 1835.

Number of Debtors.		Number of Misdemeanors.		Number of Felons.		Prisoners for Trial.		Prisoners under Sentence.		TOTAL.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
none	none	84	10	45	17	none	none	55 included in the felons and misdemeanors.	17	129	57

3.—*Return of Prisoners admitted from the 6th Oct.* 1834 *to the 5th Oct.* 1835.

In Custody at the Commencement of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers for the same Offence.		TOTAL.		Above 17 Years of Age.		Under 17 Years of Age.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
152	23	201	44	645	87	851	132	581	79	64	8

Offences against the Customs, Excise and Revenue Laws.		Felons.		Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.		Under the Game Laws.				Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.	
								Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
6	1	187	42	16	3	313	42	3	–	71	–	35	–	220	44

4.—*Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before to this Prison.*

Once.	Twice.	Three Times.	Four Times, or more.	Returned to this Prison during the Year.	
				M.	F.
98	32	8	18	20	19

5.—*Miscellaneous, Labour, Punishment.*

Average Number of Prisoners daily.		The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year.		Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement.		Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped.		Labour.			Punishment for Offences within the Prison.			
								Hard Labour.	Employment, not being Hard Labour.	Not employed.	Whipping.	Irons.	Refractory Cells.	Other Punishment.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Privately.	Publicly.							
171	25	196	36	none	none	17	none	871	–	112	2	1	46	none

III.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Warwickshire: Warwick County House of Correction.

6.—*Accounts.*

Accounts are kept of the pin-heading, corn-grinding, sewing done by the females, receipts for pollards, and the Prison disbursements; also a Register for committals, and those received from the Gaol, and a Journal by the Chaplain, the Surgeon, and the Governor.

7.—*Prison Offences, and how Punished.*

Neglect of work, using profane language after being locked up for the night, disobeying the orders of the Prison officers, and refusing to keep silence, these are punished by solitary confinement on bread and water, according to the Gaol Act.

8.—*Religious Statistics.*

The following are the different religious persuasions that were committed to the House of Correction at Warwick, from the 4th of October 1834 to the 5th of October 1835 inclusive:

	Males.	Females.
Church of England	368	35
Baptist	30	9
Methodist	108	10
Unitarians	19	—
Independent	34	5
Roman-catholic	56	16
Lutherans	—	3
Not professing any religion	30	9
	645	87

9.—*Juvenile Offenders.*

Number of Boys who were received in the same year, aged 17 years and under, showing those who were committed from Birmingham, and those from other parts of the county.

From Birmingham	107
Elsewhere	47
Total	154

10.—*Education.*

Number of prisoners received in the same year who could read and write, read only, read a little, and not read.

	Males.	Females.
Read and write	188	16
Read only	156	27
Read a little	52	12
Not read	249	32
Total	645	87

Birmingham Lock-up House, commonly called Police-office.

Birmingham Lock-up House.

Construction.—This Building stands in a street. The front part is a Police-office, then comes a Court-yard, then the Gaoler's apartments, and at the back of all is the Prison or Lock-up house. It is not insecure; there have been only three escapes in 26 years, and all were retaken. There has been no claim from fire for 26 years; it is insured.

There

There are two Yards, one for Men and one for Women; but men and women are sometimes put into the same ward to sleep, although in different cells. There are two Day Rooms and 16 Cells. There are also rooms in the Gaoler's House, which he lets out to those who can pay for the accommodation. The cells are dark, and the ventilation defective. There is a Privy, and a supply of water in each yard.

There are in Birmingham two other, or more, Lock-up Houses, but on a much smaller scale. One which I visited has a few cells, and a Day Room for both sexes; the other has no cell, but is a private house, where offenders are sometimes lodged for a few hours.

Management.—The stay of the prisoners here is usually short, fluctuating, I believe, between one and 14 nights, as far as I can collect. Prisoners are transferred hence to Warwick, after being brought up before the Magistrates.

The prisoners sleep two in a bed occasionally. The cells and bedding are not clean. In the Male Day Room I found about 12 males, of different ages, huddled together on benches around a good fire. In the Female Day Room I found four women in a similar situation.

The Gaoler is the chief officer of police at Birmingham. I cannot think that the individual who is instrumental in seizing a prisoner can be a proper keeper of him, however well he may be disposed; the usage appears a bad one. This prison seems to be under no control nor visitation whatever, except that of the overseers of the parish.

The use of tobacco is permitted.

The Keeper and one officer always sleep in the house. There is no female officer.

Diet.—The parish supplies 40 *l.* a year to the Gaoler, who, in return, provides bread and cheese for the prisoners. The prisoners are also permitted to receive food from their friends outside, if they happen to have any. The Keeper distributes bread and cheese twice a day to each prisoner; but the Keeper states, that they often waste their bread and cheese, and that they generally receive meals three times a day from their friends. No clothing is allowed. The overseers of the parish furnish mattresses and rugs for bedding. On payment of 1 *s.* a night for the first three nights, and of 6 *d.* a night afterwards, a separate room and a better bed may be obtained. The whole system requires revision.

Labour.—None.

Religious and other Instruction.—There is no Chaplain, and no Divine Service. A private individual has been in the habit, during 15 years, of coming every Sunday to distribute tracts among the prisoners.

Care of the Sick, Disease and Mortality.—The parish Surgeon comes when he is sent for; but the sick are usually removed to the parish workhouse, in which they can be better taken care of, and in which there are strong rooms for the purpose.

There has been no natural death here among the prisoners for 26 years, but two suicides have occurred during that time.

There is no insane prisoner here. If such a case occurs, he is removed to the workhouse, after being examined by the parochial medical officers.

Salaries.

Keeper (coals are allowed) - - - - £.133 – –

There are five Police-officers attached to this establishment, who also act as Turnkeys, by alternate weeks. Each of the five receives 1 *l.* 15 *s.* per week. These comprise the whole Police force of Birmingham, with the exception of 12 men employed by the Commissioners of Paving, and about 145 watchmen.

There are also two Assistants here, paid by the Keeper, but not out of his salary as Keeper.

General Statistics.

III. Southern and Western District.

Population.—On Saturdays or Mondays there are sometimes 20 to 30 inmates; on other days a number varying from one to 10 or more.

There is no other prison (except that for Poor Debtors), in Birmingham save this one, and even this is not called by the name, nor considered as such.

Nearly one-half of all the Prisoners confined in the Warwick County Gaol and in the Warwick House of Correction are stated to me to have been sent thither from Birmingham.

Birmingham Debtors' Gaol.

Warwickshire: Birmingham Debtors' Gaol.

Construction.—This is a house in a rather dilapidated condition, and in a neglected state. The windows are in bad order, and do not open and shut freely; that they are often broken is, I believe, the fault of the Debtors. In one room for Poor Debtors I found a long wooden board raised on each side, and covered with straw, which was to be the foundation of their bed. A scanty bedding is provided. Here, about 12 or 14 herd together. Those who are a little better off in their circumstances sleep two in a bed. There are two Rooms holding four beds, one withtwo beds, and another with only one bed. There is a separate Room for Females.

There are two Yards, one for the higher class, another for the lower Debtors. There are two Privies in the former Yard, and one in the latter. There are no Pumps in the Yards, but there is a supply of water. There are four Day Rooms. During seven years there have been two or three escapes. It has a boundary wall.

Management.—One pound and a half of bread is allowed daily.

The Keeper and his wife live in the house, and appear to do the best which lies in their power under the very peculiar circumstances in which they are placed.

The Keeper charges 2*s.* a week for beds, and changes the sheets once in three weeks or a month. As to cleanliness, that is a virtue which is seldom visible in the Debtors' apartments, even in the best arranged gaols, and it is hardly necessary to add that it is not found here.

All the Debtors who are here, are sent for debts under and up to 5*l.* The higher class of Debtors go to Warwick Gaol. The term of imprisonment is from 20 to 100 days. The number of days is usually proportioned to the amount of the debt. Prisoners are allowed to labour at trades, but the profit must go to the creditor.

This Prison is exclusively for Debtors of the Court of Requests for the town of Birmingham, and the hamlet of Deritend thereto adjoining.

The court is constituted by two Acts of Parliament; the first passed 25 Geo. 2, c. 34, intituled "An Act for the more speedy Recovery of Small Debts within the Town of Birmingham and Hamlet of Deritend thereto adjoining, in the County of Warwick;" and the other, in 47 Geo. 3, s. 1, c. 14, intituled, "An Act to alter, amend and enlarge the Powers of an Act passed in the 25th year of his late Majesty, for the more easy and speedy Recovery of Small Debts within the Town of Birmingham and Hamlet of Deritend thereto adjoining, in the County of Warwick."

The Prison is under the superintendence of the Beadle of the Court, and is visited by him daily. There is also a visiting committee of Commissioners appointed by the court annually, for the purpose of inspecting the Prison, and who visit the same whenever they think proper to do so; and it is open at all times for the inspection of the Magistrates and the Committee of the Board of Health.

I am enabled to add, that the Beadle and the two Clerks of the Debtors' Court (who are the Proprietors and Managers of the Prison for the time being) have no interest in the continuance of it; they are indifferent as to the maintenance of the House, which is to them a source of care and of responsibility; and they would not be sorry to see the charge of their prisoners transferred to another and a better prison.

Care of the Sick, Disease and Mortality.—There is no regular Surgeon; but the Parish Surgeon attends when he is sent for, which is a very rare occurrence.

There

There has been no death during the last year. No epidemic cholera occurred here.

Religious and other Instruction.—There is no Chaplain. A Dissenting Minister voluntarily performs Morning and Evening Service on Sundays, and delivers a Sermon.

Expenditure.—There are no funds applicable to the expenses of the Prison, the expenses thereof are sustained by the two Clerks and Beadle of the Court.

The two Clerks and Beadle, by authority of the Acts above specified, have rented the house in which the court is held, and in which the Prison is contained.

All the repairs of this Gaol are paid for by the two Clerks of the Debtors' Court.

The Keeper is elected and paid by the Beadle of the Court.

General Statistics.

Population.—In the year ending 1st January 1833, the greatest number confined at any one time was 42. During 1832, 424 Male and 24 Female Debtors were admitted. The average number appears to be 18 or 20.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Worcester County Gaol and House of Correction.

Construction.—This Gaol is spacious and well ventilated. Every Yard is paved except the Debtors'. The Privies are particularly large and airy; they are washed daily by the Prisoners, and are emptied every year. Articles are seldom thrown over the boundary-wall. There are no means for warming the cells; and, indeed, no fires are now kept up in the Day Rooms. One Day Room has been converted (about a year ago) into three Cells. The Dark Cells are not so well ventilated as is desirable; they might be easily improved in this respect. The Male Infirmary is a model highly worthy of imitation. There is at present only one room (with a fire-place, but no water closet), used for a Female Infirmary. There is one room which, if I was rightly informed, serves too many purposes in this ample and well-ordered establishment; it was stated to be used as School Room, Chaplain's Room, Attorney's Room, Practising Room for Psalms, and Condemned Cell; probably some part of this statement is incorrect.

There has not been a single escape in 15 years, although several attempts have been made; one of these was courageously frustrated by the Governor's wife. In the same period there has been only one alarm of fire from a chimney. In entering the body of the Prison, it is necessary to pass by the Debtors' Yard.

Wards or Divisions in the Prison.	Day Rooms.	Work Rooms.	Tread-wheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Tread-wheel.	Receiving Rooms or Cells.	Divisions in the Chapel.	Infirmaries or Rooms for the Sick.		Warm and Cold Baths or Bathing Tubs.	Airing Yards.
						M.	F.		
12	12	4	3	4	11	1	1 room	1	13

Number of Sleeping Cells, &c.										Refractory Cells.		
Cells where only One Prisoner Sleeps and Works.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps and Works.		Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps.		Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all Cases.		Light.	Dark.	Apartments below Ground.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
None	none	none	none	76	14	16	none	228	42	none	5	none.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Worcestershire: County Gaol and House of Correction.

Management.—The Silent System was adopted here 14 years ago, as far as regarded the hours of labour at the Tread-mill; about two years ago it began to be extended, but it is only very lately that the plan has been enforced in regard to the Untried Prisoners. No Prisoners of either sex sleep two in one bed.

When the Prison is full, two or three beds are put into one Cell, which then becomes rather too small for its inmates; but this is only practised with the Untried Prisoners as a common measure. The Convicted sleep almost all in separate Cells. More than half of the Prisoners, probably two-thirds, were sleeping in separate Cells at the time of my visit. No fire is allowed in the Day Rooms, and they are only used by the Untried, and by those who are not engaged in hard labour. The number of Cells is receiving a gradual increase. There are two Monitors in every Yard, chosen for the Prisoners. The Convicted take their meals in their Cells, at nine o'clock for breakfast, and at two o'clock for dinner. There is no supper. During labour, the Turnkeys and Monitors are present. While the Prisoners are taking exercise they are compelled to keep at a certain distance from each other. One to four dozen lashes is the ordinary number when whipping is ordered. Boys are only whipped with a birch rod.

The highest cleanliness and neatness are conspicuous in most parts of this Prison, but are least visible, as usual, in the portion allotted to the Debtors, who are consigned in a certain degree to their own discretion. Tobacco is forbidden, except to Debtors.

The Visiting Magistrates are empowered to give small rewards to Prisoners who have behaved very well on their departure; 1 *d.* a mile is the usual allowance, but this is an extra bounty. In one case, of a woman who had behaved very well for two years, 1 *l.* was given to her.

Diet.

DIETARY of Prisoners in the County Gaol, Worcester.

	Tried and Untried Prisoners who work, and also Vagrants when they work, after the first Month of their Imprisonment.						Vagrants for the first Month, and Petty Offenders for one Month or less period, notwithstanding they work.		
	FIRST CLASS.						SECOND CLASS.		
	Bread.	Beef.	Potatoes.	Pudding.	Gruel.	Soup.	Bread.	Gruel.	*N.B.* First Class Prisoners who do not work receive only 10 ½ lbs. of bread and 7 quarts of gruel per week. First Class Women receive 1 ¼ lb. instead of 1 ½ lb. of bread daily, unless they are in the wash-house, when they receive the full allowance. The diet of the Second Class appears to me insufficient.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Quarts.*	*Quarts.*	*Lbs.*	*Quarts.*	
Sunday	1 ¾	½	-	-	1	-	1	1	
Monday	1 ½	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	
Tuesday	1 ½	½	½	-	1	-	1	1	
Wednesday	1 ½	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	
Thursday	1 ½	½	½	-	1	-	1	1	
Friday	1 ½	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	
Saturday	1 ½	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	
	10 ¾	1 ½	2	1	7	2	7	7	

The clothing allowed for males consists of a full suit, cap, shirt, stockings and shoes; and for the females, a gown, petticoat, cap, stockings, shoes and shift. No clothing is allowed for Debtors, but Poor Debtors receive bedding, and the allowance of diet on application. The bedding comprises three blankets, rug, mattress; and in severe weather the Prisoners are allowed to retain their clothes in their Cells. No sheets are distributed, except for the use of the Infirmaries.

Labour.—The harder labour practised here consists of the Tread-wheel, beating Hemp, grinding Beans and Oats for the Prison, and also for the public.

The lighter employments are, tayloring, whitewashing, making bags for tradesmen in the town, washing, painting, cooking. The Untried are employed in drawing water. The profits of the labour during the last year were 179 *l.* 19 *s.* 3 *d.* Of this sum the Governor received one-sixth part, and the rest went to the use of the County.

Religious

Religious and other Instruction.—The Chaplain performs Divine Service twice on Sundays, and delivers one Sermon. He does the same on Good-Friday and Christmas-day. Prayers are read every Wednesday and Friday. He generally attends every day, and sometimes even more frequently. Psalm-singing is encouraged among the prisoners; the male prisoners practise twice a week under the charge of a Turnkey; the females do not practise, but they may join in the strain. A male prisoner is selected as a Schoolmaster, and a female prisoner as a Schoolmistress: this of course is under the superintendence of the Chaplain. The Chaplain makes it his business to confer with every new prisoner. There is an ample supply of Religious Books; a Bible and a Prayer Book are placed in every cell. The Chaplain has an Order-book, in which he writes down the books which he wishes to procure for the prisoners, and the Magistrates afterwards sanction the order. The Chaplain has known prisoners here who have sometimes asked even to be confined in separate cells, in order that they might escape the abominable conversation of the Day Room. Two men, who were hung here three years ago for highway robbery, assured him that they had learned more evil and mischief from these Day Room discourses, during their detention, than in the whole former portion of their lives.

He delivers the Sacrament four times a year, and examines previously those who intend to communicate. About six prisoners usually attend at each celebration.

He keeps a Journal. He has no other duty, except the Chaplaincy to the Infirmary, a building which lies close to the Gaol.

Care of the Sick, Disease and Mortality.—The duties of the Surgeon consist in inspection of all prisoners on their arrival; in daily attendance, and if necessary, even more frequent.

The Nurse or Wardsman reports conversations and maintains quiet in the Sick Rooms. The most common disorders are itch, pulmonary complaints, venereal complaints and ruptures.

The deaths have been two out of 682 prisoners admitted during the last year.

The Journal of the Surgeon only enumerates the cases sent to the Infirmary; not the trifling ones.

Eighty-two cases of illness are reported to have occurred among 682 persons admitted. The greatest number of persons ill at the same time has been seven.

There are two insane prisoners here at present.

The Infirmary, which has been recently built for the male prisoners, is detached from the body of the building. No pains have been spared to accommodate it to its destination; it contains abundant means of ventilation, water-closet, bath-room, a room for operations, a coroner's-room, and every suitable convenience. The Hospital holds 12 beds, and has two fire-places. There is also an excellent room for convalescents, large enough to afford exercise; this last apartment is particularly useful in a gaol, where the transition from a warm Infirmary to a cold cell may be sometimes abrupt. Sheets and pillows are allowed in this Infirmary.

Salaries.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Keeper	300	–	–
Chaplain	200	–	–
Surgeon (including Medicines)	80	–	–
Clerk	70	–	–
Miller	52	–	–
Porter	52	–	–

Expenditure.

Cost of Prison Diet per week per head, 2*s.* 1*d.*

Prison Diet for the year, and extra allowances by order of the Surgeon, 802*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*

Total Expenses of the Prison for the year, 3,226*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*

III.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Worcestershire: County Gaol and House of Correction.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

1.—*The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return.*—27 *December* 1835.

Number of Debtors.		Number of Misdemeanors.		Number of Felons.		Prisoners for Trial.		Prisoners under Sentence.		TOTAL.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
11	2	40	4	–	–	36	6	35	2	123	14

2.—*Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year, from October* 1834 *to October* 1835.

In Custody at the Commencement of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers for the same Offence.		TOTAL.		Above 17 Years of Age.		Under 17 Years of Age.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
160	31	–	–	594	88	754	119	552	80	42	8
								Admitted during the year.			

DEBTORS.						FELONS.		MISDEMEANORS.										Under the Vagrant Act.	
Debts on Contract.		Forfeiture of Recognizances, &c.		Offences against the Customs, Excise and Revenue Laws.				Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.		Under the Game Laws.				Under the Bastardy Laws.			
												Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
69	13	–	–	–	–	287	39	31	2	226	54	8	–	30	–	29	–	74	11

3.—*Number of Prisoners who have been committed before to this Prison.*

Once.	Twice.	Three Times.	Four Times or more.	Returned to this Prison during the Year.	
				M.	F.
29	12	4	1	37	9

4.—*Punishment.*

The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year.		Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement.		Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped.		Punishment for Offences within the Prison.			
				Privately.	Publicly.	Whipping.	Irons.	Refractory Cells.	Other Punishments.
M.	F.	M.	F.						
177	29	53	3	8	none	11	13	287	none.

5.—*Diminished Population.*

The number of prisoners at present here (December 25, 1835), is less by 51 than at the corresponding period of last year.

6.—*Prison Offences and Punishments.*

The usual offences committed in the Prison are, talking, blasphemy, stealing bread. They are punished by a diet of bread and water, by the dark cell; and very rarely, indeed, are irons found necessary.

Worcester City Gaol and House of Correction.

Worcester City Gaol and House of Correction.

Construction.—This Gaol is overlooked, and by the windows of a public-house; it is too much surrounded by other houses, and is very confined in regard to space. There is no deficiency of rooms and cells; but all parts are cramped in extent; the yards are very small. The Gaoler has a power of inspecting all the yards from his own residence. Every yard is paved, and has a supply of water and a privy. Some of the lower cells are damp and cold, and some very dark; the windows of some are too much covered by outer screens, which exclude light and air in an unnecessary degree. There is one Dark Cell, in which prisoners are only detained in the daytime. On the whole, the Prison at present is not well ventilated. There is a cheveux-de-frise in some parts, which requires to be augmented. The Wash-house is in very bad condition. There is no provision for warming the cells. In the space of 11 years there has been no alarm of fire. During the same period only three prisoners have escaped (although the building is not very secure), and all were retaken. The privies are not in very good order, and there are other signs of carelessness.

By means of a moderate expenditure, and of increased attention, this Gaol is capable of presenting a better aspect, although it will be always subject to the objection of being contracted in its limits, and commanded too freely by neighbouring windows.

Management.—Silence is enforced here. All the prisoners eat their meals in the day-rooms, except those who are placed in solitary confinement and vagrants. All are separated at night; and the number of cells is an advantage which this Gaol particularly enjoys; every man sleeps in a separate cell, and there are several vacant at this moment. It is true that a Debtor and his son are at present sleeping in one large bed; but this is no part of the discipline of the Prison. Two women are sometimes placed in the same bed, when the Prison happens to be crowded by an influx of prostitutes. The prisoners complain of the coldness of their cells, and with reason. The Gaoler makes the bread, for which trouble he receives 6*l.* yearly; he also purchases the meat and other provisions, at any shop which he prefers. He presents his bills to the Magistrates at every quarter sessions. He is now paying 5*d.* a pound for meat.

Although I have deemed it necessary to speak of some faults in the general appearance of things here, yet I believe that the Keeper is most zealous in his vocation, according to his own views of discipline. He appears to be very attentive to the religious and moral welfare of his inmates, and requires no other stimulus than a more frequent inspection.

Diet.—One pound and a quarter of bread, and 1 quart of onion gruel, (made of onions, oatmeal and water), are allowed daily; half a pound of meat is given three times a week. Amongst 25 allowances of meat, 3 lbs. are added to make up for the bone. Half a peck of potatoes is distributed every week to each prisoner. Salt is allowed freely, and without weighing it. Poor Debtors may also receive this allowance, on application to the Magistrates.

The Untried prisoners are allowed to purchase a pint of beer a day; they may also receive food from their friends without.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Worcestershire: Worcester City Gaol and House of Correction.

Labour.—The hard labour is afforded by the Tread-mill, which is in operation every month in the year, for a daily period varying from five to nine hours, according to the season. It will hold 15 prisoners at one time. The height of each step is eight inches. Two-thirds of the prisoners are usually at work at once. It is used for raising water for the use of the Prison. There is also another machine occasionally employed for the same purpose, which also furnishes labour. The other occupations are pounding sand, washing, cleaning, cooking. One-sixth of the small profit (*see* Expenditure) has been deducted for the prisoners, one-third for the Gaoler, and the rest is distributed to destitute individuals on leaving Prison.

Religious and other Instruction.—Divine service is performed here twice a day, with a sermon, in the morning, on Sundays, Christmas-day, and Good Fridays. Prayers are read on Wednesdays and Friday mornings.

On four days in the week the Chaplain also visits the Prison.

He keeps a separate journal, and, latterly, a note book.

The prisoners are supplied with spelling-books and other books of instruction. The Chaplain superintends their progress.

They are also furnished with Bibles, Prayer-books and other books of a religious and moral character.

The Chaplain has no other avocation. The Chapel is cold; it has no stove nor fire-place.

Care of the Sick, Disease and Mortality.—There has been no death here from Michaelmas 1834 to Michaelmas 1835.

The Surgeon is here called upon to visit all the persons confined within the Gaol twice a week; to visit and supply medicines to all who may be sick, whether poor Debtors or Prisoners; and to superintend generally all matters by which the health of the prisoners may be affected. The present Surgeon attends at the Gaol nearly every day. As regards an Infirmary, when a prisoner is confined to bed by sickness, he is generally put into a ward used on such occasions, but it is not called an infirmary.

The chief diseases are syphilitic, of which there are numerous severe cases, both of the primary and secondary sort. Severe cases of itch are prevalent too, observed in new comers; a slight cutaneous irritation is produced, say the prisoners, by the gruel they eat night and morning, but it speedily disappears, and is indeed so slight, as scarcely to merit observation.

There have been 22 cases of severe sickness during the year, and many trifling cases requiring medicines, but not absolute confinement to bed: daily attention is paid to the condition of the bowels in each prisoner, and if necessary, house medicine is administered, by which threatened complaints are arrested.

The greatest number of sick at any one time was two. There is one insane prisoner here at present: he was acquitted on this ground after attempting to shoot a man.

Salaries.

	£.	s.	d.
Keeper	140	–	–
Chaplain	75	–	–
Surgeon (including medicines)	30	–	–
Matron	20	–	–
Two Male Turnkeys (per week each)	–	18	–
Watchman (per week)	–	14	–
One other Female officer (ditto) as messenger	–	3	–

Expenditure.

The cost of the Prison Diet per day for each prisoner is 4 ½ *d.* The total expense to the city, after deducting receipts, &c. amounted to 909 *l.* 5 *s.* 11 *d.* in the last current year.

The profits arising from productive labour, and deducted from the yearly expenses, are usually 5 *l.* They never exceed, and sometimes fall short of this sum.

Allowed Prisoners for Work done for the Prison.	Straw.	Removing Prisoners to take their Trial at the Sessions or Assizes.	Removing Transported Convicts.	Paid for Prisoners as per Contract (if any).	Repairs in and about the Prison.	Sundries.	Alterations and Additions in an about the Prison.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
—	5 – –	- - -	63 – –	- - -	65 18 11½	76 7 5	—

Prison Diet for the Year.	Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	Male and Female Clothing.	Furniture and Bedding.	Soap, Candles, Fuel, and Carting the same.	Stationery, Books of Accounts, and Books of Moral and Religious Instruction.	Washing and Cooking for the Prisoners.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
120 14 4	1 5 6½	52 1 1	17 13 –	76 15 8	11 16 –	—

General Statistics.

1.—*List of Account Books, Registers, &c. kept in this Prison.*

Surgeon's, Chaplain's, Felons', Debtors', Misdemeanors', Magistrates' Bill Book, Ledger, Meat and Potatoe Book, Book for Small Disbursements, Transport, Journal, and Letter Books.

2.—*Construction.*

Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only.		Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps.		Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all Cases.		Refractory Cells.			Wards or Divisions in the Prison.	Day Rooms.	Work Rooms.	Treadwheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Treadwheels.	Receiving Rooms or Cells.	Divisions in the Chapel.	Infirmaries, or Rooms for the Sick.		Warm and Cold Baths, or Bathing Tubs.	Airing Yards.
						Light.	Dark.	Apartments below Ground.										
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										M.	F.		
36	–	–	4	56	12	2	1	–	8	8	2	3	2	7	–	–	1	8

3.—*The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return.*—*December* 1835.

Number of Debtors.		Number of Misdemeanors.		Number of Felons.		Prisoners for Trial.		Prisoners under Sentence.		TOTAL.		Average Number of Prisoners daily.		The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
5	–	7	3	15	1	5	1	17	3	27	4	14	4	30	7

4.—*Labour and Punishment.*

Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement.		Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped.		Total Number of Prisoners Employed.			Punishment for Offences within the Prison.			
M.	F.	Privately.	Publicly.	Hard Labour.	Employment not being Hard Labour.	Not Employed.	Whipping.	Irons.	Refractory Cells.	Other Punishment.
5	1	2	–	69	17	101	–	–	27	–

5.—*Prisoners in Confinement from Michaelmas* 1834 *to Michaelmas* 1835.

Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.								Above 17 Years of Age.		Under 17 Years of Age.	
In Custody at the Commencement of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers for the same Offence.		TOTAL.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
15	5	–	–	–	–	138	60	125	48	15	10

DEBTORS.						FELONS.		MISDEMEANORS.										Under the Vagrant Act.	
Debts on Contract.		Forfeiture of Recognizances, &c.		Offences against the Customs, Excise and Revenue Laws.				Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.		Under the Game Laws.				Under the Bastardy Laws.			
												Tried by a Jury.		Summary Convictions.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
9	1	1	–	–	–	69	15	–	–	34	30	–	–	–	–	1	–	25	13

6.—*Number of Prisoners who have been Committed before.*

—	Once.	Twice.	Three Times.	Four Times or more.	Returned to Prison during the Year.	
					M.	F.
To this Prison - -	17	8	5	6	—	—
Other Prisons - -	8	3	- - -	- - -	6	10

REPORTS OF THE INSPECTORS

OF

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

IV.

Scotland.

IV.

REPORT of the Inspector of Prisons, Scotland.

My Lord, Edinburgh, 3rd February 1836.

I HAVE the honour of laying before your Lordship the result of my examination of such of the Prisons of Scotland as I have had an opportunity of visiting since I entered on the duties of my office. I beg leave, at the same time, to express my regret, that temporary indisposition has prevented my drawing up this Report by the time appointed.

I arrived in Scotland on the 1st of November last; and since that time have carefully inspected between 20 and 30 of the Prisons situated in different parts of the country, some in large towns, others in small towns, and others in rural districts. Separate reports on most of these different Prisons will be found in the Appendix.

Much of my time too has been occupied in visiting places where I learned that new Prisons were in the course of building, or had been projected; in rendering assistance in the introduction of immediate improvements in the management of Prisons; and in the collection of information relative to the general state of the public mind on the subject of prison discipline, and the measures best calculated to remove the evils at present existing in the Prisons of Scotland, and the system under which they are regulated.

The Prisons which I have visited, though not including more than between a fourth and fifth part of all the Prisons in Scotland, may, I think, be safely taken as samples of the whole, inasmuch as, in the first place, those I have examined are scattered over a very extensive district; and, in the second place, the information I have collected is confirmed by the public impression and belief as to the bad state of the Prisons, and accords generally with the information that had already been obtained by the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Scottish Prisons, which sat in the year 1826,—with the Returns made to Parliament in 1830,—and with the Report of the Scottish Municipal Corporation Commission, recently published.

As might be expected, however, the documents I have referred to generally do no more than point out those striking evils which first present themselves on the inspection of a Prison, and leave much behind which it is very important should be brought to light, and which it is the duty of a person entrusted, like myself, with the particular charge of examining into the state of the Prisons, to hunt out. It would be easy to construct new Prisons in which many of the prominent evils at present existing should be corrected, and which would yet be very ill-suited to the purposes of a good system of Prison discipline; that is, of one which will afford reasonable hope of the permanent reform of the offender, and which will serve to deter others from the commission of crime.

As further evidence that the examination which I have now made comprehends a view of the general state of the Prisons of Scotland, I may mention, that in very few of my late visits to Prisons have I detected any new evil, although I have, of course, generally met with new illustrations of evils already detected.

The following appear to me to be the principal evils at present existing in the Prisons of Scotland:

1.—Want of the means of Separation of Prisoner from Prisoner, and of the means of preventing Intercourse from without.

2.—Want of Employment, and of a Provision for instructing the Prisoner in a Trade, or other means of earning an honest Livelihood, on leaving Prison.

3.—Want of Mental, Moral and Religious Instruction.

4.—Insecurity of the Prisons.

5.—Want of Arrangements for securing that the Condition of Prisoners shall in no respect be better than that of honest Labourers.

6.—Great Expense of many of the Prisons, especially the smaller ones.

7.—Frequent Incompetency of the Keepers of the Prisons, and want of Female Officers.

8.—Want of the means of Inspection.

9.—Want of Cleanliness and Ventilation.

10.—The excessive quantity of Time which the Prisoners pass in Bed.

11.—Want of an adequate Motive in the separate Burghs and Counties for taking effectual Measures for preventing the recurrence of Crime, and for promoting the Reform of the Offender.

12.—Paralyzing effect on the Administration of Criminal Justice, arising from the bad state of the Prisons.

13.—Injustice of the present System, which often entails considerable Expenses on a small Burgh or County, in the Punishment of Offenders not residing within it, and for whose Crimes it is not justly accountable.

1.—*Want of the means of Separation of Prisoner from Prisoner, and of the means of preventing Intercourse from without.*

The celebrated Bridewell of Glasgow, incomparably the best-conducted Prison in Scotland, affords an exception to this evil, as will be seen by reference to the report on that Prison; and in some other Prisons the evil exists to a comparatively small extent only; but in the generality of the Scottish Prisons this evil of corrupt association is in full force, often not mitigated even by classification. Thus, in the Gaol at Perth I found 21 prisoners, of every variety of character and offence, herding together in one day-room; and at Inverness I found in the same cell, passing all their time together, both by day and night, two men, one of whom had committed some common theft only, while the other had murdered his wife. In this Prison even the separation of males from females is sometimes found impossible, owing to the crowded state of the Prison when the circuit courts are held. At other places too the mixture of the sexes exists in different degrees.

Communication with persons outside the Prison is carried on in many of the Scottish Prisons to a great extent. At the Gaol of Brechin, tools to assist the prisoners in escape are sometimes handed in at the window; and a prisoner confined in the Elgin Gaol, some time ago, also obtained a supply of tools, by making a cord with his blankets, and letting it down into the market-place, which is overlooked by the windows of the Prison. In like manner the prisoners in the Banff Gaol are occasionally seen hauling up packages from a yard below, which is open to the public; and at these and several other Prisons the prisoners succeed in obtaining supplies of whiskey and other improper food from without.

Again, some Prisons, among others those of Arbroath, Forres and Ayr (though at the latter arrangements are now in progress for effecting a change), are quite a nuisance to the neighbourhood, owing to the profane and ribald language which the prisoners address to persons on the outside.

2.—*Want of Employment, and of a Provision for instructing the Prisoner in a Trade, or other means of earning an honest Livelihood, on leaving Prison.*

In the great majority of the Prisons of Scotland the prisoners pass their time in continued and complete idleness; there are, however, some honourable exceptions to this rule. Of these the Glasgow Bridewell is the chief; though much useful labour is performed also at the Bridewells at Edinburgh and Aberdeen. Employment has also been introduced at Greenock, and at a small Bridewell at Perth, and arrangements are now making for introducing it into the Gaol at Ayr; and it probably exists also at some Prisons which I have not yet visited.

Most of the prisoners who enter the Glasgow Bridewell, and who are committed for a sufficiently long time to render it possible to teach them a trade, and to train them in tolerably good habits (if the prisoner be young this can generally

generally be effected in about 12 months), leave the Prison quite able to earn an honest livelihood, and very seldom return to Gaol. The Governor of the Bridewell has, indeed, personal knowledge of many who are now living in a reputable manner, and who were once inmates of the Bridewell. He says he has no difficulty in procuring situations for prisoners on their leaving the Bridewell, provided he can express a favourable opinion of their conduct, and the improvement that has taken place in them; which he is almost always able conscientiously to do, provided the prisoners be tolerably young when they enter, and provided they remain a sufficient length of time in the first instance. By far the greater portion of the prisoners, however, are committed for periods of one or two months only, which is of course quite insufficient for any great and permanent effect to be wrought.

3.—*Want of Mental, Moral and Religious Instruction.*

In very many of the Prisons no instruction of this kind is afforded; and even at the Glasgow Bridewell, where, upon the whole, the instruction rendered appears to be most efficient, the amount given is very small.

Whenever I have been able to obtain trustworthy information relative to the mental condition of the prisoners, it has almost always gone to show that they are very ignorant. Nearly all whom I have consulted on this point, among the Governors and Chaplains of the Prisons, the Sheriffs-Substitute and the Procurators Fiscal, are agreed in this opinion.

The returns of the number of prisoners able to read and write are often very misleading, inasmuch as they generally include those who can do no more than read a small quantity of matter, of which they have become master by continued repetition, and who are just able to sign their names, but who, if tried upon new ground, stumble on with such difficulty as to show that the operation is anything rather than one of ease and pleasure, though this is of course essential, in almost all cases, to the power being employed for the purpose of acquiring knowledge, or obtaining rational amusement.

The Chaplain of the Glasgow Bridewell, a very intelligent man, is decidedly of opinion that the prisoners in the Bridewell are inferior to others in the same rank of life, in their amount of knowledge. He cannot say with precision how many of them are able to read easily, because no attempt is made to instruct those who are confined for short periods, unless they show a peculiar aptitude for learning; but he feels certain, that among the male prisoners, (to whom his care is principally confined), the portion able to read easily does not exceed one quarter of the whole; and among the females the number appears to be yet less. The lady to whom the mental and religious instruction of the females is entrusted did not attempt to state what portion of them are able to read easily; but she assured me that the number was exceedingly small.

The knowledge of the prisoners, on moral and religious subjects, was represented to me to be quite as low as might be expected from their inability to read.

4.—*Insecurity of the Prisons.*

My reports on the separate Prisons abound in instances of escape. In some cases facilities for escape arise from the feeble construction of the Prison, and from the readiness of communication from without; but the chief source of successful attempts is to be found in the want of the means of inspecting the prisoners, in their constant association, and in their exemption from work.

5.—*Want of Arrangements for securing that the Condition of Prisoners shall in no respect be better than that of honest Labourers.*

There is no doubt that, as respects food, a prisoner is at present frequently better off than the honest member of society, and that he is not unseldom in a better state as regards bedding and lodging; while he is generally altogether released from the labour by which alone the poor and honest man can obtain the necessaries of life.

There is much evidence in corroboration of this position. The Keepers of the Gaols, who have frequently a good deal of knowledge as to the state of the poorer classes in their neighbourhood, agree very generally in considering many in this class worse off than the inmates of the Prison. Some of the Magistrates of Dundee, who have had opportunities of inspecting the houses of many of the poorest class in that town (by no means a small class), gave evidence of a similar kind; and Mr. Charles Gray, who, till lately, as assistant to one of the clergymen of Aberbeen, had to visit all the houses in a considerable district of the town, and who also attends at the Bridewell to instruct the prisoners, is clearly of opinion that the prisoners in the Bridewell are in several respects better off than the members of many honest families in his district.

I hope and believe that there are but few honest families, who are at the same time prudent and industrious, and who are worse off than the inmates of Prisons; but I think there is no doubt that many who are deficient in either of these particulars, but who nevertheless are free from crime, are in every respect, except personal liberty, in an inferior condition to that of many prisoners.

6.—*Great Expense of many of the Prisons, especially the smaller ones.*

While the average annual cost of prisoners in the Glasgow Bridewell (the largest Prison in Scotland) is about 8*l.*, and, deducting the money received for the labour of the prisoners, only 3*l.*, the average annual cost of the prisoners in the other Prisons I have visited is in no case less than 10*l.*, while, in some instances, it is nearly 30*l.*; and the general average is certainly not less than 16*l.* or 17*l.*

In these amounts I include all current expenses, not excepting the salaries of the officers, or the repairs of the building. No addition, however, is made for rent. It would be more satisfactory if the rent were added; but I have not attempted to do so, owing to the difficulty that often exists in estimating it, especially as regards the small Gaols. It must be remarked, that in many of the small Gaols certain expenses do not appear; as, for instance, the expense of keeping the accounts; the accounts of the small Gaols being generally under the care of the Town Clerk and Chamberlain, who have no specified remuneration for these services, but who nevertheless are of course paid for them in their general stipend. When, too, a clergyman attends a small Gaol, his services are generally gratuitous; and in some instances I have found that the medical attendant is giving both his time and medicines without remuneration. In the Glasgow Bridewell, and some other of the large Prisons, regular officers are engaged to perform these duties, and their salaries appear among the other expenses of the Prison; and it need scarcely be observed, that, under these circumstances, the duties are very much better performed in the large Prisons than in the small ones. As respects the accounts, for instance, at the Glasgow Bridewell, owing to the extensive scale of the establishment, and the great saving obtained by the productive labour of the prisoners, the Directors can afford to engage a well-qualified clerk, who gives his whole time to the duties of his office, and who is able at any moment to furnish every information required, and into whose accounts it is quite a pleasure to look, after poring through the entangled and ill-written records of many of the smaller Gaols.

7.—*Frequent Incompetency of the Keepers of the Prisons, and want of Female Officers.*

The general incompetency of the Keepers of the Prisons will appear on a perusal of the separate reports. In any remarks, however, on their qualifications, I would by no means wish to be understood as casting any reflection upon these persons as a body, who, I am satisfied, are most of them kind in their treatment of the prisoners, and faithful in the discharge of those duties which they have engaged to perform; for which alone they are paid, and for anything beyond which they do not pretend to be qualified. These duties consist of little more than the safe custody of the prisoners (so far as depends on the Keeper), and the distribution of their daily allowance of food or money; but as to maintaining a system of order and regularity, superintending the employment and instruction of the prisoners, making themselves acquainted with their character, and ascertaining the causes that

that led them into crime, holding the inferior officers to responsibility, and maintaining over the whole establishment the influence of a powerful mind, and of an upright and benevolent character, combined with firmness and decision—these duties and qualifications are far beyond the powers and attainments of the great majority of the Keepers of Prisons in Scotland, and indeed can only be looked for in the head of an extensive Penitentiary, like that of Glasgow, where, owing to the large number of prisoners placed under his control, a considerable remuneration can be afforded for his services.

It is well worthy of remark, that the cost of officers is less in proportion to the number of prisoners in the Glasgow Bridewell than in almost any other Prison in the country, notwithstanding that the superintendence in that establishment is incomparably superior to what is generally found elsewhere.

There is a lamentable want of female officers in the Scottish Prisons. The only Prisons that I have yet visited, in which female officers are provided, are the Glasgow Bridewell, and the Bridewell and Gaol at Edinburgh.

8.—*Want of the means of Inspection.*

Excepting in a few Prisons, the Keeper has never the power of overlooking the prisoners without their being aware of his presence.

9.—*Want of Cleanliness and Ventilation.*

In some of the small Lock-up Houses these evils, together with that of great dampness, exist to a lamentable extent, as will be seen on referring to the reports on Huntly, Cullen, the Lock-up House at Elgin, Macduff and Fochabers: it is, however, but justice to the Keeper of the latter to say, that I found the place in a clean state, although it is damp.

Many of the larger Prisons are also ill ventilated; and others are both ill ventilated and dirty, as will be seen by referring to the separate reports.

10.—*The excessive quantity of Time which the Prisoners pass in Bed.*

The usual time for locking up the prisoners in their night cells is seven or eight o'clock in the evening, in summer, and sun-set in winter; so that at this season of the year the prisoners retire to rest soon after four in the afternoon; and as they do not rise in winter until half-past seven or eight in the morning, they often remain in their cells 15 or 16 hours; and, as I have ascertained by going into the cells soon after the prisoners have been locked up in the afternoon, and again before they leave them in the morning, and indeed at all hours of the night, many of the prisoners actually pass nearly the whole of this time in bed. On the enervating effects of this abuse of rest and sleep, and the slothful habit which it tends to create, it is of course unnecessary for me to dwell.

At the Glasgow Bridewell the prisoners retire to rest at eight in the evening, and rise at half-past five, all the year round: even there, therefore, the time which a prisoner is allowed to pass in bed is injuriously great as respects health, small as it is when compared with the time so occupied in the generality of the other Prisons. It is to be recollected, however, that at Glasgow the prisoners do a full day's work before going to bed, while at most of the other Prisons the day is passed in idleness.

11.—*Want of an adequate Motive in the separate Burghs and Counties for taking effectual Measures for preventing the recurrence of Crime, and for promoting the Reform of the Offender.*

In Scotland, the district on the inhabitants of which the cost of imprisoning an offender falls, is generally so small, that as regards the pecuniary advantage of the little community affected, it is often better to allow the offender to escape altogether, or with a very slight punishment, rather than incur the expense of his imprisonment for a sufficient time to afford opportunity either for working his

reform, or for establishing such a wholesome fear of a second imprisonment as will be likely to deter him from committing a new offence. Thus, when any of that numerous tribe of vagabonds called tinkers in Scotland (corresponding in their mode of life with gypsies in England), enter a town and commit petty thefts or depredations, the common practice is to arrest them and lock them up for the night, and in the morning to conduct them safely beyond the boundaries of the parish. This is done in the hope that their next offences will not be committed in that particular town or village, although with a slender prospect of a like immunity for the places in the neighbourhood.

On questioning the superintendent of police at Montrose respecting these and other wandering offenders who pass through his hands, he told me, that although they are always led out of the town, and he often loses sight of them for a considerable time, yet after a certain period most of them come back again, and that, in point of fact, it is seldom that any one is taken up whom he does not remember to have had in custody before; they appear, indeed, to make a circuit through a large district of the country, and from time to time to appear again at the same places. At a rude guess, the superintendent thought there were about 100 of these people who pass through Montrose; and by the time the last in the chain has left the town in one direction, the first has completed his tour and is ready to enter from the other.

Of course it would not be a profitable employment of their money for the inhabitants of the small town of Montrose, for the sake of securing themselves from their share of the injury and annoyance caused by these vagabonds, to take measures for their permanent cure or withdrawal from society; although the cost of such measures would be trifling when compared to the whole amount of injury which these people cause to the inhabitants of the entire district through which they are constantly wandering.

The thefts and depredations committed by the Scotch tinkers are not always of a petty kind. I heard many heavy complaints against them, particularly in Forfarshire, where their numbers appear to be increasing. I was told that many farmers and persons residing in retired places often find it their wisest plan to overlook many thefts and depredations, rather than bring the hostility of the gang upon them by sending for the police, a force which in the rural districts is often very inefficient. A country gentleman, living near Arbroath, told me, that having sent his servants to order a party of tinkers, who had been committing some offence upon his grounds (stealing his poultry, if I recollect rightly), to leave the neighbourhood, they coolly sent him word back that they should remain where they were; but that if he would give them only half the money that it would cost to send for the police officers to drive them away, they would remove immediately.

On my reaching Forfar, and going to the gaol, I found the keeper was from home; and on inquiring where he was, I was told that he had been called upon to join the town officers to go after a party of about 40 tinkers, who had been deliberately pulling down a gentlemen's corn-stack and carrying away the grain.

The tinkers are ever ready to adopt the character of thief or beggar, as circumstances may suggest. If, on going to a farm-house as humble mendicants, they find that there are none but females about, they often assume a bolder mien, and order the farmer's wife to give them a ham, or anything else they may see hanging in the room.

Under the circumstances I have described, it is of course very important that vigorous measures should be taken for the apprehension and adequate punishment of these bands of rogues. And that this has not hitherto been done may, I think, be in part ascribed to the fact, that the interests of the people of Scotland have not been united and concentrated in the punishment of offenders.

12.—*Paralyzing effect on the Administration of Criminal Justice, arising from the bad state of the Prisons.*

At present a Judge often feels that in sentencing an offender to imprisonment, he is committing him to a place where he will be still further corrupted, and where he will assist in the corruption of others. This evil was particularly dwelt upon

upon by Mr. Henderson, the Sheriff-Substitute of Dundee, who told me that he has often the greatest difficulty to persuade himself to sentence a prisoner to even a moderately long period of confinement, however serious the offence, as he feels that in so doing he is condemning the offender to the loss of every good trait that may remain in his character.

Similar representations were made by the Provost and Magistrates of Inverness, and by other gentlemen engaged in the administration of justice.

13.—*Injustice of the present System, which often entails considerable Expenses on a small Burgh or County in the Punishment of Offenders not residing within it, and for whose Crimes it is not justly accountable.*

As examples of this, I may mention, that of four criminal prisoners whom I found in the Gaol at Montrose, not one was a native or resident of the town; and that of 10 female prisoners in the Gaol at Ayr, nine were Irishwomen.

14.—*Clashing Interests of Counties and Burghs.*

The present arrangement gives rise to endless disputes, and is constantly tending to prevent the adoption of measures necessary for the introduction of a good system of prison discipline.

According to the law as it now stands, or has been laid down in practice, every Royal Burgh is required to maintain a secure and sufficient Prison; while the cost of the food of the prisoners falls on the County before trial, and on the Burgh after trial. And as respects debtors, the funds of the town are held liable for the whole claim of the incarcerating creditors, in case the debtor escapes. Some of the Burghs do in fact maintain their Prisons, while others are too poor, in their corporate capacity, to do so. In these latter cases the prisoners are generally sent to the nearest secure Prison that can be found; by which an additional burden is placed on the Burgh that duly maintains its Prison. Heavy complaints on this ground were made to me at Inverness, where the Prison, generally in a crowded state, is often thronged still more by offenders sent from Ross-shire.

When I was at Aberdeen, I heard complaints that no payment could be obtained from the Burgh of Banff for the maintenance of some prisoners in the Bridewell, who had been sent from that town. But when at Banff, I was assured that the Magistrates were not in fault, for that the claim fell on the County.

Sometimes assistance is rendered by the County in erecting a Gaol or Bridewell, either voluntarily or in obedience to a local Act. Some time ago a negotiation was set on foot between the inhabitants of the County of Inverness and those of the Burgh, for the erection of a new Gaol, which is greatly wanted; but when the arrangements appeared to be nearly completed, a contention arose respecting the comparative rate of assessment for the County and Burgh; and although the point in dispute was of trifling importance one way or the other, the matter could not be adjusted, and the plan for erecting a new Gaol fell to the ground.

In Morayshire, an Act of Parliament was obtained about a year and a half ago for assessing the Burghs of Elgin and Forres, and the whole of the County, for the erection of two Gaols; namely, one at Elgin and another at Forres; attempts having been made, though in vain, to arrange the matter without applying for the authority of Parliament. The whole sum required for the erection of the two Gaols was only 3,000*l.*; but the expense has been increased by 600*l.*, owing to the necessity of obtaining an Act of Parliament.

The Act passed in the year 1819 (59 Geo. 3, c. 61), which permits, but does not enforce, the assistance of Counties in the erection of Gaols in Scotland, has proved quite inoperative, as might indeed have been anticipated.

15.—*Want of a uniform System.*

The difference which at present exists in the allowance of food to prisoners in different places, and in their treatment generally, is almost equivalent to having a variety of laws for the same offence, and punishing a man not solely according to the magnitude of his crime, but according also to the latitude and longitude of the place at which he commits it.

The following are examples of the different allowance in money to prisoners: At Banff the daily allowance is 3*d.*; at Dumbarton, 4*d.*; at Ayr, 4½*d.*; and at Inverness, 6*d.*

The following appear to be among the results of the evils I have enumerated:

1.—*In the great majority of Gaols, the Prisoner, instead of being Reformed, or at least Improved, during his Confinement, becomes worse.*

Thus at Dundee it has been observed, that many prisoners who are committed in the first instance for assaults or other offences not indicating habits of crime, often return on charges of theft; the taste and talent for which it is fully believed are acquired in prison.

The number of recommittals is, I am satisfied, really much greater than appears by any returns that can be obtained. For, in the first place, the records of most of the Prisons are not kept in a state that enables any one to declare with certainty whether or not a prisoner has been there before, and if so, how many times; and in the second place, for want of a general system, and of a connexion between different Prisons, it is scarcely ever known whether any of the prisoners in confinement at one gaol have previously been in any other Gaol. In point of fact, almost all the Gaolers agree in declaring that the same set of offenders come again and again into their hands, and that they generally become worse while in Prison.

The Glasgow Bridewell is of course an exception to this rule. I do not think it possible that any one should become worse in that Prison, while most of the prisoners certainly improve; and judging from the experience that has been obtained, it is exceedingly probable that if the system of short commitments could be done away with, the greater part of the prisoners there would be permanently cured.

In the Bridewells at Edinburgh and Aberdeen too, I should hope that the prisoners do not become worse during their confinement, although I fear no considerable improvement can take place.

Under the circumstances I have pointed out, I think it must necessarily follow that imprisonment, as at present conducted in Scotland, must in most cases be almost ineffective (except during the limited time of its continuance) in that primary object of punishment which consists in affording a security to society against a repetition of crime on the part of the detected offender.

2.—*Imprisonment on the present System is but slightly deterring in its effects upon the Criminal Population generally.*

I found the greater part of the Gaolers of opinion, that most of the prisoners care very little about being in Prison; indeed, when it is considered that a prisoner is in general tolerably well fed and lodged, that he is required to do no labour whatsoever, and that he passes his time in company with those with whom it may generally be presumed he would wish to associate, it is probable that to many a prison life has charms which more than reconcile them to its restrictions. A striking instance of a criminal manifesting a desire to be in Prison will be found in the Report on the Prison at Dundee. I have been informed too by Mr. List, the able Superintendent of the Police of Haddingtonshire, that criminals are often heard to declare that they would rather be in the Haddington Gaol than out of it, since they are "full fed, and have no work to do."

3.—*Imprisonment on the present Plan is less powerful than it readily might be, in its deterring effect on Society generally.*

The observations I have made under the head "Want of Arrangements for securing that the condition of Prisoners shall in no respect be better than that of honest Labourers," prove, I think, that the foregoing must be the result of the system now in use.

Not only is it right that the balance of advantage in the different modes of life should be in favour of the poor but honest member of society, but it is important,

I submit,

I submit, that in *every particular* the condition of the criminal should be inferior to that of the honest man; seeing how differently different persons estimate the various items of comfort and happiness.

Before closing this notice of the present state of the Prisons of Scotland, of the evils existing in them, and of those connected with the general system under which the Prisons are regulated, it is but just that I should speak of the improvement that has taken place in many of the Prisons (imperfect as most even of these still are) during the last 10 or 20 years.

Besides the Bridewell at Glasgow, the greater part of which was erected about 12 years ago, new Prisons have been built at the following places among those I have visited; namely, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Ayr, Dumbarton, Montrose, Kinross and Perth, and a large new Prison is in course of erection at Dundee. Many other new Prisons also have been put up, which I have not yet had an opportunity of examining.

From all that I can learn respecting the condition of the old Prisons in use before the new ones were built, and judging by a comparison between the new Prisons and the old ones still in use in other places, I have no hesitation in saying, that the construction of the new Prisons is very superior to that of the old; and that while many great evils still remain unremedied, very few new evils have been created, and several have been removed or greatly reduced.

I am certainly no advocate either for day-rooms or for airing grounds in which prisoners are to associate; but there can be no doubt that these are a considerable improvement upon the old plan of keeping the prisoners crowded day and night in the same loathsome cell. The barbarity of condemning a man to the loss of his health, and exposing him to the infection of foul and deadly complaints, however trivial the nature of his offence, is at any rate no longer committed; and although a prisoner is still exposed to the contagion of depraved morals, he is not, as formerly, subjected at the same time to the loss of his physical health; or at least, this danger continues in a comparatively small number of Prisons only.

In the great majority of the Prisons I have visited, the inmates generally enjoy good health; and in no instance did I hear of gaol fever, or witness any of the distressing and revolting spectacles so often met with by the philanthropist, Howard; nor have I seen anything nearly so bad as that described by Mr. Buxton, in his notice of some of the English Prisons in the year 1818.

The separation of males from females, though not everywhere complete, is now generally carried into effect; and the classification of prisoners, introduced into many Prisons, although certainly but a feeble palliative of the evil of corrupt association, is nevertheless some approach to the principle of separation, and as such is productive of a certain amount of good.

Any one who may entertain doubts as to the improvement which has been effected in Prisons, would, I think, have those doubts removed, by visiting the loathsome dungeon in use till within the last few years at Perth, and which, though now abandoned, has not yet been pulled down.

Remedial Measures.

I beg leave, with much deference, to submit for your Lordship's consideration the following Remedial Measures, which, after a close and anxious attention to the subject, appear to me to be calculated to remove the great evils at present existing, and to place the management of the Prisons in Scotland, and the discipline enforced in them, on such a footing as shall afford a strong check to crime, and present a reasonable prospect of the permanent cure of offenders.

Several of the measures which I shall take the liberty of enumerating have long been before the public, and have gradually acquired the sanction of those whose attention has been directed to the state of the Scottish Prisons, and the subject of prison discipline generally.

1.—*A uniform System to be adopted.*

I have already spoken of the evils arising from the want of such uniformity. One excellent measure which would naturally spring from its adoption, would be the entire abolition of all allowance of money to prisoners.

2.—*All Prisoners, except those confined for very short Periods, to be placed in large Penitentiaries.*

The establishment of large Penitentiaries was strongly recommended by many who gave evidence before the Parliamentary Committee which sat in 1826, and was recommended also in the Report with which that Committee concluded its labours; and since that time the public mind appears to have become every year more and more impressed with the advantages that would accrue from their introduction. At a meeting of the Sheriffs of Scotland, convened a few weeks ago by the Lord Advocate, all the gentlemen assembled, without a single dissentient, expressed a very favourable opinion of the plan of large Penitentiaries, and declared their belief that it was vain to attempt to introduce any thoroughly good system of prison discipline into small Prisons. Of the many gentlemen too, whose opinions I have had an opportunity of collecting during my tour through a considerable part of Scotland, I do not remember one, whether officially connected with the administration of justice or not, who was not convinced of the superior advantages of large Prisons.

In the foregoing part of my Report I have already had occasion to glance at some of the advantages belonging to Prisons on a large scale. The principal of these consist of the greater facilities obtained for employing the prisoners in productive labour; for teaching them the means of obtaining an honest livelihood on leaving Prison; for promoting their mental, moral and religious education; and for maintaining a constant superintendence over them. Moreover a large Penitentiary is much more economical than a small Prison.

I have already stated, that the average annual expense to society of a prisoner in the Glasgow Bridewell is only 3*l.*, including salaries, repairs and expenses of every kind, with the single exception of rent. That this is actually the case, and that no fallacy lurks beneath the statement, I have satisfied myself by a careful examination; some of the particulars of which will be found in my Report on the Bridewell.

But while this small sum is found sufficient to maintain a prisoner in the Bridewell at Glasgow, it will be seen, by referring to my remarks on the great expense of many of the small Prisons, that in these the annual cost ranges from 10*l.* or 12*l.* to 25*l.* or 30*l.*

Not only is a great saving effected by the productive labour of a prisoner in the Glasgow Bridewell (and a most important part of his education at the same time carried on), but the separate items of the cost of his maintenance, &c. are most of them much lower than in a small Prison. Thus, in the article of food, the prisoners in the Glasgow Bridewell have a full supply of plain but nutritious food, at a daily average cost of only 2½*d.* each, including the cost of cooking, repairs to the kitchen, and a part of the Matron's salary for superintendence: and that this allowance of food is sufficient is proved by the good state of health which the prisoners enjoy, and by the fact that I did not receive any complaint from them concerning the food.

The average daily allowance for food in the small Prisons, after deducting what the prisoners pay for fuel and washing, is about 3½*d.*; but with this sum the inmates of these Prisons do not fare nearly so well as those of the Glasgow Bridewell; many of them, indeed, complained to me of the insufficiency of the allowance.

In purchases of every kind, food, bedding, clothing, fuel, &c., a large Prison can of course obtain its supply on better terms than a small one.

I have already stated that the cost of officers at the Glasgow Bridewell, notwithstanding the large salary paid to the Governor (large when compared with the salaries of the Keepers of most other Prisons, but small in proportion to his deserts), is much less than at most other Prisons. I find by calculation that the total amount of salaries paid to the Governor and other officers of the Glasgow Bridewell, if divided by the average number of prisoners, yields a quotient of about 2*l.* 12*s.* per annum each; while at the following small Prisons, which I have taken at random among those I have visited, the average yearly cost of officers for each prisoner is, at Kinross, 4*l.* 10*s.*; at Dumbarton, nearly 6*l.*; and at Arbroath, nearly 10*l.* And if the Glasgow Bridewell were made as large as it readily might be, by putting up additional buildings on the vacant ground, this disparity would be greatly increased. The average number of prisoners in the Glasgow Bridewell is between 300 and 400; and Mr. Brebner declares,

and

and I think with perfect correctness, that he should be quite able to manage as many thousands of prisoners as he now has hundreds.

Should the system of large Penitentiaries be adopted, I think it would be expedient that the small local Prisons (which will still be required as places for the immediate confinement of persons arrested, and for those who are to remain in Prison for very short periods only) should, where practicable, form part of the police establishment in the different towns, so as not to require separate officers and distinct buildings. At Perth an experiment of this kind has been tried with great advantage, the particulars of which will be seen in the separate Report on that town. A small Prison has there been constructed in the police-office, where the prisoners are superintended and kept at work in their separate cells, without any addition to the expense of the police establishment; one or two of the officers are always necessarily at hand to manage the police business, and it has been found possible to superadd the duty in question with but little extra trouble to them.

3.—*The Principle of entire Separation of Prisoner from Prisoner to be immediately carried into effect where possible, and to be provided for in the Construction of all new Prisons.*

Nothing, I think, can now be more fully established than that the reform of a criminal is greatly promoted by his constant and entire separation from all associates in crime; and that if he be employed in useful and productive labour, his education carried on, and he is supplied with books, this total separation from his companions is productive of but a slight amount of pain, and is far indeed from creating that degree of mental agony which would render separation unjustifiable. Did separation produce any such effect as this, the consequences would necessarily be manifest in the health of the prisoners; but the excellent state of the health of the prisoners in the Glasgow Bridewell proves that nothing of the kind exists. For particulars on this head, I beg to refer your Lordship to my Report on that Bridewell.

In my private examinations of the prisoners, there were some complaints about the separation; but they were few, and but slightly urged. One boy, who a few weeks before my visit had come from the Glasgow Gaol, where the prisoners pass their time in association and idleness, told me that it was certainly pleasanter to be in the Gaol, but that he had rather be in the Bridewell, "because he knew it was more for his good."

As regards instruction too, and appeals to the moral and religious feelings, there appears to be a great advantage in having the prisoner quite alone. The Chaplain and Female Teacher of the Glasgow Bridewell are decidedly of opinion, that in dividing their time among the prisoners in their separate cells, they are accomplishing much more than they could hope to effect by taking them two or more together, and giving to the classes so formed the total amount of time now allotted in separate portions.

One reason urged against the system of entire separation is the expense necessary for providing a separate cell for each prisoner; but even this reason I consider to be almost groundless, especially if it be admitted, as it now generally is, that the prisoners should sleep in separate cells at night. A small addition to the cost of a cell large enough for a prisoner to sleep in, is sufficient to make it large enough also for him to work in it during the day, and to pass his whole time in it; particularly if a vigorous system of ventilation be kept up, which can generally be done at a small cost, if provided for in arranging the plan of the building.

To show how little the expense of a cell is increased by enlarging its dimensions, I may refer to the new Prison now erecting at Dundee, at a cost of about 11,000*l.* The architect, in accordance with his instructions, prepared the plan of this Prison for the adoption of the system of discipline in use at Auburn and Sing-Sing, according to which the prisoners work together by day, and sleep apart by night. Under these circumstances, eight feet was considered sufficient for the height of the sleeping cells; and one flat of cells, that is one-third part of the whole number, have been built of this height. I have ascertained, however, that the height of the cells in the two remaining flats may be increased from 8 feet to 9 feet 9 inches, at the small total expense of 160*l.*

4.—Female Prisoners to be placed under the care of Female Officers.

Not only is it important tc cultivate those feelings of delicacy and propriety in female prisoners which are inconsistent with the domestic superintendence of male officers, but as regards efficiency of discipline also, I look upon the employment of female officers as very desirable. Some of the Keepers of the Prisons have complained very much of the conduct of the females; and this misconduct, I am satisfied, has arisen to a considerable extent from their own peculiar unfitness to manage them. Of course the superintendence of a male, improper as it may often be, is sometimes quite impossible; although for the maintenance of order in a prison, it is essential that a prisoner should at no time, day or night, feel secure from being under the eye of the superintendent.

The Keeper of the Perth Gaol, who has certainly not a very tractable set of prisoners to manage, whether males or females, declared to me that 10 females give him as much trouble as 50 males.

As regards the effect to be produced on the mind and feelings of a prisoner by the influence of a person of unblemished character, acquainted with the circumstances of her life and misconduct, and able to trace to her the consequences of a persistance in crime when she shall become a wife and mother, and in all the various circumstances and different stages of life, the Female Governor would have essential advantages.

5.—All Prisoners to be required to Work.

I believe there is no part of Scotland in which productive labour could not readily be procured for prisoners, especially if there were one general system of management, and a connexion between Prison and Prison. Of course it would not be advisable that any but the most simple kinds of work should be performed in the small Prisons (particularly if these should be used for the reception of prisoners for very short periods only); but even in these small Prisons, such employments as picking oakum and teazing hair might be carried on with great advantage. Some benefit at least would be obtained in a pecuniary point of view, (in the small Bridewell at Perth, the prisoners earn their food in this way); but the most important advantage would consist in the effect on the habits of the prisoner, and in the security the arrangement would afford that no Prison should become a place of attraction.

To how great an extent the productive labour of prisoners can be turned to good account in a large Penitentiary, both in promotingthe reform of the prisoners and in reducing the burden of their support upon society, the Bridewell at Glasgow affords a standing proof. Information on both these heads appears in the separate Report; but I may here repeat, that of the sum of 2,506 *l.*, the total cost of the Bridewell during the last year, including salaries, repairs and expenses of all kinds, no less a portion than 1,868 *l.* was defrayed by the money received in payment for the labour of the prisoners; leaving only 638 *l.* to be paid out of the funds of the city and county. As explained in the Report on the Bridewell, peculiar circumstances rendered the productive labour of the prisoners more valuable last year than usual, but the difference is not very considerable.

As respects untried prisoners, the employment of whom is sometimes objected to, I confess I cannot look upon it as any hardship that they should be required to do in Prison what they would be compelled to do out of Prison, and what no man even of untainted character for honesty expects to be exempt from; namely, to work for his livelihood if he has not the means of living without work. If a prisoner before trial is able and willing to pay the cost of his maintenance, then I would not require him to labour; but if he be not, I cannot see on what grounds, either as regards society at large or his own individual interest, he should be allowed to pass his time in idleness.

Great importance in every point of view appears to me to exist in the difference between productive and unproductive labour. To engage in the first is creditable to any one, be he honest or dishonest; but to be required to perform the latter is degrading, and is certain to produce a mischievous effect on the feelings; and seeing that in Scotland productive labour can, under good management, be everywhere obtained, this latter kind of occupation is there quite unnecessary; and whether a prisoner be tried or untried, I would never subject him to it.

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These observations on the propriety of employing untried prisoners apply with peculiar force to Scotland, where, owing to the excellent system on which criminal prosecutions are conducted and the preliminary examinations entered into, it seldom happens that a person is committed for trial who is altogether innocent of the offence with which he is charged. While of the number of persons brought to trial in England, about one quarter are acquitted, the acquittals in Scotland are not more than one in ten; and of these not more than one in five (that is not more than one in fifty of the whole number tried) is declared by the Jury to be not guilty; the verdict in the other cases being "not proven," which implies that there is some evidence against the prisoner, though not sufficient fully to establish his guilt.

6.—*Prisoners to be instructed as far as practicable in such kinds of Work as will enable them to earn an honest Livelihood on leaving Prison.*

Unfortunately the present records of the Prisons afford but little trustworthy information as to the causes that have led their inmates into crime; but there can be no doubt that the neglect of parents in not teaching their children a trade or other means of getting an honest livelihood, (owing often to their own habits of crime or drunkenness), is a common cause of the child's depravity. Many boys and even young men enter the Glasgow Bridewell wholly ignorant of any profitable occupation; but if they remain a few months only they are generally enabled, by the instruction they there receive, to work at some employment (commonly weaving) by which, on leaving Prison, they can obtain enough to live upon in an honest manner. Short, however, as is the period necessary for affording this instruction to a young person of moderate intelligence and industry, the commitments to the Glasgow Bridewell are generally for periods of yet shorter duration; and even those who do remain long enough to learn the easier branches of a trade, seldom continue for a sufficient time to allow the good habits which they are practising to become fixed, and a strong and permanent desire to be created thenceforward to lead a respectable life. Nevertheless, as has already been stated, many who have passed through the Glasgow Bridewell are now known to be living in a creditable manner, and earning their bread honestly; and very few indeed of those who in the first instance were committed for considerable periods have ever returned to the Bridewell, or are believed to have fallen back again into crime.

7.—*An increased provision to be made for the Mental, Moral and Religious Instruction of Prisoners.*

I have already had occasion to speak of the present great neglect of the education of prisoners. In organizing an efficient system of instruction, and engaging the requisite assistance, a great saving I think might be effected by employing persons of inferior qualifications to those of a Chaplain, to go through the drudgery of teaching the prisoners to read, and giving them other elementary instruction. By this means the Chaplain's time might be reserved exclusively for the duties strictly within his province, and for those appeals to the mind and feelings of the prisoner which he who is thoroughly acquainted with the human character and who is possessed of true eloquence, can make with such effect.

I have no doubt that under proper arrangements, in addition to the services of paid officers, a great deal of valuable gratuitous assistance might be obtained in instructing prisoners.

8.—*A General Asylum to be provided for Juvenile Offenders, after they have left Prison.*

There can be no doubt that many who leave Prison, and who afterwards fall again into crime, entertain nevertheless a sincere desire on their return to society to enter on a new and honest course of life, but that owing to their immediate necessities for food, &c., and to the difficulty of at once obtaining employment, they often go back to their old haunts in the hope of getting some temporary assistance and then quitting them for ever; but that having once become

entangled again in their former connexions, it requires a greater effort than they can make to carry their good resolutions into effect.

This evil would certainly be greatly reduced if the offender were in the first instance committed for a considerable period to a large well-regulated Penitentiary, and care were taken to look out for a situation for him before the time of his departure. Still it is so important that an individual who has once fallen into crime should be removed altogether from the scene of his disgrace and from his associates in vice, and placed, if possible, in a position where he shall be exposed to less temptation than that which had previously proved too powerful for him to resist, that I think great benefit would arise as well to the community at large as to the offender himself, if an asylum were opened on the principle of the Refuges for the Destitute, in which prisoners at the time of liberation, who had not a sure prospect of leading an honest and respectable life if they returned to society at home, should be encouraged to enter, with a view to their receiving some little instruction in agricultural pursuits, and then going out to one of the colonies.

The result of the excellent institution formed on this principle at Hackney Wick, near London, (chiefly by the exertions of Captain Brenton, R. N.), shows, as far as a limited amount of experience can be taken as a safe guide, that the objects I have pointed out may be attained at a small expense, provided a rigid system of economy be observed, and the labour of the inmates of the asylum be turned to good account, in providing their own food, &c.

At Greenlaw, near Edinburgh, there is a large military Prison, built for the reception of French prisoners of war, but never, I believe, brought into use, which appears to be very suitable to the purposes I have pointed out, and which would, I think, be amply large for the whole of Scotland, so far as an asylum for males is required.

The building is very extensive, and a small expenditure would be sufficient to put the whole into a good state of repair, although I do not anticipate that more than a part of it would be required for use. There is fortunately a considerable quantity of land attached to the Prison, not less in the whole than 50 acres; 15 of which are, however, in part covered by the buildings and different offices.

9.—*A Lunatic Asylum to be erected for the reception of all the Lunatic Prisoners in Scotland.*

The number of lunatic prisoners is small in Scotland. Estimating for the whole country by the number I have found in the Prisons I have visited, I should say that the total does not exceed 20. It would, therefore, be very easy to provide an asylum for them.

I need scarcely state that great annoyance is at present created, and the discipline of some of the Prisons, bad as it frequently is, is rendered still worse by the admixture of lunatics with the other prisoners. Even supposing that every prison contained the accommodations requisite for lunatics, (which none of them at present do possess, and which could not be provided except at a great expense,) it would not be reasonable to expect that the governor of a Prison should have the peculiar knowledge necessary for the management of lunatics.

10.—*The peculiar liability of Royal Burghs to pay the cost of erecting and maintaining Prisons, and to pay the expense of Prisoners, to be abolished; as also the responsibility of Burgh Magistrates for the safe custody of Debtors; and all Persons, whether dwelling in Burghs or not, to be henceforward upon an equal footing in these respects.*

It has already been shown by persons much more conversant with the legal history of Scotland than I am, that this peculiar liability of Royal Burghs was incurred in the first instance in consideration of certain grants of land and other privileges; but that owing to the mismanagement of burgh property at different periods in the course of the long time that has elapsed since these grants took place, the property has now in many cases been altogether lost to the burgh, and that as regards the other privileges, these have in many instances fallen into entire disuse; and where this is not the case, they have become worthless and even mischievous.

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There is, therefore, at present little or no compensation to the Burghs for this ancient burden; and, indeed, the circumstances of the country have become in every respect so much changed since the time when the original arrangement was made, that this cause alone would be sufficient for the introduction of a new system.

11.—*The Management of all the Prisons in Scotland to be placed under one directing Authority, to be appointed by Government; and the Cost of the Prisons and Prisoners to be defrayed out of one General Fund.*

The advantages which may, I think, be reasonably expected to result from such an arrangement, would comprehend many of a kind similar to those which a large Penitentiary possesses over a small Prison, and would include others peculiar to itself.

1st. As respects economy. In contracting for the food, bedding, clothing, &c. of the prisoners, the advantage must necessarily be much greater if the contracts relate to the whole country than if they refer to a single Penitentiary only, however great that establishment may be; and a like superior advantage would b obtained in making arrangements for the employment of the prisoners. In the building of Prisons, too, a considerable saving might be effected if Prisons of the same size were all erected upon the same plan, with only the necessary modifications to meet local circumstances. If this were done, not only might errors in construction be avoided, but many articles used in the building, as for example, the window-frames and other iron-work, might be made according to the same pattern, and ordered in large numbers.

As regards efficiency of management, also, a great advantage must necessarily arise from the concentrated responsibility which would be established, and from the facility of introducing improvements, and of establishing and maintaining one uniform system.

The motive that would arise, from the proposed union of interests, for taking effectual means for suppressing crime, would, I am satisfied, act most beneficially. Almost all the information I have obtained regarding the real amount of crime, goes to show that the actual number of criminals is much less than the apparent number, and that the same set of offenders come over and over again into the hands of justice, either in the same or in different places. I have already had occasion to mention to what an extent this appears to be the case at Montrose; and I obtained similar information at many other places. At Glasgow, Mr. Watson, the superintendent of the police, assured me that if 300 or 400 habitual offenders, who are constantly appearing at the police office, and of whom he could at any time readily furnish a list, could be removed from the town, the business of the police would be reduced to a tenth part of what it is now. And when it is considered how small the cost of a person becomes in a well-regulated Prison, there can be no doubt that society would be greatly benefited by these offenders being so disposed of, instead of their being allowed to go at large after receiving some trifling punishment, and to prey again upon the community.

It has been shown by the experience of the Glasgow Bridewell, that under good arrangements the cost of a prisoner to society need not be more than 2 *d.* a day, including all expenses except rent, or say 3 *d.* a day including rent. How trifling is this sum when compared with the cost to society of an offender at large! I believe it is mentioned on trustworthy evidence, in the Report of the Poor Law Commissioners, that a London pickpocket considers it about an average day's work if he succeeds in stealing five silk pocket-handkerchiefs, for which he receives about 5*s.*, but the loss of which to the owners certainly cannot be estimated at less than from 12*s.* to 15*s.* Now this sum would maintain a prisoner in the Glasgow Bridewell 50 or 60 days!

Even, therefore, if the number of thieves, compared with the entire amount of population, were ever so great (instead of being very small, as I fully believe is the case), there can be no doubt that it would be good economy on the part of society to keep them all in Prison, rather than allow them to roam at large. But the policy of so doing must appear yet greater, when it is remembered to what an extent a thief propagates crime, in the same way that a person infected with a contagious complaint spreads disease.

Though very many, whose opinions I have had an opportunity of collecting, are favourable to the plan of a general fund, some think it would not be just in

its operation upon thinly-peopled districts; I do not, however, see any real ground for this apprehension. In the first place, the general saving obtained would be so great, and the means of checking crime would be so powerful, that I have no doubt it would appear upon examination, that even if the inhabitants of the districts in question do not suffer so much from crime as those of populous districts, yet it would be wise on their part to enter the general arrangement, rather than attempt to have a separate fund and distinct system of management for themselves. But I doubt very much whether the rural districts are freer from crime than the towns, in proportion to population and the amount of property. Owing to the frequent want of an efficient police in these districts, and to the want of proper places of confinement, much crime is committed in them with impunity, and consequently never appears in the public returns. I have already had occasion to speak of the many thefts and depredations committed by the tinkers, and for which they generally go unpunished. From the Sheriff-Substitute and Procurator Fiscal of Banffshire I learned that there are two agricultural towns in that county, Keith and Tomantoul, at neither of which is there anything like an efficient police or a secure place of confinement; and that at both of these places great numbers of offences are in fact committed; but that if these places were to be judged of by the returns of prosecutions and punishments, they would appear to be very innocent and orderly.

If it be admitted that there is a greater amount of crime in rural districts than would at first appear to be the case, and if it be borne in mind that, owing to the great extent of such districts, the cost of local Prisons and of removing prisoners from place to place is great, in proportion to the amount of property, it must, I think, be agreed that these districts will be likely to benefit quite as much as the towns by the adoption of a general system.

One strong reason for making the arrangements for the prevention and punishment of crime general to the whole country is, that the consequences of neglect or mismanagement in any one district are by no means confined to that district. Thus, such places as Keith and Tomantoul serve as nurseries of crime for the whole neighbourhood, and indeed to some extent for the whole country.

Whether the district which principally suffers from the disorderly and turbulent state of any place is identical with the particular county in which such place happens to be situated, is of course a matter of chance. Tomantoul, for example, though within the county of Banff, is near the borders of Morayshire; and this latter county probably suffers nearly as much as that of Banff, by the impunity given to crime. And if a laxity in carrying the laws into effect extend to a whole county, instead of a single town or a small district, then the injury is of course widely extended; and any efforts which may be made in the neighbouring counties to induce a strict observance of the laws must, to a certain extent, prove abortive. Thus, while numerous bands of tinkers are allowed to go on committing thefts and depredations in Forfarshire, it would be almost impossible for the inhabitants of Aberdeenshire, Perthshire and Kincardineshire, with any amount of diligence, to secure themselves from the inroads of these lawless people.

In conclusion, I beg leave to lay before your Lordship an estimate of the entire cost of Prisons and Prisoners in Scotland, supposing the whole to be under one general management. I have not at present the means of making this estimate with any degree of precision, but I trust that it is not far wide of the truth.

According to a summary which appears in the Appendix of Mr. Crawford's Report on the American Penitentiaries, the greatest number of prisoners in confinement in the Gaols in Scotland, at any one period in the year 1833, was 1,902. This number, however, can be taken as nothing more than an approximation. Owing to the incompleteness and inaccuracy of the Returns, many Prisons (generally very small ones however) are omitted, and many of the numbers supplied from other Prisons cannot be relied on for correctness. Making, however, every allowance for probable error, I think the greatest number in confinement at any one time cannot be more than 2,400. By comparing the greatest number of prisoners in confinement at any one period last year, in many of the Prisons I have visited, with the average number, I find that the latter is generally about three quarters of the former. The average number of prisoners in confinement, therefore, in the whole of Scotland, may, I think, be safely estimated at not more than about 1,800.

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The total cost of this number of prisoners, if managed on the system of the Glasgow Bridewell, would not be more than from 5,000 *l.* to 6,000 *l.* a year, including salaries, repairs and expenses of every kind. As, however, small local Prisons cannot be dispensed with, it will be impossible to reduce the average cost of prisoners to the small sum which is found sufficient at the Glasgow Bridewell: and, moreover, the expense of removing prisoners from the local Gaols to the Penitentiaries has to be provided for, as also the cost of debtors beyond that of food, bedding and clothing, which is at present paid either by the incarcerating creditor or by the debtor himself. But taking every thing into consideration, I think there is good ground for believing that the total expense of the Prisons and prisoners in Scotland (after the necessary erection of new Gaols, most of them small ones, has taken place, and the proposed enlargement of the Glasgow Bridewell has been made), would certainly not exceed 20,000 *l.* a year, and would probably be not much more than 10,000 *l.* or 12,000 *l.* a year: and it may reasonably be expected that when the system has come into full operation, and that powerful check given to crime which may be anticipated, this sum would be considerably reduced.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's very obedient servant,

Frederic Hill.

To the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, M.P.,
Secretary of State.

APPENDIX

TO THE

FIRST REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF THE PRISONS OF SCOTLAND.

QUERIES RESPECTING GAOLS.

Query 1. UNDER whose jurisdiction is the Prison?
2. Is the Prison generally secure, clean, dry and well ventilated?
3. If heated, in what manner; and what is the protection against fire?
4. What is the nature, quantity and quality of the daily ration for Debtors, male and female?—The Untried ditto?—The Convicted ditto?
5. What is the allowance of clothing?—Bedding?
6. What is the allowance of clothing and bedding for Debtors, male and female?—Untried ditto?—Convicted ditto?
7. What is the description of hard labour?
8. What is the description of employment?
9. Is it productive; if so, how are the profits applied?
10. What number of feet in ascent per day is performed by the prisoners on the Tread-wheel?—How is this ascertained?
11. What number of evolutions is performed by the prisoners on the Crank Machines?—How is this ascertained?
12. What is the amount of labour required from prisoners otherwise employed?—How is this ascertained with precision?
13. What are the hours of labour?
14. Are the Untried employed; if so, at what occupation?
15. What reasons are assigned for the non-employment of prisoners?
16. Are prisoners who have been sentenced to transportation placed at hard labour?
17. Is labour generally regarded as a punishment, or an alleviation of imprisonment?
18. Do the Untried associate, and to what extent?
19. To what extent are the Convicted separated by day and by night?
20. To what extent can intercourse take place at the periods of meals, locking and unlocking, washing, and at chapel?
21. When and where do the several classes take their meals?
22. Are the Convicted prohibited from receiving visits or letters; if not, under what restrictions?
23. What part of the discipline is most severely felt?
24. Are female prisoners attended by female officers exclusively?
25. In what numbers, and under whose superintendence, do the prisoners associate when under instruction, when taking air and exercise, when at their meals, and when engaged in labour?
26. What are the duties performed by the Chaplain, and how frequent is his attendance?
27. Does he keep a separate journal and character book?
28. Is any, and what, provision made for instructing prisoners in reading?
29. Are the prisoners supplied with Bibles, and other books of a moral and religious character?
30. Has the Chaplain any, and what, other professional duties than those belonging to the prison?
31. What are the duties performed by the Surgeon?—How frequent is his attendance?
32. What are the arrangements and provision for the sick in the Infirmaries?
33. What means are taken in the Infirmaries to prevent conversation, and under what supervision are the patients?
34. What diseases are most prevalent?
35. What has been the proportion of deaths to the entire number of prisoners admitted during the last year?
36. Has any epidemic disease prevailed in the Prison during the last year, or during the elapsed months of the present year; and if so, what has been the proportion of cases to the inmates?

37. Can any connexion be traced between the diseases which have occurred, and the locality or actual state of the building, the diet, labour or other circumstances?

38. What has been the average number of days during which each invalid has remained on the sick list?

39. What has been the proportion of sick to the whole number of prisoners admitted during the year?

40. What are the dimensions of the single sleeping cells where no work is performed, and the single sleeping cells where work is performed, and the size of the other cells where work is or is not performed, and also of the cells appropriated to the refractory?

41. What are the usual prison offences, and in what manner are they punished?

42. In the case of whipping, what is the ordinary number of lashes inflicted? Describe the instrument.—In whose presence is the whipping inflicted?

43. Is there any insane prisoner in confinement? State his or her name, age, and for what offence committed.—How long has he or she been in custody, and what are the circumstances of the case?

44. What is the number of officers receiving salaries; and what is the average number of prisoners?

45. What officers reside in the Prison?

46. What officers reside out of the Prison?

47. What is the nature of the account books, registers and journals kept in the Prison?

48. Is any, and what, allowance made to prisoners committed under the Revenue Laws?

49. Are the prisoners subjected to any exaction under the name of garnish, &c.?

50. Are any, and what, fees demanded of Debtors or others on their discharge?

51. Have any, and what, number of prisoners in the last year been recommended for pardon, on the ground of good conduct in the Prison?

52. Can a fair estimate be formed of the effect of the imprisonment on the criminal population of the neighbourhood, on the minds of those in confinement, and on the habits of the discharged?

ABERDEEN GAOL.

(Visited several times between the 7th and 13th November 1835.)

1. *Construction, &c.*

Aberdeen.

THE Gaol is built in a very substantial manner, but not with a view either to the employment or separation of the prisoners; although it will admit rather readily of adaptation to these purposes. The site appears to be good as respects health. The prison is, however, placed in the middle of the town. It is very secure, clean, well ventilated, dry, and of a moderate and equable temperature. There are no means of inspecting the prisoners when in their day-rooms or night-cells, without the cognizance of the prisoners themselves.

There are 10 day-rooms and 60 night-cells. (For their dimensions, see answer to the 40th query.)

2. *Health, Food, &c.*

The prisoners appear to enjoy good health, (see the Surgeon's replies), and they are generally clean, although no efficient means are taken for securing that they should be so. The daily allowance of food is three pennyworth of good wheaten bread; and, up to the time of my visit, 1 *d.* daily had been paid in money to each prisoner. This last payment, however, was in contravention of one of the regulations of the prison, which directs that a pennyworth of milk, and not 1 *d.* in cash, shall be given to each criminal prisoner. The irregularity is now put an end to.

The allowance of food is the same to all criminal prisoners, without regard to age or sex, and it is given to them in a single daily ration. Debtors and prisoners confined under the revenue laws receive the whole of their allowance in money, and are at liberty to dispose of it nearly in what way they choose.

In Scotland, the debtor's allowance or aliment is paid by the incarcerating creditor. The precise amount is fixed by the magistrates of the borough in which the prison is situated. No claim, however, is allowed unless the debtor presents a petition, and takes oath that he has no means of supporting himself. The sum usually granted for aliment varies from about 6 *d.* to about 1 *s.* 3 *d.* a day. In the gaol of Aberdeen, however, the greatest sum allowed during the last two years was 11 *d.* a day, and the least 3 *d.*

Prisoners confined under the revenue laws receive 4 ½ *d.* daily. This is the same in all the prisons of Scotland; except that sometimes, owing either to delay in making the order, or to a belief on the part of the Commissioners of Customs or Excise that the prisoner is able to maintain himself, no allowance whatever is made: in these cases the prisoner, if he be in fact without the means of living, is dependent on the charity either of his fellow prisoners, or of persons without the gaol.

The aliment of prisoners under the revenue laws is paid for out of the public Exchequer.

Debtors in the gaol of Aberdeen are allowed to receive supplies of food and money from their friends without the prison, under the single restriction that spirituous liquors must not be introduced. This privilege (under the restriction just mentioned) exists, I believe, in all the prisons of Scotland.

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In the gaol at Aberdeen the same indulgence is extended to the criminals, except that these latter are not allowed to receive more than a small sum of money (as a shilling or so) at a time. Four or five years ago a malignant fever broke out in the prison, the introduction of which, Dr. Williamson, the medical attendant, attributes entirely to the circumstance of the friends of the prisoners being at the time allowed to visit them as usual, although the fever was then raging in the neighbourhood of the prison; and as if this indulgence were not enough, the friends of the prisoners were permitted to bring them those presents of unwholesome food which are so often the cause of disease among the poorer classes.

Most of the debtors and prisoners under the revenue laws expend part of their money in the purchase of tea, coffee, butter, tobacco and other luxuries; this they are partly enabled to do in consequence of the assistance which they receive from without. The criminals also, for the most part, obtain luxuries of this kind.

According to the report of the gaoler, the prisoners are sometimes affected in their bodily system, though but slightly, by their confinement. He states that occasionally they become somewhat thinner than when they entered the prison.

There is no provision for the sick.—(See Surgeon's answers to queries.) Sometimes one of the sleeping cells is used as an infirmary. Occasionally, in serious cases, a prisoner is removed to the town infirmary: an instance occurred about a year ago of a prisoner effecting his escape under these circumstances; he was subsequently retaken, but it was for committing a new offence. The most prevalent diseases are the venereal complaint and itch. The medical attendant states that the latter complaint is sometimes propagated among the prisoners, owing to their association in the day-rooms. No register is kept which will show with any degree of accuracy the amount of sickness and mortality. The prisoners, however, appear generally to enjoy good health. There has not been a death during the last three years and a half.

3.—*Treatment of the Untried.*

There is no difference between the treatment of the tried and the untried. The two classes do not mingle; but as separate classes, and with subdivision to a slight extent (the males being always kept apart from the females), the prisoners, whether tried or untried, pass their time in constant idleness and corrupt association. Visits from their friends are allowed at convenient hours in presence either of the gaoler or the turnkey, and the legal advisers of the prisoners have private access to them at all times.

4.—*Treatment, &c. of the Debtors.*

See preceding remarks. Their general demeanour is stated to be good. They attend public worship, as do the female criminal prisoners.

5.—*Females.*

No female superintendance is provided. The little work the females perform is obtained for them by the gaoler as a favour, they receiving the proceeds.

6.—*The Corrective Discipline of the Prisoners.*

There is nothing deserving the name.

7.—*Instruction of Prisoners.*

There is no schoolmaster, but some little instruction is given by the chaplain. It is stated that about one quarter of the prisoners are unable to read.

In addition to his duties at the gaol, the chaplain attends the bridewell, the town infirmary, and the lunatic asylum. He resides about a quarter of a mile from the gaol.

Divine worship is performed once a week, viz. on Sunday morning; but the male criminal prisoners are not present, owing to the want of accommodation.

8.—*Offences and Punishments.*

The usual offences are quarrelling and riotous conduct, and injuring the building and furniture. The punishments employed are solitary confinement in a light cell, or the withdrawal of part of the allowance of food. There is no whipping or any other kind of corporal punishment; and the same may be said of most of the prisons of Scotland.

9.—*Officers, Male and Female.*

There are five officers, namely, a keeper, at a salary of 105*l.* 15*s.* per annum; three turnkeys, at a salary of 39*l.* each per annum; and one porter, who receives 21*l.* per annum. There are no female officers. None of the officers are in receipt of fees of any kind, or of any emolument whatsoever excepting their salary.

The gaoler is an intelligent man, and probably under a good system would conduct the prison tolerably well.

The prisoners made no complaint of unkind treatment from any of the officers; on the contrary, several of them praised their conduct towards them.

None of the prisoners are employed in offices of trust or authority.

10.—*System of Accounts.*

No register is kept of the conduct of the prisoners.

The pecuniary and other accounts are kept with a moderate degree of skill and neatness. The average cost of each prisoner, including food, clothing, officers' salaries, repairs, and every other expense, is about 1*s.* a day.

11.—*Miscellaneous.*

There is no insane prisoner.—Smoking tobacco is allowed.

12.—*Effect of the Imprisonment.*

The effect upon the prisoners themselves is probably but slightly deterring; during the period of confinement they must necessarily became worse. The effect upon the public at large is also probably but slight, as few who require the discipline of a well-managed prison can dread a place of confinement in which they are well fed and well housed; where, too, they pass their time in idleness and uninterrupted intercourse with people of their own feelings and desires. An instance came to the knowledge of the gaoler, some time ago, of a person committing a petty assault for the direct purpose of being arrested and committed to prison, in order that he might be cured of the venereal disease, under which he was then suffering. This fact was unreservedly communicated to the gaoler by the brother of the party, himself a prisoner, who had advised him to take this step, as a ready and cheap way of being cured. The advice was followed, and the object attained.

Mr. Simpson, the procurator fiscal for the county, states that serious offences are not nearly so common now as they were 10 or 12 years ago, and particularly that the offence of forgery has almost entirely disappeared. In these improvements, however, it is probable that the prison discipline of the gaol has had no part. Mr. Simpson attributes the great decrease in the crime of forgery to the withdrawal of the punishment of death; a punishment by which, to his certain knowledge, parties were deterred from prosecuting.

During the last year there have been 63 instances of recommittal, out of a total of 378 cases of imprisonment. It is very probable, however, that many of those who do not appear to have been recommitted to this gaol have been in other prisons. Of the 63 who have been recommitted, 37 have been here three times, eight four times, and one very many times.

There is no provision for affording relief to destitute prisoners on their release, though something is sometimes done by means of private charity.

In this prison, as in all those which I have hitherto visited in Scotland, the time passed in bed is excessive, and must be highly injurious, as well in its effect on the bodily health of the prisoners as on their habits. At the present season of the year the prisoners are locked up in their night cells at half-past four o'clock, and many of them do in fact go to bed at that time; and the hour for rising being half-past seven in the morning, 15 hours (at least twice the proper amount of time) are passed in bed.

Great inconvenience arises from the accumulation of prisoners between the periods of trial. The last sheriff's court was held in August; and another is not expected to be held before next January. Were it not for the great number of prisoners who are sometimes awaiting their trial, the gaol would be generally quite large enough for all its inmates, allowing a separate cell to each.

Answers to Queries.

1. The magistrates of Aberdeen.
2. It is.
3. The day-rooms are heated by open fires. The whole of the gaol (including the doors and ceilings) is built of stone.
4. The allowance to debtors is generally about 9*d.* a day. The highest sum awarded to a debtor, during the last year, was 11 *d.* and the lowest 3*d.*—Alike to both. The daily ration to each prisoner is three pennyworth of bread, and one pennyworth of milk.

5 and 6. No allowance, either of bedding or clothing, is made to debtors; and no allowance of clothing (except in cases of destitution) is made to criminals. The allowance of bedding to criminals is a straw mattrass and pillow (laid on a rope mat), a sheet, a pair of blankets, and a rug. No difference is made between the tried and untried, or between males and females.

7 to 14. No work or employment of any kind.

15. It is believed that the law forbids the employment of the prisoners.

16. No.

17. There is no labour.

18. They do; generally in numbers of from 5 to 10 or 12.

19. By day, into two classes; by night, in cells, each containing either a single prisoner or two prisoners, according to the state of the gaol.

20. The debtors and female criminal prisoners only attend chapel, and when there the latter are screened from the former; at the other times specified the usual intercourse goes on.

21. In their day-rooms.

22. Visits

22. Visits are allowed in the presence of the gaoler, the visitors, however, being separated from the prisoners by an iron railing. Letters are permitted, subject to the gaoler's inspection.

23. Nothing exists meriting the name of discipline.

24. No; in cases of illness, however, they are attended by a female nurse.

25. When receiving instruction, they are under the care of the chaplain; and when taking exercise, the keeper has an opportunity of watching them; at meals, however, they are not under any one's inspection.

26. He performs divine service every Sunday morning, and attends daily to give a lesson to some one class of criminal prisoners; these lessons occupy three quarters of an hour each.

27. Partially, but not fully.

28. A slight provision only. Part of each of the lessons already mentioned is thus employed.

29. Yes; they have the use of a library, containing more than 300 volumes.

30. Yes; besides the gaol, he is chaplain to the bridewell, the town infirmary, and the lunatic asylum.

31. He has the medical care of the sick among the criminal prisoners. He attends when sent for.

32 and 33. There is not any infirmary in the gaol; in case of serious illness, however, the prisoner is sometimes removed to the town infirmary.

34. Itch and venereal disease.

35. There has not been any death during the last year.

36. No.

37. No.

38. Not known.

39. About one in eight.

40. There are 60 cells and 10 day-rooms. The dimensions of the former are as follows:

	Length.		Breadth.		Height.	
	ft.	*in.*	*ft.*	*in.*	*ft.*	*in.*
20, each - - - - -	7	6	7	–	8	6
12 – - - - - -	7	9	7	3	7	8
28 – - - - - -	8	3	6	2	8	9

41. Quarrelling with one another, and injuring parts of the building. The usual punishment is solitary confinement in one of the night-cells; the gaoler has not, however, authority to inflict this punishment, without a warrant from a magistrate.

42. There is no whipping, or any other kind of corporal punishment.

43. No.

44. Five, besides the chaplain and surgeon. The average number of prisoners, during the last year, was 53.

45. The gaoler, a turnkey and a gatekeeper.

46. Two turnkeys.

47. A register of imprisonments (including a description of the persons of the criminal prisoners), an account of disbursements, and a journal of daily occurrences.

48. Yes, the usual allowance of 4 ½ *d.* a day.

49. No.

50. No.

51. None.

52. It is believed that very little effect is produced. In nine cases out of ten the prisoners are probably better off in prison than they would be at home. Those convicted of theft generally return several times.

ABERDEEN BRIDEWELL.

(Visited several times between 7th and 13th November 1835.)

EXPECTING soon to return to Aberdeen, and being much occupied when there, I did not collect some of the details respecting the Bridewell which are necessary for drawing up a full report on it. The following short notice, however, will give a general idea of the prison and the system of management in use.

The building is of recent erection and is very substantial. It is placed on the outskirts of the town, and stands in a large open area, surrounded by a wall. The site is apparently healthy.

The principles of separation and employment are carried into effect to a certain extent, though not fully so, and not even in that degree which the accommodations of the prison render possible. There are as many cells as there are prisoners, but instead of each prisoner being placed in a separate cell, and occupying it both by day and night, as in the Glasgow Bridewell, two prisoners are put together, and these pass the day in one cell and the night in another. The evil of association, however, is not limited even here; for the windows of the night-cells are so constructed (apparently for the sake of architectural effect) that any prisoner can readily converse with those in the cell above and in the cell below.

 A striking

IV. PRISONS OF SCOTLAND. Appendix. *Aberdeen.*

A striking instance, showing some of the mischievous tendencies of the intercourse between the prisoners, occurred a short time before my first visit to the Bridewell. One of the prisoners, a boy, was about to leave the Bridewell, his term of imprisonment having nearly expired; and the day before he went away a conversation was overheard between him and another boy in the cell above his, in which the latter communicated to his friend the result of his observations on the proceedings of a family occupying a house at a considerable distance from the Bridewell, but which is overlooked by the windows in the upper cells. He said he had remarked, that the people who lived in that house locked the outer door when they went to church on Sunday, and always hid the key in a certain place, which he described; and he advised his friend to take the first opportunity on his release from prison to go and rob the house. The family, however, were of course apprised of the visit with which they were to be favoured, and its object was thereby defeated.

It cannot be surprising that under the circumstances described confinement in the Bridewell of Aberdeen does not appear to be looked upon as a very formidable thing, and that few are believed to improve while subject to it. Imperfect, however, as is the system in use, it is much better than that of most of the other prisons of Scotland. Though the prisoners may none of them be reformed, they do not, I trust, become worse; at any rate, if the process of corruption continues, there is no doubt that it goes on much more slowly than among offenders who are at large and in the practice of crime, or who are in one of the ordinary prisons.

ARBROATH GAOL.

(Visited 11th and 12th December 1835.)

1.—*Site, Construction, &c.*

Arbroath.

THE gaol adjoins the town-house, and is centrically situated. The spot appears to be tolerably healthy, but in some respects the situation is very unfavourable for the purposes of a prison. The windows overlook a much-frequented thoroughfare, and communication is constantly going on between the prisoners and persons on the outside; and by their shouting and abusive language the prisoners often render themselves quite a nuisance to the neighbourhood.

The prison appears to be now secure, in consequence of extensive repairs and alterations which have been made during the last few years. The last instance of escape was in the year 1827.

In one sense there is no separation among the prisoners, even between males and females; inasmuch as any prisoner by speaking in a loud voice can be heard all over the prison; and in point of fact, conversation, and that often of an obscene nature, is constantly going on. In other respects males are separated from females, and criminals from debtors; but nothing farther is attempted or is possible, either by day or by night.

There are no means of inspection.

The prison appears to be dry, and it is moderately clean and tolerably well ventilated; it is warmed by open fires. The prisoners buy their own fuel.

For the dimensions of the cells, *see* answer to the 40th query. The cells occupy the whole of the prison, there being no airing-ground, &c.

2.—*Health, Cleanliness, &c.*

The health of the prisoners is generally good. The attention to personal cleanliness seems to depend entirely on themselves. I found some of them clean, but others dirty. The sum allowed for aliment to the debtors varies from 9 *d.* to 1 *s.* a day. The criminals, whether tried or untried, are allowed 4 *d.* a day, which is generally paid them in bread, occasional deductions being made for coals and washing. The debtors as usual have to supply their own bedding, but the criminals are allowed bedding, viz. a straw mattrass and pillow, and as many blankets as they choose. Clothing is allowed to destitute criminal prisoners only.

3, 4 & 5.—*Treatment of the Prisoners.*

Complaint was made to me by one prisoner, that a deduction of a halfpenny a day was made from his aliment by the keeper, inasmuch as the two small loaves which he received for his 4 *d.* cost the keeper only 3 ½ *d.*, and upon an examination of the baker I found that this was actually the case, although the keeper had strenuously denied that he obtained the smallest profit in supplying the criminals with food. I found too that the kind of loaf which the keeper was purchasing for the prisoners was not the most economical, as by purchasing the quartern loaf the prisoner would have had nearly once and a half the quantity of bread for the same money.

I heard of no flogging or other harsh treatment to the prisoners, and I believe the keeper's demeanour towards them is generally kind. No difference is made in the treatment of the tried and untried. They are allowed to receive visits from their friends at the discretion of the gaoler, who appears to grant such indulgence at convenient times. I found too that the visitor

visitor is sometimes allowed to remain alone in the cell with the criminal. Visits to the debtors are as usual allowed very freely.

With a single restriction, prohibiting ardent spirits, the prisoners are permitted to receive any kind of food from without. When I first visited the prison (about 10 o'clock in the morning) I found one prisoner just finishing a very comfortable breakfast of coffee, &c.; over which he had been reading the newspaper. One of the two female prisoners was boiling the coffee for her own breakfast and that of her associate, the latter of whom was still reclining on the bed on which she had slept. Of the debtors, one was at his toilette, while the other was only just awakening from his slumbers. A good array of porter bottles in this room, showed that whatever other hardships the debtors might have to undergo, a poor and stinted fare was not of the number.

As has already been observed, the conduct of the prisoners is often noisy and turbulent, and in this respect the females do not appear to be at all inferior to the males. A few weeks ago two men, as their last act before leaving prison, burned their pillow and tore up their blankets.

There is no matron or other female officer.

6.—*The Corrective Discipline of the Prisoners.*

There is nothing of the kind, there being no labour, and as already stated, very little separation.

7.—*The Instruction of the Prisoners.*

No instruction of any kind is afforded. There is no chaplain, nor, except at rare intervals, is the prison visited by a clergyman.

8.—*Offences and Punishments of the Prison.*

The usual offences are, calling to each other and calling to people in the streets, obscene language, singing and quarrelling. Punishment is rarely inflicted, and when it is, it consists only of putting the offender for a few hours into the cell for the refractory. Corporal punishment is never resorted to.

9.—*Officers.*

There is only one officer, the keeper, and he does not reside in the prison. His salary is 45 *l.* a year. He has no claim to fees, or any other kind of emolument; although, as has been stated, he has in fact been in the habit of obtaining some profit from the supply of food. The gaoler appears upon the whole to be nearly as well qualified for the office as can be expected under the circumstances of the case.

10.—*System of Accounts.*

A register of prisoners is kept, showing the date and period of each prisoner's confinement, and, as respects the criminals, the nature of the offence, the description of the prisoner's person, and some other particulars. There is also the usual account of disbursements. No register of the character and conduct of the prisoners is kept, or any book of the kind. The average cost of each criminal prisoner, including the keeper's salary, &c., but exclusive, as usual, of rent, was during the last year rather more than 19 *l.*; a like average for the three last years being about 22 *l.*

11.—*Miscellaneous.*

There is no insane prisoner in custody.

A portion of the daily aliment to criminals is occasionally paid in the form of money. The whole allowance for the aliment of debtors is paid in money, as appears to be the case every where in Scotland.

12.—*Effect of the Imprisonment.*

There appears to be but little crime in Arbroath, but the causes of this must be quite independent of the prison and the discipline therein used. The working classes of the town are described to me as being educated and intelligent in an unusual degree. There is a Mechanics' Institution here, which, considering the amount of population (about 15,000), flourishes more than any similar institution with which I am acquainted. The weekly lectures are usually attended by between 300 and 400 members.

Answers to Queries.

1. The magistrates of Arbroath.
2. Tolerably so.
3. By open fires; no protection.
4. The aliment of the debtors is generally from 10 *d.* to 1 *s.* a day.—Alike.; 4 *d.* per diem; not generally paid in money, but in such articles of food, &c. as the prisoners choose to purchase. Out of this allowance they have to pay for coal and washing.

 5. None

IV. PRISONS OF SCOTLAND. — Appendix. — *Arbroath.*

5. None, except in cases of destitution.—See below.

6. None.—Bedding, straw mattrass and wool pillow, and as many blankets as they like. Alike for tried and untried, male and female.

7 to 17. There is no labour or employment of any kind.

18. They do, without restriction.

19. They are never effectually separated.

20. There is no chapel. Intercourse can go on at all times.

21. In their several cells.

22. Visits are allowed at the discretion of the keeper, and visitors are sometimes permitted to remain alone in the room with the criminal prisoners. Visits to the debtors are allowed without restriction.

23. There is no discipline.

24. No; there is not any female prisoner.

25. They do not receive any instruction; nor do they ever take air and exercise, or do any labour. There is no superintendence during meals.

26 to 30. There is no chaplain, and the prison is very seldom visited by a minister.

31. There is no regular surgeon; one attends, however, when wanted.

31 and 32. No infirmary.

34. Diseases of the skin.

35. No death.

36. No epidemic disease has existed in the prison for many years.

37. None.

38. No sick list kept.

39. No record kept. There has, however, been but little sickness.

40. The same cells are used at all times. There are seven cells, including two for refractory prisoners. The following are the dimensions:—

	Length.		Breadth.		Height.		
	ft.	*in.*	*ft.*	*in.*	*ft.*	*in.*	
No. 1	7	4	7	3	9	–	Refractory cells.
No. 2	7	11	7	11	9	6	
No. 3	13	5	8	4	10	6	
No. 4	8	1	8	1	9	2	
No. 5	15	–	8	9			
No. 6	9	11	9	–			
No. 7	16	8	15	–			

41. Calling to each other and to people on the outside, obscene language, singing and quarrelling. Not often punished in any way, but occasionally placed in the cells for the refractory.

42. No whipping or corporal punishment of any kind.

43. No.

44. One officer, the keeper. The average number of prisoners is five; namely, three criminals and two debtors.

45. None.

46. The keeper.

47. The gaoler keeps a register, showing the dates and periods of imprisonment, &c.; the town-clerk a register of criminals, with descriptions of their persons, &c., a register of debtors, and an account of expenses.

48. There has not been any prisoner under the revenue laws for five or six years.

49. No.

50. No.

51. No.

52. No.

AYR GAOL.

(Visited several times between 4th and 8th January 1836.)

Ayr.

THE following report on the state of the prison at Ayr, with suggestions of improvements, which I drew up at the request of a meeting of the county, held on the 5th instant, will render it unnecessary for me to enter into a detailed examination of the circumstances of the gaol and of the evils there existing, especially as it has been determined at once to adopt these suggestions, and measures have been taken for carrying them into immediate effect.

Report, &c. in a Letter addressed to *Charles Fergusson*, &c.

" Dear Sir, King's Arms Hotel, Ayr, 6 January 1836.

" In compliance with the request contained in the resolutions passed at the county meeting yesterday, I proceed to state, in writing, the views respecting the Ayr Gaol which I then brought forward, and which the meeting did me the honour to adopt.

" Though

" Though built on a very imperfect plan, the gaol will readily admit of the introduction of a tolerably good system of prison discipline; that is, tolerably good in comparison with the present state of idleness and contamination, though necessarily much inferior to what might have been attained, had the present amount of knowledge on the subject of prison discipline existed at the time the Ayr Gaol was erected, and had there then been the facilities which the Act of last session now creates for collecting and diffusing information of every kind relative to prisons.

" The evils now attaching themselves to the system and arrangements of the gaol of Ayr, or rather, to use the language of simple truth, to the chaos there existing, have been most of them enumerated in the able report of the committee appointed at the last county meeting, for inquiring into the state of the prison, and signed by yourself as convener. They are, want of separation, want of employment, want of instruction, want of female officers, and want of the means of preventing communication from without.

" That these evils are fatal to all hope of reformation in the prisoner, nay, that they are fatal to all hope of preventing further corruption, it is quite unnecessary for me to point out. The mere recital of them must convince any thinking mind, that a prisoner so circumstanced must necessarily leave the prison worse than when he entered it: that if he were industrious, continued idleness will probably have created a dislike of labour; that if he had any taste for acquiring information, the ridicule cast on all knowledge, except that of a debasing kind, will probably have destroyed his wish for mental improvement; and that if he had any virtuous aspirations and feeling of compunction at the recollection of the misconduct which had led to his imprisonment, the society of those who are hardened in crime will most likely have extinguished all sentiments of this kind, and done much towards lowering him down to the level of the most vicious of his associates. While, if the prisoner be a female, in addition to these results, any delicacy of feeling that she may have possessed, will probably have been destroyed by her being placed under the domestic superintendence of males; and yet more, by being exposed to the contaminating influence of the prostituted among her own sex. To the magnitude of the evil arising from the intercourse which is kept up between the prisoners and persons without the walls, those can bear witness who are unfortunate enough to be exposed to the effects of the annoyance, and whose ears are often offended by ribald songs and profane language.

" I rejoice exceedingly at the resolution adopted unanimously at the meeting of yesterday, instantly to put a check to these crying evils; and I now proceed to a statement of the measures I propose for the attainment of this object, premising, that I do not consider the alterations which I contemplate sufficient to effect a perfect cure of all the existing evils, but as calculated greatly to reduce them. I shall not go over again the reasons which I advanced yesterday against incurring any expenses at the present time, which would render an assessment on the county necessary, and in favour of the policy of confining ourselves to such alterations as can be effected at a very moderate expense, and the cost of which may readily be defrayed by a voluntary subscription. Had I, however, been prepared for the generous and cordial feeling displayed at the meeting, I confess I should have been tempted to propose more extensive changes, still relying on the necessary funds being raised without resorting to a compulsory assessment. With these observations I proceed to enumerate the alterations I propose; and first, as regards

" *Separation.*

" I propose that the female prisoners be all withdrawn from that part of the building in which they are now placed, and put in the upper ward of the wing hitherto appropriated exclusively to debtors. The number of debtors having become much smaller than formerly, this ward has for a long time been altogether unoccupied, and may at once be applied to the reception of the female prisoners. It will, of course, be necessary to take means for preventing any possibility of intercoursé between the debtors and the female prisoners; but this can readily be done by putting up a door, or, at most, two doors in the passage between the two wards.—[These doors should, if possible, be so constructed that they may be opened without noise, in order that the prisoners may not be aware when the keeper is making his rounds of inspection; and with a view to inspection also, slits should be made in the doors of the cells, with a small piece of wood before them sliding in grooves.] In the ward in which I propose to place the female criminals, there are nine separate cells; and as the average number of female criminals is not more than about seven, it will rarely be necessary to put more than one female in a single cell, which should of course be done as seldom as possible.

" *Male Criminals.*

" By the removal of the females from the wing at present divided between the male and female criminals, additional room will be obtained for the males to the extent of three sleeping cells and one day-room, making in the whole 25 separate cells and three day-rooms; or, counting the day-rooms as so many separate cells (in which way alone I should recommend that they be used until they can be subdivided), 28 distinct cells; and as the average number of male criminals is not more than 18, by the means afforded the great

principle of complete separation of prisoner from prisoner may almost always be carried into full effect.

" In each of the doors of the cells originally intended for criminal prisoners, there is at present a small opening for the purpose of inspecting the prisoner within; so that it will be unnecessary to do anything with respect to the doors of these cells corresponding with what I have suggested for the doors of the cells in which the female prisoners will be put.

" In order to prevent the males and females from seeing each other from the windows of the opposite wings, it will be necessary to put up screens; but, as a temporary arrangement, it will be sufficient if screens are placed before one set of windows only; and this, for the present, may be done in the economical though imperfect manner I described yesterday.

" *Work.*

Although the cells in their present state are not sufficiently lighted to admit of the introduction of several kinds of work, still there will be no difficulty in carrying on others, such as picking oakum, &c. Moreover, by bevelling the window-sill a good deal of additional light may be obtained.

" *Female Officers.*

It would be well to give immediate directions for the keeper's wife to take charge of the females; and unless the funds of the prison admit of another arrangement, to allow her to employ one of the female prisoners as a servant.

" *Instruction.*

" A chaplain should be immediately engaged, to give at least a part of his time to the moral and religious instruction of the male prisoners, never, however, assembling them together, but taking them one by one in their separate cells, and accommodating his instruction, admonitions and exhortations to the peculiar circumstances of each prisoner, and his particular frame of mind, on the plan of the very intelligent chaplain of the Glasgow Bridewell.

" I need not say that very great care should be taken in the selection of a chaplain, as his duties, if rightly performed, require no ordinary degree of talent and zeal.

" To relieve the chaplain of the drudgery of teaching the prisoners to read, and to prevent his influence being weakened by his yielding to the feeling of irritation to which the unsuccessful efforts of the dull in intellect often give rise, I should recommend that some steady, sober, intelligent man be engaged to give a few hours every evening to the performance of this duty; such services may be obtained at a trifling cost.

" As respects the females, I should hope the keeper's wife would be able to attend to their instruction; and I have no doubt that in the town of Ayr much valuable assistance might be obtained from benevolent ladies.

" *Communication from Without.*

" It is unfortunate that the prison is so placed as to admit of the possibility of this evil existing. The extent, however, to which it has been carried shows great neglect on the part of the keeper; since he has at his command ready and effectual means of punishment, in the use of the cells provided for the refractory. Under the new arrangements of the prison, however, and with the increased means of inspection and control, he ought to be expected to put an almost entire stop to the gross irregularity in question, provided those living near the prison co-operate, by giving him immediate information of any instance which comes to their knowledge.

" *Miscellaneous.*

" Money is at present given to the prisoners in lieu of a daily ration of food. I should advise that this be immediately changed; and that henceforth no money be either paid to the prisoners by the prison-officers, or be allowed to be received from friends and acquaintances without. And I should also recommend, that the quantity and quality of the food to be allowed each prisoner be made to depend, to some extent, on his industry and general conduct.

" It is desirable that the means of ventilation should be increased. This can be done at a small expense by various slight alterations, which it is not necessary here to specify.

" The last recommendation which I take the liberty of making is, that, if possible, Mr. Brebner, the very able governor of the Glasgow Bridewell, should be engaged to superintend the alterations I have pointed out, and the introduction of the improved system of discipline and management for which they are calculated; and that he be invited and authorized to make such other alterations of a minor kind as may occur to him, but which may have escaped my observation.

" Before concluding, I am anxious to express my thorough conviction, that while the changes I have suggested will tend greatly to the moral and mental welfare of the prisoners, they will in no way endanger their bodily health, nay, that the health of the prisoners will be benefited by them. It is a fact admitting of no doubt, that the health of the prisoners in the Glasgow Bridewell is at least quite as good as that of the generality of persons out of prison

prison, notwithstanding that, except at occasional and distant intervals, no prisoner ever leaves his cell, day or night; so much is their health promoted by the regularity of the diet, and the provision for employment. There is no reason why the same effect may not be anticipated in the gaol of Ayr. The cells are about as large as those of Glasgow, and by the contemplated alterations the ventilation will be made nearly as good.

"I remain, &c.
(signed) *Frederic Hill.*"

"To Charles Fergusson, Esq.
Convener of the Committee for the Improvement
of the Gaol of Ayr."

The proposed alterations have now been completed, and the new system of management introduced.—May 1836.

Answers to Queries.

1. The magistrates of the town.
2. No. About eight years ago a party of seven or eight criminal prisoners effected their escape, and since that time a debtor has escaped; the criminals were all eventually retaken, but the debtor was not. Several of the cells and day-rooms are dirty; some of the night-cells appear rather damp, and the ventilation is not good.
3. The day-rooms and the cells of the debtors by open fires. No especial security, but the rooms are built entirely of stone.
4. The aliment of the debtors is almost always the same; viz. 10 *d.* for males, and 1 *s.* for females.—Alike; 4 ½ *d.* a day, paid in money.
5. None.—No regular allowance; and there is great complaint among the prisoners (and apparently with justice), of it being often insufficient.
6. None.—Alike. *See* above.
7 to 14. No labour or employment of any kind.
15. The want of the necessary arrangements for their employment.
16 and 17. No labour of any kind.
18. Yes; without restraint.
19. Not at all by day; by night they are separated into numbers of two or three to each cell.
20. Intercourse is uninterrupted at all times, with the limitation just mentioned.
21. In the day-rooms.
22. No. Visits are allowed twice a week, in the presence of a turnkey. Letters are generally inspected, but not always so.
23. There is no discipline.
24. No; there is not any female officer.
25. No instruction is provided; nor, as has been stated, is there any labour. No one is present when the prisoners take their meals.
26 and 27. There is not any chaplain; a gentleman, however, attends voluntarily every Sunday morning to perform divine service.
28. None.
29. With bibles only.
30. No chaplain.
31. No regularly-appointed surgeon; one attends, however, at the cost of the burgh and county, when required.
32 and 33. No infirmary; a temporary arrangement is, however, sometimes made.
34. Rheumatism and other inflammatory affections, and disorders of the bowels.
35. None; prisoners are, however, sometimes liberated on account of dangerous illness.
36. No, not for many years.
37. The confinement, change in diet, and change from labour to idleness, generally produce disorder in the bowels, head-ache, &c., for the first week or so. No other connexion is perceptible.
38. No sick-list is kept.
39. Not known.
40.—

		Length.		Breadth.		Height.	
		ft.	*in.*	*ft.*	*in.*	*ft.*	*in.*
Criminals' cells,	11	8	6	6	3	9	–
—	11	8	6	6	3	9	6
—	3	8	6	6	3	11	–
Day-rooms	2	21	–	13	–	11	–
—	1	14	–	13	–	11	–
Debtors' cells	9	10	6	7	6	9	6
—	9	10	6	7	6	10	–
Day-rooms	2	16	6	16	–	11	6
—	2	16	–	10	6	11	6

41. Making noises, talking to people in the street, singing obscene songs, &c. Not often punished; but when at all, by solitary confinement.

42. No whipping, or corporal punishment of any kind.

43. Yes, James Millar, aged about 45, for murder. He has been in custody rather more than 12 months. He was brought up for trial before the justiciary court; but not being considered in a fit state for trial, was returned to prison till further orders.

44. One, the keeper. There are, besides, three town officers, at a salary of 25*l.* a year each, who give two hours a day to the prison. The average number of prisoners is 33.

45. The keeper, assisted by his son.

46. No regular officer; three of the town officers, however, give two hours each day to the gaol.

47. There is a register of criminals; but it does not include a description of their persons, or any record of recommittals. The usual account of disbursements is kept by the town treasurer.

48. Yes; 4½*d.* a day.

49. A new prisoner is expected to give 6*d.* or 1*s.* towards the fund for buying coal.

50. Yes; 1*s.* of debtors, and 7*d.* of criminals liberated on bail.

51. No.

52. No; it is not, however, supposed that much good effect of any kind is produced, while there is certainly a good deal of bad effect.

Ayr, 4 Jan. 1836.

BANFF GAOL.

(Visited 15th and 17th November 1835.)

1.—*Construction, Site, &c.*

Banff.

The building is attached to the court-house, and is in the central part of the town. As regards health, &c. there appears to be nothing either peculiarly favourable or unfavourable in the site. The construction, however is wretchedly bad; it is not more than 30 or 40 years since the building was erected, yet it is perhaps as ill suited to the purposes of a prison as the oldest building that could be found; and it betokens on the part of those under whose superintendence it was built, either consummate ignorance of the legitimate objects of a place of confinement, or a total heedlessness respecting their attainment.

There are in all six rooms or cells; viz. two for debtors, two for male criminals, one for females, and a cell for the refractory. One of the debtors' cells, however, and one of the male criminals' cells become, in a certain state of the wind, almost untenantable, owing to the foul effluvia arising from receptacles of filth, pipes from which open into the cells, and for the draining of which there is no provision whatever. This nuisance exists in the other cells also, though not in so great a degree.

The prison is not secure, as is proved by the fact that a prisoner some time ago nearly effected his escape, and was only prevented by another prisoner giving the alarm before he had got off. There is a yard below the windows of some of the cells, to which the public have access; and Mr. Pringle, the sheriff-substitute of Banffshire, told me that he had seen packages drawn up by the prisoners from the yard below.

There is no power of inspecting the prisoners; nor are there any means of separating them beyond the very limited extent which I have pointed out. All male criminal prisoners must necessarily be together, unless some be placed in one of the wretched cells I have described.

A most extraordinary claim is admitted on the part of a debtor, who is at the same time a burgess of Banff. This is a right of turning out of the debtors' room all who are not burgesses, and thus obtaining the exclusive use of it. When this claim is enforced, which, though of rare occurrence, does sometimes happen, the prisoners who are expelled are as badly off as criminal prisoners who are removed from the usual cell for criminals.

Cleanliness, &c.

The cells are neither clean nor well ventilated. The two cells principally used are tolerably dry, but the others are, I believe, often damp. Most of the cells are provided with open fire-places for warming, but that for the refractory is wholly without the means either of warming or ventilation.

2.—*Health of the Prisoners.*

There is no regular surgeon; but from Dr. Smith, a medical gentleman who kindly attends the sick prisoners gratuitously, and who supplies them with medicine also at his own cost, I learned that the health of the prisoners is generally moderately good. The prevailing complaints are affections of the chest and stomach, often attributable, Dr. Smith says, to the confinement of the prisoners, (there is no airing ground), and to the vitiated air which they breathe.

Personal Cleanliness.

When I visited the prison there were five inmates; viz. three debtors and two criminals all males. The debtors appeared to be clean, especially one of them, who was an intelligent and

and respectable-looking man. The criminals were both dirty, one of them excessively so. On questioning him when he was last washed, I found that he could not tell me to a day or two, and, judging from his appearance, I should not have been surprised if his memory had failed him to a month or two.

Food.

The allowance is paid in the form of money. The debtors generally receive about 1 *s.* a day, but the criminals only 3 *d.*; and out of this sum they have to pay for their own fuel and washing. The food which the criminal prisoners usually buy is wheaten bread made of second rate-flour, or potatoes. At the present price of bread in Banff they are able to get a loaf, weighing about a pound and a half, for 2 *d.* The debtors purchase tea and coffee, &c. in addition to more substantial diet.

3, 4 & 5.—*Treatment of the Prisoners.*

The keeper appears to treat the prisoners kindly; indeed that he does do so was admitted by the prisoners themselves. The prisoners are allowed to receive visits from their friends, and additional supplies of food and money from without; and there is very little restriction on either indulgence.

There is no female officer; consequently female prisoners are under male superintendence.

6.—*Corrective Discipline of the Prisoners.*

There is no labour or discipline of any kind.

On inquiring of the debtors what they were by trade, I found they were all three shoemakers; and on asking them why they did not get the keeper or their friends to procure them work, they could give me no reason for not doing so. The only excuse that was attempted was on the part of one man, who said that his fingers had been rendered so soft by dipping them into the kettle when cooking, that he should not be able to use his tools even if he had work. The truth is, that with an allowance of 1 *s.* a day, the debtors can live so comfortably (as is shown by their purchases of tea and coffee), that there is but little temptation to them to look out for profitable employment. In most of the prisons in Scotland debtors are forbidden to work, but the prisoners here did not assign that as the reason for passing their time in idleness.

7.—*Instruction of the Prisoners.*

No instruction of any kind is afforded, and there is no public worship. Once or twice a year one of the clergymen of the town visits the prison, but this is all.

8.—*Offences and Punishments.*

The usual offences are quarrelling and fighting. The only punishment is solitary confinement in the dark, that is in the cell appropriated for the refractory. Corporal punishment is never used.

9.—*Officers.*

There are two officers, the gaoler and his assistant. Neither of them, however, resides in the prison, where indeed there is no accommodation for them. The gaoler holds other offices connected with the town. As keeper of the prison he receives about 25 *l.* a year, his assistant receiving 5 *l.* In addition to this, the gaoler has a fee of 1 *s.* for every debtor admitted; this fee is paid by the incarcerating creditor. The assistant also claims a fee of 1 *d.* a day from each debtor, for the trouble of purchasing his food. This fee is not applied for daily, but in one sum at the expiration of the imprisonment: and from what I could learn, no attempt was ever made to enforce it, either by extended detention or otherwise, if the debtor could not or would not pay it. No fee of the kind is demanded of the criminals; nor could I hear of any other fees, of whatever sort. It does not appear that either the keeper or his assistant ever acts as a vender himself, but that he always purchases from the shopkeepers; and from all I could learn, he acts with perfect fairness towards the prisoners.

The keeper seems to be exceedingly inert and inefficient, and though probably well disposed, is not at all suited for his office.

10.—*System of Accounts.*

The town-clerk keeps a record of all imprisonments, and an account of disbursements; and the gaoler keeps an account of the money received for the aliment of debtors. There is no journal of character, &c.

11.—*Miscellaneous.*

There is no insane prisoner in custody. Smoking tobacco is allowed.

12.—*Effect of the Imprisonment.*

There are no means of tracing the effect produced, but it must be very slight. On the prisoners themselves it is probably injurious. Assaults, arising from intoxication, appear to be the most common offence in the town of Banff; theft and deliberate personal violence

appear to be very rare. The people of Banff seem to be tolerably peaceable and well disposed; but I suspect that the difficulty of disposing of stolen property, arising from the smallness of the population, together with the knowledge which each person has of the character and circumstances of his neighbour, and a conviction that the town authorities would soon put down any system of continued depredation and intimidation, do more to induce this state of security than the moral feeling of some part of the inhabitants. In some districts of the county, especially at Keith and Tomantoul, there is a great deal of crime, and many offences are committed with impunity. Among the immediate causes of this are the want of an efficient local police, a want of secure places of temporary confinement, and a want of a sufficient provision for the payment of witnesses and others concerned in bringing offenders to justice.

Answers to Queries.

1. The borough magistrates.
2. No. It is insecure, dirty and ill-ventilated. Most of the cells are very damp.
3. By open fires. No protection.
4. An allowance paid in money; generally about 1*s.* per diem. There are three debtors at present in confinement, and their aliments are, each, 1*s.*, 1*s.*, and 1*s.* 1*d.*—The tried and untried criminals are upon the same footing, each receiving 3*d.* a day in money, with which they have to buy their food, and pay for coal and washing. At the present price of bread they can obtain a loaf, weighing 1 lb. 7 oz., for 2*d.*, made of second flour. They are sometimes assisted by private charity.
5. None.
6. None.—No allowance of bedding or clothing to criminals, tried or untried, males or females.
7 to 14. There is no provision for labour or employment of any kind.
15. None.
16. No.
17. No labour.
18. There is no separation of any kind, except that of males from females.
19 to 21. No separation of any kind.
22. No. Under no restrictions. A visitor is sent into the room where the prisoner is, the gaoler not remaining in the room.
23. There is nothing deserving the name of discipline.
24. No.
25. There is no instruction or superintendence at any time.
26 & 27. No chaplain engaged. Once or twice in the year a clergyman comes voluntarily to the prison.
28. None.
29. With bibles only.
30. No chaplain.
31. He attends when required, but receives no remuneration. On the contrary, the whole expense of medicine, &c. falls on himself; and his motive for attending is purely one of kindness to the prisoners.
32. None.
33. No infirmaries.
34. Affections of the chest and stomach.
35. There has been no death. In case of severe illness the prisoner is liberated on his finding security for his re-appearance.
36. No.
37. The cases which occur often arise from confinement and a vitiated air. The air is affected by the bad state of the privies, which open into the cells.
38. No sick-list kept.
39. Cannot say.
40. The same cells are used by day and night. There are six of them; two for debtors, two for male criminals, one for female criminals, and one for refractory prisoners. The dimensions are,

	Length.		Breadth.		Height.	
	ft.	*in.*	*ft.*	*in.*	*ft.*	*in.*
Criminals' Cells, 1 - - -	11	6	11	–	12	–
— 1 - - -	2	9	11	–	12	–
— 1 - - -	19	–	10	9	12	–
Cell for the Refractory - -	16	–	6	9	12	–
Debtors' Cells, 1 - - -	18	3	16	9	12	–
— 1 - - -	18	3	17	3	12	–

41. Quarrelling and fighting; punished by solitary confinement, when there is a cell unoccupied.
42. No whipping.
43. Not at the present time.

44. Two.

44. Two.—About 12.
45. None.
46. The officers.
47. The town-clerk keeps a record of all imprisonments, and the gaoler an account of disbursements.
48. Fourpence-halfpenny, paid in money.
49. Not the criminals; but 1*d.* a day from each debtor is exacted from some of the debtors by the officer, who buys their food for them.
50. The foregoing is demanded at the discharge of a prisoner. There are, however, no other fees.
51. None,
52. No.

BRECHIN GAOL.

(Visited 14 December 1835.)

1.—*Site, Construction, &c.*

Brechin.

THIS is one of the worst prisons I have visited, and is in no one respect suited to the purposes to which it is applied. The cost of repairs during the last year (23*l.* and some odd shillings) must form a considerable part of the entire value of the building. There are in the whole two cells, one for criminals and one for debtors; and in addition a damp vault, very properly designated the "black hole," which I was told the sheriff, when lately visiting the prison, had declared to be "unfit even for a dog." The prison is very insecure, and there are constant attempts at escape, which are sometimes successful. About three years ago a great commotion was observed one day in church; and upon inquiring into the cause it appeared that the magistrates had just received information that the prisoners had all run away.

The freest communication can go on between the prisoners and persons in the street; and files, knives and other instruments for escape are often handed in at the windows.

As we drew near to the prison, and while still in the street, I heard a great noise of laughing and talking; but the gaoler clambered up to the window and desired the prisoners to be still, for that "a gentleman was coming." On my entrance I found the inmates, consisting of three debtors, a criminal and a visitor, regaling themselves with a bottle of whiskey.

I inquired of the gaoler how he managed when there were female prisoners, and the debtors refused to receive the male criminals into their room: he said he was sometimes obliged to put female prisoners, in the daytime, along with the male debtors; and I found upon further examination, that under these circumstances the females had to remain there even while the male prisoners were obeying the calls of nature.

The gaoler lives away from the prison, and there are of course no means of inspecting the prisoners. The cells are damp, dirty and very ill ventilated. For their dimensions, *see* answer to the 40th query.

2.—*Health of the Prisoners.*

One of the debtors complained that his health was breaking down; and the apothecary who when called upon attends the prison, told me that he considered the state of the prison "certainly calculated to induce illness." There is no provision for the sick, and no record is kept showing the average amount of illness.

Some of the prisoners were dirty, and nothing is done to ensure personal cleanliness.

The allowance to criminals, whether tried or untried, is 4*d.* a day each, paid in money, from which, or from other sources, the prisoners must pay for fuel and washing. The allowance for aliment awarded to debtors is generally from 8*d.* to 1*s.* There is no allowance of clothing, except in cases of destitution. Loose straw and two or three blankets are allowed as bedding to the criminals.

3, 4 & 5.—*Treatment of the Prisoners.*

The prisoners made no complaint of the treatment of the gaoler, but they complained, and with great justice, of the closeness of the room, and of the foul smell arising from the box which served as a privy.

Judging from the sample which I saw, visits are allowed to the prisoners with but little restraint. Additional supplies of food are also allowed; indeed any attempt to prevent them would be vain, as would also any attempt to prevent communication by letter.

There is no female officer.

6.—*Corrective Discipline.*

There is no labour or corrective discipline of any kind.

7.—*Instruction of the Prisoners.*

None is provided.

8.—*Offences and Punishments.*

The most common offences the gaoler described to be, getting drunk, using abusive and obscene language to persons in the street, and attempting to get out of prison. The punishment, when any is used, is putting the prisoner in irons or in the dark hole, unless, owing to the crowded state of the prison, the dark hole happens to be tenanted. Whipping or other corporal punishment is never used.

9.—*Officers.*

The only officer is the gaoler, whose salary is 25*l.* a year. The gaoler says he has a claim to 6*d.* from each debtor for the order served on the creditor to supply aliment, but that he seldom gets the money, and never by compulsory means. He believes also that he has a claim on a debtor of 3*d.* for each day of his confinement, but he says that he never attempts to enforce it. Nothing was elicited, in my private examination of the prisoners, to cast doubt on the statements of the gaoler.

The gaoler appears to be a well-meaning man, but he is certainly not qualified for any other than a very subordinate situation in the management of prisoners. It has already been stated that the gaoler does not reside in the prison.

10.—*System of Accounts.*

There is the usual register of prisoners kept by the town-clerk, and an account of disbursements kept by the chamberlain. The average cost of each criminal prisoner last year was 22*l.* 3*s.*

11.—*Miscellaneous.*

There is no insane prisoner in custody. Smoking tobacco is allowed; and indeed it would be idle to attempt to prevent it.

12.—*Effects of the Imprisonment.*

The effects must be necessarily injurious on all the prisoners, and probably of little advantage to society at large.

Answers to Quèries.

1. The provost and bailies.
2. No.
3. The debtors' room, by an open fire; the criminals' cell, by a stove. The "black hole" is not heated in any way.
4. The aliment generally varies from 8*d.* to 1*s.*—All alike; 4*d.* a day each, paid in money.
5. No allowance, except in cases of destitution.—*See* below.
6. None.—Clothing: no allowance, except in cases of destitution. Bedding: loose straw on a wooden bedstead, and two or three pairs of blankets.

7 to 17. No work or employment of any kind.

18. They do. There are no means of separation.
19. Not at all.
20. There is necessarily unrestrained intercourse at all times.
21. In their usual cell. There is but one cell for criminals.
22. It is impossible to prevent either. Letters can be and are handed in at the windows. People also talk to the prisoners through the gratings.
23. There is nothing deserving the name of discipline.
24. No. There is not any female prisoner.
25. There is not any instruction.

26 & 27. There is not any chaplain engaged; but two of the ministers of the town attend alternately on the Sunday evening.

28. None.
29. Yes.
30. *See* answer to queries 26 & 27.
31. There is no regular surgeon; one is sent for, however, at the cost of the town, when a criminal prisoner is ill.

32 & 33. No infirmary.

34. None particularly.
35. No death last year, or for a long time.
36. No.
37. About four years ago a prisoner was attacked with fever; and the surgeon attributed his illness to the crowded state of the prison, and the want of ventilation, &c. The state of the prison is certainly calculated to induce illness.
38. No sick list kept.
39. Not known.

40. There

40. There are only two cells; viz. one for debtors, and one for criminals; there is also a "black hole."

Dimensions.

	Length.		Breadth.		Height.	
	ft.	*in.*	*ft.*	*in.*	*ft.*	*in.*
Debtors' cell - - - -	19	6	12	3	9	4
Criminals' cell - - - -	9	10	9	–	6	9
Black hole - - - -	10	–	8	10	6	9

41. Getting drunk, using abusive and obscene language to people in the street, and attempting to escape. The punishments employed are, putting the prisoner in irons, or confining him in the "black hole."

42. No whipping, or other corporal punishment.

43. There is not any insane prisoner in confinement.

44. One officer, viz. the keeper. Average number of prisoners: criminals, $2\frac{210}{365}$; debtors, $0\frac{277}{365}$. Total, $3\frac{1}{3}$.

45. No one.

46. The keeper.

47. None are kept in the prison; but the town-clerk keeps a register of prisoners, and the town-treasurer an account of the expenses.

48. Yes; the usual allowance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* a day.

49. No.

50. In practice, to a trifling extent only; but the gaoler considers that he has always a claim to 6 *d.* for serving the writ for aliment on the incarcerating creditor; and he believes he has also a claim to 3 *d.* a day on each debtor for the whole time he is in prison.

51. No.

52. Imprisonment is but little feared; many of the prisoners become worse during their confinement.

CULLEN.

(Visited 17th November 1835.)

Cullen.

THIS is used as a mere lock-up house; prisoners who are to be detained more than 24 hours being always sent to Banff. Though recently built, it is on a very bad construction. There are three cells; two with openings into the street, where any one may look in and gaze at the prisoners, or converse with them, or hand them in anything which will pass between the bars. These cells are each 12 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 7 feet 6 inches high. The third cell is used for refractory prisoners. It has no window, and is perfectly dark. There are no means of ventilating it. There is no provision for warming the cells, and they are evidently damp. They were all in a very dirty and slovenly state at the time of my visit. There are neither beds nor bedsteads; and a heap of straw and rubbish is all the provision for sleeping.

Last week a man in confinement set fire to the straw, in hopes of effecting his escape when the door should be opened. The fire, however, was put out, and the prisoner placed in the cell for the refractory. The necessary use of water on this occasion, was assigned as the reason for the prison being in the damp state in which I found it.

DUMBARTON GAOL.

(Visited 28th December 1835.)

Dumbarton.

1.—*Construction, Site, &c.*

THE building is of recent erection; but, except as regards the animal comforts of the prisoners, it is upon nearly as bad a plan as most of the old prisons. A division of males from females, and of male debtors from criminals, is all that is provided towards carrying into effect the principle of separation; and even these rude means are not employed to their full extent; for in the day-room intended for the sole use of the females, I found the husband of a female prisoner (himself a prisoner also), and two boys, in no way related to the man and woman. Female debtors, when there are any, which however is but seldom, are mixed with the female criminals. In no part of the building is there any provision for inspection. There are, however, the means of effectual separation of the men from the women.

The prison is in an open and healthy situation on one side of the town, and it is quite removed from the street and public thoroughfare, being placed in an area behind the court-house,

house, and surrounded by a high wall. It was originally intended to put an iron railing or *chevaux-de-frise* at the top of this wall, to prevent the possibility of climbing over it (a matter of little difficulty at present); but owing to a misunderstanding between the burgh and county, as to who should bear the expense, this has yet to be done. In consequence of the insecurity thus arising, but still more from the circumstance of the prisoners associating with one another, of their being unemployed, and of the want of means of inspecting them, the prison is not secure. About a year ago four prisoners effected their escape by making a hole in the outer wall of one of the night-cells, and a few weeks ago another similar attempt was made by removing the stone-work in the lower part of the chimney of the day-room. This, however, was discovered time enough to prevent its completion.

I found the prison tolerably clean, sufficiently warm, and moderately well ventilated. Most of the cells too are dry, but some of those occupied by the debtors are often rather damp, and were so when I examined them. The debtors themselves complained very much of this dampness, and they told me that they were generally attacked with rheumatic affections during the first two or three weeks of their confinement: but as there is no regular medical attendant for the debtors, I was unable to satisfy myself as to the accuracy of this statement.

The cells are tolerably large;—*see* answer to 40th Query.

2.—*Health of the Prisoners.*

The medical practitioner who is sent for in a case of the illness of a criminal prisoner (there is no regular surgeon), states, that the ordinary health of the criminal prisoners is tolerably good, though, when confined for a considerable time, they generally become pale and their muscles flabby. The most common complaint among them is syphilis, for which however the prison is not, of course, responsible. I have already spoken of the health of the debtors. No account is kept of sickness and mortality. No death, however, has occurred for a considerable time,

Several of the prisoners were dirty in their persons; and though the gaoler assured me that they washed themselves every morning, and that he examined them at breakfast to see that this was in fact done, I am satisfied, by private examination among the prisoners, that neither do they wash themselves every day, nor are they examined by the gaoler.

The allowance for food is paid in money, and is 4*d.* a day to convicted prisoners and to unconvicted prisoners belonging to the burgh, and 6*d.* a day to unconvicted prisoners belonging to the county. The allowance for aliment to the debtors is, generally, 8*d.* daily. There is no allowance for clothing. For the allowance of bedding, *see* reply to 5th Query.

3, 4 & 5.—*Treatment of the Prisoners.*

No difference is made between the treatment of the tried and the untried (who associate indiscriminately), except that the county prisoners, among the untried, have a greater allowance for food, and that all the untried have free intercourse with their legal advisers. Visits are allowed, though the gaoler says that he is always present if he has any reason to suspect the character of the visitor. Letters are permitted to pass backwards and forwards, subject to the gaoler's examination.

Both debtors and criminals are allowed to receive supplies of food from their friends without the prison; and, that neither the debtors nor their visitors may be put to any trouble in procuring supplies of malt liquor, a stock is considerately kept by the gaoler himself, who with great alacrity brings it up as fast as it is called for. Indeed, such is his care to make known the accommodation he has provided, that the first thing that struck my eye on arriving at the prison was the following inscription over the gaoler's door:

"J. Crawford, Dealer in Ales."

I thought at first I must have made a mistake, and had come to a public-house instead of a prison; but looking round for the red curtains in the windows and the chequers on the pannels of the door, I missed these usual symbols of a tavern, and after some hesitation, ventured in. The gaoler assured me that he never sold his ale or porter except to the debtors and their friends. But here again his statement disagreed with that of the prisoners, from whom I learned by examination, (and without, of course, letting them know that the gaoler had asserted the contrary,) that they did buy ale and porter from him when they could raise the money.

The treatment of females appears to be in every respect like that of the males. They have no officer of their own sex.

6.—*Corrective Discipline of the Prisoners.*

There is none. The whole time is passed in idleness and corrupt association.

7.—*Instruction of the Prisoners.*

None of any kind is provided. Till within the last few months a dissenting minister attended on the Sunday to perform divine worship; but even that is discontinued. No one is able to speak as to the usual state of the prisoners with respect to ignorance, &c.

8.—*Offences and Punishments.*

The usual offences are stated to be, refusing to wash themselves, refusing to wash their rooms; and occasional acts of turbulence. The ordinary punishments are, confinement in a solitary cell (one of the usual night-cells) for periods not exceeding 48 hours, and sometimes the use of handcuffs or leg-irons.

9.—*Officers.*

There is only one officer, the keeper. His house is not connected with the prison, but it is on one side of the inclosed area within which the prison is placed. The keeper is probably a well-meaning man, but he is not at all qualified for the government of prisoners.

10.—*System of Accounts.*

There is a register of criminals specifying their ages, offences, &c., and the usual record respecting the debtors, showing the amount of their debt, the name of the incarcerating creditor, &c. These are kept by the town-clerk, who also keeps an account of such part of the expense of the prison as falls upon the burgh; the remaining part of the account being kept by the collector of cess for the county.

11.—*Miscellaneous.*

There is not any insane prisoner in confinement. Smoking is allowed, both to debtors and criminals. The use to which the day-rooms are applied is for the prisoners to loiter away their time in each other's society.

12.—*Effect of the Imprisonment.*

There are no materials for determining what the effect is, but there can be no doubt that the balance of good that can result from such a system of imprisonment must be very slight.

Answers to Queries.

1. The provost and magistrates of the burgh.
2. It is generally clean and moderately ventilated, but some of the cells are damp. It is not secure, in consequence of the want of means of superintending the prisoners.
3. The day-rooms by open fires; the night-cells not at all. No protection against fire; the floors and ceilings are of stone, however.
4. The usual aliment is 9 *d.* a day.—6 *d.* a day if county prisoners, and 4 *d.* a day if burgh prisoners, paid in money.—4 *d.* a day.
5. None.—The criminals receives a straw mattrass and pillow, a rug, and two blankets in summer, and three in winter.
6. None.—Alike. *see* above.
7 to 17. No labour or employment of any kind.
18. They do, without interruption.
19. Not at all by day, except males from females generally. At night they generally sleep two in a room.
20. There is not any chapel. Intercourse goes on as usual at the other times mentioned
21. The prisoners take their meals in the day-room, where also they cook their food.
22. They are not prohibited. The gaoler states, that he always stays with them when a visitor is present, if the visitor is of suspicious character. Letters may be sent or received, subject to the inspection of the gaoler.
23. There is nothing meriting the name of discipline.
24. No; there is not any female officers. Sometimes, however, the gaoler's wife assists in superintending the females.
25. The prisoners are not at any time under superintendence.
26 & 27. There is not any chaplain. A gentleman attended voluntarily till within the last two months, but his attendance is now discontinued.
28. No.
29. To a slight extent.
30. No chaplain.
31. There is no regularly appointed surgeon, but one attends when required. He is paid by the burgh.
32 & 33. No infirmary.
34. Venereal complaints. The debtors complain of rheumatism, arising, they say, from the dampness of their cells; but the surgeon cannot speak to this, as he does not attend the debtors.
35. No death.
36. No.
37. No, so far as the observation of the surgeon extends.
38. No sick list kept.

39. Not known.

40.—

	Height.		Length.		Breadth.	
	ft.	*in.*	*ft.*	*in.*	*ft.*	*in.*
Criminals:						
1 day-room	9	6	24	–	14	–
2 cells	10	3	9	–	8	3
4 cells	10	3	9	–	7	2
Debtors:						
1 day-room	10	3	23	9	14	–
1 cell	10	3	10	2	8	9
ditto	10	3	9	–	8	5
ditto	10	3	9	–	8	3
Division for Females:						
1 day-room	9	9	14	–	13	10
1 cell	10	3	9	–	8	3
2 cells	10	3	8	6	6	6

41. Making noises, and refusing to wash themselves or to wash their rooms. The usual punishment is solitary confinement, for periods not exceeding 48 hours. In aggravated cases, handcuffs or leg-irons are also used.

42. No whipping or other corporal punishment.

43. No.

44. One officer, the keeper. The average number of prisoners is 5 ½.

45. The keeper resides within the precincts of the prison, but not within the prison itself.

46. None.

47. A register of prisoners, showing the date of their commitment, their offences, &c., and a current account of disbursements.

48. Yes, 4 ½ *d.* per diem.

49. No.

50. Not in practice. By the regulation of the gaol, however, the gaoler has a claim to 2 *d.* a day from a burgess debtor, and 4 *d.* a day from a debtor who is not a burgess.

51. No.

52. No.

DUNDEE.

(Visited 4 & 5 November 1835.)

Dundee.

As a new prison is in the course of erection, a minute account of the present buildings would be of little use. The old prison having become altogether insufficient for its purposes, the tower of one of the churches was fitted up in a temporary manner, to serve as an additional prison. This was at a cost of between 700 *l.* and 800 *l.*

Notwithstanding this additional accommodation, the prisons are much crowded. In one small room there were no fewer than 10 prisoners, some of whom were in for theft, and others for assaults.

I found many of the prisoners in a very dirty state, as also most of their rooms.

The prisoners have but indifferent health; and so wretchedly deficient are the accommodations, that there are no means of preventing the spread of contagious diseases. Last April a fever broke out in the prison at the tower; and two men died in a room in which there were several prisoners who had not been attacked with the complaint.

Food, &c.

The criminals are allowed each half a quartern loaf daily. The allowance for the aliment of the debtors generally varies from 6 *d.* to 10 *d.* in money. Both criminals and debtors are allowed to receive supplies of food from without the prison. There is no restriction, except that ardent spirits must not be introduced.

No other separation is attempted than that of males from females, and criminals from debtors; and even this degree of separation is not fully attained.

The keeper's treatment appears to be kind.

There is no labour or employment of any kind; nor is there any instruction. A chaplain, who however has other duties to perform, attends the prison once a week, and preaches a sermon to the debtors, and he explains a chapter of the Bible to the criminals; but nothing farther is done.

The gaoler states, that but few of the prisoners can read with sufficient ease to find any pleasure in the pursuit, and few can write at all.

Corporal punishment is never used.

There are seven officers; viz. the keeper, two turnkeys, and two watchmen, also a chaplain and surgeon. The total amount of salaries is rather more than 250 *l.* a year. There is

no

no matron or other female officer. The keeper resides in the principal prison, but no officer resides in the church tower.

The average cost of each prisoner is 9 *l.* 5 *s.* per annum, or about 6 *d.* per diem.

Miscellaneous.

Last year a prisoner made his escape by disguising himself in the clothes of another prisoner who was about to be liberated, and whom he personated.

The prisoners go to bed when they choose; and at this season of the year they do not get up before half-past eight, so that some of them are in bed 13 or 14 hours.

Having made some inquiries respecting one of the female prisoners, whose dress was much too good for a person in her situation, I learned that the woman had been convicted, some time before, of theft; that, having been sentenced to transportation, she had been sent to the hulks at Woolwich; but that after a time, in expectation that she was about to receive a pardon, she had been sent back to the prison at Dundee. Before her pardon arrived, however, she was delivered of a child, which must have been begotten whilst she was at the hulks. In consequence, it was believed, of this occurrence, the pardon was withheld.

Effect of the Imprisonment.

Many who are committed in the first instance for an assault or other offence not necessarily betokening habits of crime, become adepts in thieving before they leave this prison, and afterwards return on charges connected with the art which they had there acquired.

The demoralizing effect of the prison paralyzes, to a considerable extent, the administration of justice. The sheriff declared to me that he was often deterred from sentencing a prisoner to a long period of confinement, even for a very serious offence, because he clearly foresaw that he was sending him to a place where he would every day become more thoroughly corrupt himself, and where he would assist in the corruption of others.

The gaoler says that the same persons come over and over again into his hands, and that indeed he seldom receives a prisoner whom he does not recognize as having been in prison before. Of 10 prisoners that were confined in one room, only one was there for the first time. There can, in fact, be no doubt that the kind of life led in the Dundee prison, instead of being one calculated to excite strong aversion, has many charms in the eyes of those who are likely to commit breaches of the law. The following anecdote is an illustration of this: The term of imprisonment, of a woman who had been sentenced to 18 months' confinement, expired a short time ago. The day for her liberation having arrived, she was told that she was now at liberty to leave the prison; she, however, was in no hurry to take advantage of the permission. She said she had no home anywhere else, and that she would rather stay where she was; the gaoler, however, having no authority to accommodate voluntary prisoners, told her that her time was up, and out she must go. This was on the Thursday; and on the following Tuesday the woman was found committing another theft, and that in so public a manner, that it was evident it was her intention, and indeed her determination, to be again committed to prison. She succeeded in her object; and when I visited the prison I found her comfortably reinstated in her old quarters.

ELGIN GAOL.

(Visited 19th & 20th November 1835.)

1.—*Construction, Site, &c.*

The building is apparently very old, and it is very ill suited to the purposes to which it is applied. It is very insecure, as is shown by the fact, that a prisoner some time ago made his escape, by leaping from the little area at the top of the building (to which the prisoners have access, and which forms their only airing-ground), down upon the roof of the adjoining court-house, and thence getting to the ground, which he could do very readily. Another instance occurred lately of an attempt to escape, which, though not successful, shows how insecure even the strongest part of the building is. A man, under sentence of transportation, was confined in the condemned cell, called the "pit," a cell which, from the purposes to which it is applied, may be presumed to be the strongest in the building, as it is in fact; the window of this cell, however, like some of the other windows, overlooks the open area, used as a market-place, on one side of which the tower which forms the prison stands. By cutting up his blankets into strips, he was enabled to construct a rope, which he let down into the area beneath, and by which he obtained a supply of files and other tools from his friends without. The tools he concealed, by taking up one of the flags in the floor of his cell, and making a kind of cupboard beneath; he was, however, detected before he could effect his escape; and to render any further attempt useless, he was forthwith fastened by a chain to a very strong iron bar, which is attached to the side of the prison farthest from the window. I should observe, that not only is it possible for the prisoners to communicate with their friends without, by means of cords, in the way described, but they can readily speak to them either from the windows or from the area on the roof, and that from the same places they can see all that is going on in the market-place and the adjoining streets.

Another instance occurred lately in which the insecure nature of the building acted most injuriously. One of the prisoners, a shoemaker, applied for permission to receive work into the prison, with which to employ himself; permission was granted, but was withdrawn again the very next day, from a consideration that the man might use his tools as instruments for escape.

Separation.—The only separation that is attempted is that of males from females, and criminals from debtors; and even this degree of separation can scarcely be said to exist. The area at the top of the tower (the prison is in the form of a tower), is common to all the prisoners, males or females, debtors or criminals; indeed it is absolutely necessary that all should have access to it, inasmuch as the only privy in the prison (which consists merely of a wooden box, emptied once a week), is in this open area. It is contrary, I was told, to the regulations of the prison, for male and female prisoners to be in this area at the same time; but in one of my visits I, in point of fact, found one of the male criminals there with two female criminals. As to the debtors, whether male or female, they are considered as having a right of access to this area during the daytime, whoever may be there; though I believe the male debtors are in the habit, from feelings of delicacy, of withdrawing when females come in to the area; and doubtless the female debtors (of whom there are rarely any), act in a similar way as respects males. So miserably insufficient are the accommodations in this gaol, that there is only one room for females, whether debtors or criminals; and though, as I have already mentioned, it rarely happens that there is a female debtor, yet when that does occur, and there are at the same time female criminals in the gaol (which, though generally, is not always the case), the female debtor must be, and is in fact, put into the same room with the female criminals, whatever be their character and the offences they have committed.

Inspection.—There are no means of inspection without the cognizance of the prisoners.

Cleanliness.—The rooms are as clean as they can be readily kept, under the circumstances of the case. Before the present keeper was put in office (about four years ago) the place was, I am told, in a disgustingly filthy state. There was no privy of any kind, and the open area on the top of the tower being the only resource, the place was covered with excrement. There were, too, neither beds nor bedsteads, and the rooms were strown with the straw and litter on which the prisoners lie at night.

The lower part of the prison appears to be tolerably dry, but the upper rooms are not secure against the rain. The prison is warmed by open fires, of which there is one in every room, excepting the "pit." The rooms are moderately well ventilated, by means of the windows and doors.

2.—*Health of the Prisoners.*

The health of the prisoners appears to be generally tolerably good. There is, however, no provision for the sick; when a serious case of illness does occur, the patient is either sent to the town infirmary, or allowed to go to his friends (if they reside within the town), on security being given for his return. The prevailing disease is stated to be slight fever. As there is no regular surgeon, and no record of sickness, and as the prisoners, when seriously ill, are thus dispersed, it is impossible to say what is the average amount of sickness and mortality. As far as I can learn, no perceptible effect is produced on the bodily system of the prisoners by their confinement. The usual term of imprisonment, however, is short, rarely extending to 12 months, and, on an average, not exceeding two months.

Personal Cleanliness.—I found several of the prisoners in a dirty state, and it appears to depend entirely on the individual whether he shall be clean or dirty. On a private examination of the prisoners, I found that they sometimes pass the whole day without washing themselves.

Food.—All the prisoners, whether debtors or criminals, receive their allowance for food in the form of money, paid to them once a week, which they expend, through the medium of their friends or the turnkey, in what way they choose. The usual allowance to debtors is 10*d.*, alike for males and females. Prisoners confined under the revenue laws are allowed 4½*d.* a day; and criminals, without regard to age or sex, are allowed 6*d.* a day before conviction, and 4*d.* a day afterwards. No fees are exacted by the turnkey for the trouble of making purchases for the prisoners; and I am satisfied, by private examination of the prisoners, and by other inquiries, that they receive a full equivalent for their money. The articles generally bought by the prisoners are bread (made of flour of second-rate quality), potatoes, fish, tea and coffee. In addition to the purchase of their food, the prisoners have to provide themselves with fuel and clothing out of their allowance; and the debtors have to furnish their own bedding.

Clothing and Bedding.—The only provision out of the gaol funds is that of bedding for the criminals. This consists of two thin double blankets, and a straw mattress and pillow. There is no distinction in this respect betwixt tried and untried, males and females.

3, 4 & 5.—*Treatment of the Prisoners.*

However objectionable and injudicious may be the general system of management, the treatment of the prisoners appears to be kind. On a private examination of some of the prisoners I received no complaint whatever; on the contrary, the keeper was spoken of in high terms by them; indeed, instead of any unkindness, a very objectionable system of indulgence appears to exist, a system which I have found in most of the Scottish prisons I have hitherto visited. Visits from the friends of the prisoners are freely allowed, and that apparently under no vigilant superintendence. Letters, however, excepting those of debtors, are inspected by the keeper before being admitted, or being sent out. The legal advisers of the prisoners are properly admitted to have private conference with them, and that without restriction as to hours, &c. The prisoners are allowed to receive money and provisions of any kind (spirituous liquors excepted) from their friends or associates without; and they are allowed to smoke tobacco.

The females are under male superintendence only, there being no female officer attached to the prison.

6.—*Corrective Discipline.*

Nothing of the kind exists. There is no work, no instruction, and, as we have seen, but very little separation.

7.—*Instruction of Prisoners.*

None, either mental or moral, and until latterly no religious instruction of any kind has been afforded. During the last few months, however, Mr. M'Niel, a dissenting minister, has been in the habit of visiting the prison once or twice a fortnight. There is no regular chaplain, and no public worship.

8.—*Offences and Punishments.*

The only punishment used is solitary confinement in the "pit." Corporal punishment in no form is ever used. The conduct of the prisoners is stated to be generally good; and I find, by private examination, that punishment is seldom resorted to.

9.—*Officers.*

There are two, namely, a keeper and his assistant, both males. The keeper receives 30 *l.* a year, and his assistant 7 *l.* The keeper, however, has the care of the court-house, and has other duties, by which he obtains additional remuneration for his time; and the assistant is enabled to follow other pursuits besides those of his office. There are no fees of any kind.

The keeper appears to be quite as well qualified for the performance of his duties, and even more so, than might reasonably be expected from the poor remuneration afforded. Neither the keeper nor his assistant resides in the prison; there is no accommodation for them.

A prisoner is occasionally invested with some little authority over the others in the same room, for which he is rewarded by being allowed to remain an additional hour or two in the open area.

10.—*System of Accounts.*

No accounts are kept in the prison. The town-clerk keeps a record of prisoners, whether criminals or debtors, according to the form prescribed by Act of Parliament. The treasurer of the burgh keeps an account of disbursements, so far as the burgh is concerned; and the collector of cess keeps a like account for the county. The sheriff and collector of excise keep accounts of expenses falling on Government.

11.—*Miscellaneous.*

There is no insane prisoner in the gaol at present; and a lunatic asylum having been recently opened in the town, it is scarcely probable that it will in any case be necessary to confine a lunatic in the gaol. Last April, however, there were two lunatic prisoners in the gaol, placed there, not because they had committed any offence, but because it was considered unsafe for them to be at large. During part of the time of their confinement, for want of accommodation, it was necessary to put them in the rooms with the other prisoners.

There is no provision for sending a prisoner home on his release from gaol, but the county being small, the inconvenience resulting from this is not great.

12.—*Effect of the Imprisonment.*

No means exist of tracing the effect of the imprisonment in the Elgin gaol. It must, however, be slight indeed. But fortunately there are other and efficient causes at work which tend to raise the moral character of the people of Morayshire, among whom there is but little crime at the present period, and that amount appears to be decreasing. Among the more prominent beneficial causes which have come into operation during the last few years, may be mentioned the change in the revenue laws, by which the temptation

to engage in smuggling and illicit distillation has been greatly reduced; an enlarged provision for education, by means of an extensive and valuable institution established at Elgin by funds left for that purpose by General Anderson, a native of the town; and an increased vigour in the administration of justice. On some of these points interesting facts will be found in the evidence of Mr. Cameron, sheriff-substitute of the county, which I have appended to this Report.

Before closing my Report on the Elgin gaol, I should state that the total unfitness of the present building has long been fully admitted by the inhabitants of the county, and regarded as a great and crying evil; and that about a year and a half ago an Act of Parliament was obtained for authority to assess the two burghs of Elgin and Forres, and the county at large, in order to raise funds for erecting a new gaol. A considerable sum of money has already been raised, and a site of land has been purchased.

Police Dungeon.

Besides the gaol already described, there is a small place used sometimes for confinement before examination. It is a place, however, which ought never to be used even for an hour. It consists of a vault about 12 feet long and five or six feet wide, the floor of which is about a foot and a half below the surface of the ground. It is evidently damp; there is no window, nor, when the door, which is at one end, is shut, are there any means of ventilation except through the small crevices round the frame of the door. There is no bed or bedstead; a heap of loose straw on the bare ground being the only provision for a prisoner during the night.

Three or four years ago a person in confinement in this wretched place effected his escape. A stronger door, however, was then put up, and since that time there has been no successful attempt at escape, though the battered condition of the door on the outside shows that the friends of the prisoners without have often tried to liberate them. Sometime ago a person on the outside succeeded in conveying a light through one of the little openings to a prisoner within. With this light the man in confinement set fire to the straw which served as a bed, in hopes that, on the door being opened to extinguish the fire, he should be able to escape. He got severely burnt however, without succeeding in his object, although the door was opened to put out the fire. Had this not been done indeed, the man must soon have died with heat and suffocation.

Answers to Queries.

1. The provost and magistrates of the borough.
2. No.
3. By open fires. No protection against fire.
4. The usual allowance to debtors for aliment is 10*d.* a day. The untried among the criminal prisoners receive 6*d.* a day, and the convicted 4*d.*; the whole being paid in money.
5. None.—*See* below.
6. None.—Two thin double blankets, a straw mattress, and a straw pillow. Alike for tried and untried, males and females.

7 to 14. No provision for labour or employment of any kind.

15. It has not hitherto been the practice. A prisoner, who was a shoemaker, once received permission to work; but this was withdrawn, from an apprehension that he might use his tools to effect his escape.

16 & 17. There is no labour of any kind.

18. Yes, without intermission.
19. Not at all.
20. The intercourse is at all times uninterrupted, except between cell and cell.
21. There is no classification. The prisoners take their meals in their usual rooms.
22. They are allowed to receive and send letters, subject to the inspection of the keeper. Visits are allowed upon an order from a magistrate, the keeper being present.
23. Solitary confinement for a few hours is generally found effective.
24. There are not any female officers.
25. The number in one cell varies from one to five or six. No instruction is afforded (*see* answer to query 28). In taking air and exercise, and at meals, the prisoners are under no continued superintendence.

26 & 27. There is no chaplain, and until latterly no clergyman has been in the habit of visiting the prison; but during the last two or three months Mr. M'Niel, a dissenting minister, has visited the prison generally once a week or fortnight.

28. None.
29. With bibles, but with no other books.
30. No chaplain.
31. There is no regular surgeon. A medical man attends when he is specially required.

32 & 33. There is no infirmary, but prisoners are occasionally sent to the town infirmary.

34. Slight fever.
35. No deaths last year.
36. No.
37. The number of cases is too small to admit of any deduction of the kind.
38. No sick list is kept.

39. About

39. About one to eight.

40.—

	Length.	Breadth.	Height.
	ft. *in.*	*ft.* *in.*	*ft.* *in.*
Male debtors' room - - - - - -	15 9	14 6	7 7
Females' room, whether debtors or criminals -	16 9	16 3	7 3
Male criminals' room - - - - -	15 6	14 4	8 4
Condemned cell or "pit" - - - -	12 9	11 6	6 6

41. Riotous conduct, and calling to people in the street. They are generally punished by solitary confinement.

42. There is no whipping.

43. None at the present time. Last April, however, there were two insane prisoners. They had not been guilty of any offence, but were put in prison for restraint. During part of the time they necessarily associated with the other prisoners.

44. Two; the gaoler and assistant. The average number of prisoners last year was four nearly.

45. None; there is no accommodation.

46. Both.

47. No accounts are kept in the prison. The town-clerk keeps a record of prisoners, whether criminals or debtors, according to the form prescribed by Act of Parliament. The treasurer of the burgh keeps an account of disbursements, so far as the burgh is concerned; and the collector of cess keeps a like account for the county. The sheriff and collector of excise keep accounts of expenses falling on Government.

48. Yes, 4½*d.* in money. This allowance, however, is not made when the prisoner is supposed to be able to support himself.

49. No.

50. None.

51. None.

52. No.

EVIDENCE of Mr. *Patrick Cameron*, Sheriff-Substitute of Morayshire: 19 November 1835.

Morayshire.

WHAT is the general character of the inhabitants of your county for the observance of the laws?—Upon the whole, very regular.

What kinds of offences are most common?—Assaults. Of the last 50 commitments to the gaol of Elgin, extending over a period of nearly two years and a half, 23 were for assault.

Are these assaults often of a ferocious nature?—No, not ferocious.

How do they generally arise?—The majority from whiskey drinking.

Of what do the other offences, besides assaults, principally consist?—Theft.

Is theft often attended with violence?—No.

What kinds of thefts are generally committed?—Petty thefts of property left exposed. During eight years that I have acted as sheriff-substitute, I recollect only one trial for housebreaking.

Does your jurisdiction extend over the whole county of Elgin?—Yes.

And are all persons committed for trial sent to the Elgin gaol?—Yes.

Then, in the whole county of Elgin, there have been only 50 commitments to gaol during the last two years and a half?—That is all.

I suppose, however, that this number dees not include cases in which a person is locked up for a single night for drunkenness, riotous conduct, &c.?—Oh no.

But it does include all cases in which a person has been detained in confinement more than 24 hours?—I believe it does. If there be any exceptions they are an irregularity, and they are certainly not numerous. I do not, however, know of a single instance.

What is the population of Elginshire?—About 35,000.

Then, in a population of 35,000, there have been only 20 commitments to gaol per annum (exclusive of cases of very short detention), on an average of the last two years and a half?—Yes.

How far is this an index of the real amount of crime in the county?—A tolerably correct index. I believe few offences are committed that are not punished. The people in this district have now less reluctance to complain to the authorities, and to give evidence, than they had some years ago.

To what do you attribute this change?—Principally to the establishment of a more vigilant system of police. They find that complaints are now taken up with spirit, and the offending parties brought to punishment.

It would appear then, that while the motive arising from the expectation of justice being carried into effect has been increased, the fear of suffering injury and violence from the friends and associates of the criminal has been diminished?—Decidedly.

Then, in point of fact, you think that few offences are now committed with impunity?—Yes, I do; that is, offences of any moment

How far has this increased vigilance of the police, and increased readiness of the people at large to assist in the administration of justice, been attended, in your opinion, with a decrease in the real amount of crime in the county?—I think there certainly is less crime now than there was formerly, although my experience does not go back far enough to enable me to speak decidedly on this point. I feel, however, quite certain that during the last few years there has not been any increase in crime, although the number of commitments has increased.

This increased number of commitments you ascribe entirely to the causes you have pointed out?—Certainly.

Then in your case the increase in the number of commitments is indicative only of an improved system of police, and not of any deterioration in the morals of the people?—I think so, decidedly.

Are you aware of any kind of crime having increased latterly?—No.

Can you mention any kind of crime which has diminished?—The offence of smuggling has greatly diminished, and with it the gross assaults which used to arise out of it.

How, in your opinion, has this been produced?—By the reduction of the duty on home-manufactured spirits.

Has this been attended by a decrease in illicit distillation also?—To the almost entire suppression of it. Men of capital now engage in the trade of distillation, with all the advantage of extensive apparatus, &c.; and the comparatively slight advantage to be obtained by evading the duty is no longer sufficient, in the majority of instances, to tempt the poor man with inferior means to set up a private still. To show to what an extent this change of system has acted, I may mention that 40,000*l.* a year is now paid in excise duty on spirits by the distillers in the Elgin district alone; whereas, before 1825, not a shilling was paid.

Then, in fact, it rarely happens now that any one is brought before the local magistrates on a charge under the revenue laws?—Not more than five or six in a quarter of a year; and they of the very poorest and lowest class of the community. These, when convicted, I have known confined for months together, I am sorry to say, for the nonpayment of small penalties, but which it was totally impossible for them to pay.

I believe it is in contemplation to build a new prison at Elgin?—It is. We obtained an Act of Parliament a year and a half ago to enable us to do so, in addition to the erection of a court-house and other offices for the administration of justice.

About what has been the average number of prisoners in your gaol, including debtors and persons confined for breaches of the revenue laws?—During the last five years the average has been about seven.

And this number, small as it is, will, I suppose, be reduced by the operation of the Act for abolishing imprisonment for small debts?—Yes.

At present too, persons confined under sentence for long periods, and those awaiting their trial at the justiciary court held at Inverness, for offences committed in Morayshire, are confined in the Elgin gaol?—Yes.

If, then, it should be found expedient to establish district gaols or penitentiaries, and all prisoners at present confined at Elgin, excepting those for very short periods, were sent to such district penitentiary, a very small prison would be sufficient at Elgin?—Yes.

FORFAR GAOL.

(Visited 15th & 19th December 1835.)

1.—*Construction, Site, &c.*

Forfar.

THE prison is centrically situated in the town; the site is apparently healthy; the building is very old, and has for a long time been a source of heavy expense in repairs and alterations, as one mode of escape after another has been devised and executed by the prisoners. The last escape, which was about 18 months ago, was effected by taking up part of the stone floor, and burrowing under the wall of the prison into the open air. Some time before that two debtors escaped, in consequence of the gaoler fastening the door imperfectly. This was attended by a serious expense to the town, since, by the law of Scotland, in case of the escape of a debtor, the town authorities become liable for the amount of the debt; and it has been decided that this liability holds good even though the debtor be retaken. In the present instance the debtors voluntarily returned to their prison quarters, these being probably more comfortable than their own homes; nevertheless, the creditors, having heard what had taken place, commenced proceedings against the town for the amount of their claim; and the magistrates, having taken the opinion of counsel, were glad to compromise the matter by the payment of 700*l.*

The means of separation are very imperfect. There are but four cells, and of these only one has a fire-place, or is provided with any means for warming. The consequence is, that unless the number of prisoners be large, and unless there be females, the prisoners are all put into the same cell, at least during the day.

There are no means of inspection.

I found the prison in a clean state, and it appears to be tolerably dry, but it is not well ventilated.

2.—*Health*

2.—*Health of the Prisoners, &c.*

The prisoners do not appear to have good health. The medical man who attends the prison when called upon, states that dyspepsia is very common among the prisoners, which he attributes to the closeness of the air, and the crowded state in which the prison sometimes is. The prevailing diseases are, dyspepsia, scrofula, itch and gonorrhea; the latter, however, of course is not contracted in the prison.

There is no separate provision for the sick. No record is kept showing the total or average amount of illness.

The allowance to criminals is 4*d.* a day for food, fuel and washing; and this is paid them in money. The usual allowance to debtors is from 8*d.* to 1*s.*

There is no allowance of clothing. Loose straw, however, two double blankets, one single blanket and a rug, are allowed to the criminals for bedding. No difference is made in this or any other respect, between the tried and untried.

3. 4 & 5.—*Treatment of the Prisoners.*

I received no complaint of ill-treatment.

The friends of the criminals are allowed to visit them at meal-time in the presence of the gaoler; and visits to the debtors are freely allowed. Supplies of food, in addition to the gaol allowance, are permitted. There is no female officer, but the gaoler's wife acts as such to some extent.

6.—*Corrective Discipline.*

None exists; there being neither work nor separation.

7.—*Instruction of the Prisoners.*

None, excepting a little, which is given by the gaoler.

8.—*Offences and Punishments.*

The usual offences are quarrelling and fighting; when possible, the offender is punished by solitary confinement. There is no whipping, or any other kind of corporal punishment.

9.—*Officers.*

There is only one, the gaoler, who appears to be an honest well-meaning man.

10.—*System of Accounts.*

There are the usual documents; viz. a register of prisoners, and an account of disbursements, both kept by the town-clerk.

11.—*Miscellaneous.*

There is no insane prisoner in custody.—Smoking tobacco is allowed.

12.—*Effect of the Imprisonment.*

There are no means of ascertaining what effect is produced; it must, however, be small.

FOCHABERS GAOL.

(Visited 18th November 1835.)

Fochabers.

This prison, which is the property of the Duke of Gordon, is used as a mere lock-up house; all prisoners, who are to be confined more than 24 hours, being sent to Elgin. It consists of a single room, formerly used as a guard-room. It is 12 feet long, 9 feet wide, and 7 feet high. It is not secure; and when it is apprehended that a prisoner will attempt his escape, he is chained by the leg to the wall. There is a fire-place which was in use when the prison was a guard-room, but it is now without a grate, and is never used. The room looks damp, and must be very cold, as, besides the outlets at the chimney and door, there is an unglazed window.

FORRES.

(Visited 21st November 1835.)

Forres.

As this prison is about to be pulled down, and a new one to be erected, it is unnecessary to give a minute description of it; suffice it to say, that almost all the evils of the worst-built prisons appear to be here congregated. The prison is very insecure, very ill ventilated,

easily penetrated by the rain, and so small that it is sometimes necessary to put debtors in the same cell with criminals. The instances of escape are numerous; and these are not unfrequently effected by making an aperture in the wall; for, although the wall is thick, yet as it is built with nothing but clay for a cement, the stones are readily loosened and removed.

The last escape was on the part of a smuggler, who, by using part of his bedstead as a battering-ram, knocked out the bars of his window. Two debtors, who were in the same room with him, took advantage of the opportunity to escape also; but after visiting their friends, and taking a walk in the country, they became desirous of returning to their old quarters; and going to the house of the gaoler, they called him up (it was then about four in the morning), and told him what had happened.

The building is not only insecure as a place of confinement, but it is in such a dilapidated condition as to be dangerous as a place of habitation. Exposed, however, as the place is to the wind and rain through the numerous cracks in the wall, and in danger, as it certainly must be, of tumbling to pieces, the most serious nuisance, as affects the health of the prisoners, is the stench arising from the place used as a privy. This is a vault at the bottom of the staircase, from which there is no outlet whatever, and from which the accumulation of filth is removed only at distant intervals; sometimes after a lapse of as much as six months.

Fortunately the number of persons confined in this wretched prison is never large; at present there is only a single prisoner, a debtor, who, however, has been there not less than six months. I found him in bed when I visited the prison, although it was near mid-day. He looked very unwell. He said his health was breaking down under his confinement, owing to his being constantly in the same room, and to the bad smells in that room. He was also, he said, suffering a good deal in his mind, in consequence of his having a large family unprovided for. This also he thought was affecting his health. I requested Mr. Bell, a medical gentleman, who I found had attended him some time ago, to see the man at the present time, and to give me his opinion as to the state of his health, and the cause of his illness. This Mr. Bell kindly undertook to do, and he afterwerds called upon me, and confirmed the statement of the prisoner. He said, that although he did not consider the prisoner's life in any immediate danger, he yet was of opinion, that owing, in a considerable degree, to the nature of the confinement to which he was subjected, the man's health was being undermined.

In the room in which this debtor is kept, which, although of considerable dimensions (being abour 15 feet square and eight feet high), is, from the want of ventilation and its proximity to the foul vault I have described, unfit to contain a single prisoner, no fewer than nine prisoners have sometimes been confined at the same time.

The criminals' cell (and this is the only other room) is of the same dimensions as the debtors', except that it is about a foot higher.

The usual offences are quarrelling and fighting, and until lately insulting and abusing people in the street (*see* reply to 41st Query), which could be readily done from the windows of the prison, as these look out upon the market-place. An inner grating, however, was put up to the window in the lower room, after the escape of the smuggler, and this, by keeping the prisoners farther from the outer grating, has checked the practice. One of the worst instances of annoyance and outrage of this kind is on the part of a man named Mitchell, a half-pay lieutenant in the army; and as the proceedings of this personage illustrate several of the evils of the prison, it is worth while noticing them particularly. Mitchell has been repeatedly an inmate of the Forres Gaol, generally, though not always so, for debt. The last time he was a prisoner (in February this year), he was put there for having supplied the prisoners with whiskey through the bars of the grating. When in prison himself he has frequently become quite intoxicated with liquor obtained in the same way, and in that state has sometimes been so obstreperous as to disturb the whole neighbourhood. More than once his fellow prisoners have taken him in hand, and confined him in the noisome vault I have spoken of. On one of these occasions Mitchell's offence was getting up in the night, and stealing the remaining portion of the common stock of whiskey, after an evening's carousal by the whole party.

A claim is considered to exist (and an exorbitant one too) to fees from debtors. Before leaving prison each debtor is called upon to pay 4*d.* a day for the whole time he has been in prison! And though it does not appear that, when a prisoner has no property, he is detained longer on the ground that these fees are due, or indeed, that in these circumstances (which in truth generally exist) farther steps of any kind are taken to enforce the claim; yet from those who have property such fees are exacted, and to secure payment the prisoner's bed is sometimes kept in pawn. During the last two years fees of this kind have been received amounting to 3*l.* 10*s.*

The prisoner now in confinement expressed to me his fear lest his bed should be kept in this way. If it were, he should, he said, have nothing to lie upon on his return home.

It is scarcely necessary to mention that smoking is allowed. Indeed, as the gaoler justly observed, it would be impossible to prevent it.

Answers to Queries.

1. The provost and magistrates of the borough.
2. No; it is very insecure, rather dirty, very damp in wet weather, and ill ventilated.

3. By

3. By open fires. No protection against fire.
4. The allowance is in money, as usual; it ranges from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*; the general sum is from 8*d.* to 1*s.*—No distinction made; each criminal receives 6*d.* a day in money.
5. None.—*See* below.
6. None.—Some loose straw, two double blankets and a coverlet. Alike to tried and untried, males and females.
7 to 14. No work of any kind.
15. There are no accommodations. Debtors sometimes apply for permission to do work, and they are allowed.
16 & 17. No work is done.
18. Without intermission.
19. The only separation at any time observed is that of males from females. When possible (and it is generally so), debtors are separated from criminals. Nothing farther is attempted.
20. The intercourse is uninterrupted.
21. The prisoners take their meals in their usual rooms.
22. They are not prohibited. Letters are sent and received without being inspected. Visits are permitted, on leave being obtained from a magistrate; and the friends are often allowed to stay with the prisoners without the keeper being present.
23. There is no discipline.
24. No; there is no female officer.
25. No separation, classification or superintendence exists at any time.
26 to 30. There is no chaplain. Sometimes a debtor is visited by the minister of his congregation, but that is all.
31. There is no surgeon.
32 & 33. No infirmary.
34. Head-ache and bowel complaint, after a prisoner has been confined some time.
35. There has been no death in the gaol for a long time. In serious cases of illness the patient is allowed to go to his friends, on security being given for his return.
36. No.
37. Yes; principally to the stench from the vault used as a privy, and to the closeness and frequent dampness of the rooms.
38 & 39. No sick list kept.
40. There are only two rooms, and they are each 15 feet 6 inches long, 14 feet wide, and 8 feet high.
41. Quarrelling and fighting, caused by the prisoners getting supplies of spirituous liquors through the bars of the windows. Until lately (when an inner iron grating was put up) a common offence also was abusing and insulting people in the street. The usual punishment is putting the prisoner in irons, and, when possible, in solitary confinement.
42. No whipping or other corporal punishment.
43. No.
44. One; the gaoler. The average number of prisoners is less than one.
45. No one.
46. The gaoler.
47. A register of imprisonment is kept by the town-clerk.
48. Yes; the usual allowance of 4½*d.* a day.
49. Nothing is exacted, the gaoler says; but sometimes a prisoner, whether criminal or debtor, on his entrance, pays for a couple of bottles of porter or so, to be drunk by the whole body.
50. Yes, 4*d.* a day for the whole time he has been confined. If, however, he has neither property nor money, it has not been the practice to detain him when he cannot pay.
51. No.
52. No.

GLASGOW GAOL.

(Visited 29th, 30th & 31st December 1835.)

1.—*Construction, Site, &c.*

The gaol was erected about 22 years ago, at a cost (deducting for the court houses attached to it) of from 15,000*l.* to 20,000*l.* exclusive of land. It is situated at the south-eastern extremity of the town, on the banks of the Clyde.

The construction of the prison is such as to render it impossible to have any good system of discipline. There would be no means of inspecting the prisoners if they were set to work; nor is it possible to separate them from one another, as there are in the whole but 50 small cells, while there are sometimes more than 100 prisoners: and the cells are so very ill ventilated, that if a prisoner were kept in one of them continuously, his health would soon be destroyed. Even classification, unsatisfactory as it is in its results, cannot be carried far; for although there are eight separate wards, the prisoners can call to each other from one ward to another; and in point of fact, it is found that communication is constantly kept up through the whole prison.

As respects the females, no attempt is made even at classification; all are huddled together in one corrupting mass.

The windows in the debtors' side of the prison overlook a public thoroughfare; and although close iron gratings have recently been put up to check communication from without, the debtors can still talk to people in the street, and can even obtain supplies of spirituous liquors. This latter object is effected by throwing out cords, to which those on the outside fasten long narrow bladders filled with spirits. The windows of the female ward also open on to this thoroughfare, and the female prisoners are frequently observed to be talking to people in the street.

Like all other gaols in which there are no means of keeping up a constant inspection and superintendence, the prison is insecure. Some time ago a party of 10 prisoners effected their escape, by rushing past the turnkey on his opening the door of their ward, and making their way through the court-house (which forms one side of the area round which the prison is built); the windows are not secure. About 12 months ago too, one of the turnkeys received information from a prisoner (who assigned gratitude as his motive in making the disclosure), that a plot had been laid in his ward to seize him as he entered, to fasten him down, gag his mouth, and secure the keys; while one of the prisoners was to dress himself in the turnkey's clothes, and under cover of this disguise to effect the release of himself and his companions. This was a short time before the holding of the circuit court, a period at which the prisoners are generally very turbulent. The ringleaders in this plot were of course punished.

The prison is tolerably dry and clean, and at the present time is of moderate temperature, but as has already been noticed, it is very ill ventilated. The night-cells have no windows, and the only provision for ventilation is a small hole over the door, opening into a passage. On going to the gaol early in the morning, and before the prisoners had left their night-cells, I found many of the cells very offensive from the impurity of the air; others of the cells, however, were less noisome than I expected under the circumstances of the case. The day-rooms are not much better ventilated than the night-cells. (For the dimensions of the cells, *see* answer to 40th query.) The cubical content of the night-cells, in which two prisoners are generally confined, is not more than about 450 feet.

2.—*Health, &c. of the Prisoners.*

The medical attendant states that the health of the prisoners is generally good, notwithstanding the circumstances mentioned. He says, indeed, that the prisoners generally improve in health while in the gaol, which he attributes to their obtaining a regular and plentiful supply of wholesome food, and to their being debarred the use of intoxicating liquors. There is no special provision made for the sick; but in very serious cases, the prisoner, if a criminal, is sent to the town infirmary; and if a debtor, is allowed to go to his friends, on security being given for his subsequent return to prison. Not unfrequently, indeed, a creditor consents to the entire release of a prisoner on account of illness. It generally happens that once or twice a year a pardon is obtained for a criminal prisoner in consequence of severe indisposition, and a certificate from the surgeon stating that farther confinement in the gaol will render it difficult to effect a cure. These circumstances, together with the regularity of the diet, and the disuse of ardent spirits, will account for the very small number of deaths which take place in the prison. And the same observations apply to many prisons in Scotland, in which otherwise much mortality might be looked for. During the whole of the last year there was not a single death in the gaol at Glasgow.

Many of the prisoners are not clean in their persons; no one is present while they wash themselves, and by a private examination of one of the prisoners, I found that many of them often omit washing.

The supply of food is very abundant, indeed too much so, (*see* reply to query 4,) and being the same for males and females, children and adults, is in many cases quite excessive. The gaoler gives it as his opinion, and I think he is probably correct, that there are thousands of honest families in Glasgow who do not fare so well as the inmates of the gaol.

There is no allowance of clothing except in cases of destitution. (For the allowance of bedding, *see* answer to query 5).

The most prevalent complaints are rheumatism, catarrh, and ulcers in the legs, besides the venereal disease, of which in this prison, as in most of the others I have yet seen in Scotland, there are many cases. No record has hitherto been kept showing the amount of sickness and mortality.

3, 4 & 5.—*Treatment of the Prisoners.*

No difference is made in any respect between the tried and the untried. They associate in about equal numbers, and the two classes are to some extent mixed. The prisoners are allowed to receive visits from their friends once a week, and sometimes oftener, and presents of food, &c. are at such times permitted, under the control of the turnkeys, who are always present when there are visitors.

The female prisoners are not under the care of female officers.

Visits to debtors are freely allowed during eight hours every day except Sunday. At such times it is very common for a visitor to treat a debtor to a bottle or two of ale or porter, and so great is the consumption of these articles, that the profit arising from the sale of them amounts to between 200 *l.* and 300 *l.* a year; this money, however, does not go into the pocket of the gaoler, but goes towards defraying the general expenses of the prison.

Attendance

Attendance at public worship in the gaol is optional to the debtors; about one in four of whom are generally present.

The demeanour of the debtors is said to be usually very good.

6.—*Corrective Discipline.*

There is nothing deserving the name; there being, as I have stated, neither employment nor separation either for males or females; the tried or the untried.

7.—*Instruction of Prisoners.*

The prisoners, whether male or female, receive a lesson from the chaplain of from 20 minutes to half an hour on the alternate days, and this in classes, containing from 6 to about 14 each, according to the state of the prison. Part of this lesson consists of religious instruction, and part of the time is employed in teaching those to read who are unable to do so. On Sunday all the criminal prisoners attend public worship once in the day.

The prisoners are found to be more ignorant and of duller intellect than the generality of the same class in life. Not more than one in four of them are able to read easily, and not more than one in twenty can sign their names. The prisoners are generally attentive during the instruction of the chaplain, but nothing is known respecting the ultimate effect produced. Under the circumstances described, however, it must necessarily be very slight.

The chaplain resides near the prison.

There is no schoolmaster in addition to the chaplain.

8.—*Offences and Punishments.*

The usual offences are molesting each other, and making loud noises.

The ordinary punishments are solitary confinement for a few hours, or deprivation of a meal. The punishments administered. however, are not efficacious.—The cells appropriated for the refractory are some of the small ill-ventilated cells, described as the night-cells.

No whipping or other corporal punishment is allowed.

9.—*Officers.*

There are 10 male officers, including the chaplain and surgeon, and their salaries together amount to about 550 *l.* The keeper and two of the turnkeys have, besides, house-room, fuel and candles; and an old woman, who waits on the debtors, receives 1 *d.* for each errand she performs, in addition to a very small salary allowed her from the gaol funds. The debtors employ the woman principally in the purchase of their food, and they complain of the payment of her penny fees. There are no other emoluments of any importance.

I received no complaint respecting the conduct of the officers. It is difficult to judge of their qualifications, since causes beyond their control prevent the introduction of an efficient system of management. At the same time, I must in truth say, that though I believe them to be impressed with a desire to do their duty, I do not entertain a high opinion of their powers.

No officer is allowed to sell or let out any article to a prisoner.

The prisoners are never employed as wardsmen, or entrusted with authority of any kind.

10.—*System of Accounts.*

The account of expenditure is kept with unusual neatness and perspicuity. There is a register of the criminals, containing a description of their persons, &c. The average cost of the criminal prisoners is about 15 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum each.

11.—*Miscellaneous.*

There is not any insane prisoner here. Money is sometimes paid in lieu of the daily ration, viz. in cases of illness. Debtors are allowed to smoke tobacco, but criminals are not. The principal use to which the day-rooms are applied is the assembling of the prisoners of the ward for mutual corruption. In a corner of one of the day-rooms I found a pack of cards, which had evidently been used a great deal; and, in conversation with one of the prisoners, I learned that a good deal of time was passed in playing at draughts and hand-ball. These latter, however, are among the least objectionable modes in which the prisoners pass their time. By an examination of several of them, I am convinced (and indeed one may be sure that it must be so) that a great deal of time is occupied in talking over their past misdeeds, and in laying down plans for the future. There is too a good deal of tyranny among them. A girl in the bridewell, whom I examined, and who had been in the gaol, said she preferred being in the bridewell, though she was alone day and night, because there was " so much quarrelling and beating" among the females in the gaol. The excessive fees complained of at Greenock for obtaining an aliment exist here also; 7 *s.* is the least sum paid.

12.—*Effect of the Imprisonment.*

Under the system in use, almost all the prisoners leave the gaol worse than when they enter; and the temporary withdrawal of some of its worse members is nearly all the return made to society for its expense and trouble in the support and management of this prison. The criminal population of the neighbourhood can have but little aversion to a prison,

Glasgow Gaol.

where they have a great supply of good food, and where they may amuse themselves as they like in idleness and the society of their associates in crime. In point of fact, they show but little concern about entering the gaol. The conduct of the prisoners is often very bad, as is seen by the foregoing remarks. Many recommittals are recorded, and it is probable that many others escape observation.

Answers to Queries.

1. The magistrates and council of Glasgow.
2. It is tolerably clean and dry, but it is very ill ventilated, and is not very secure.
3. When at all, by open fires; only one criminal ward, however, out of eight is heated in any way.
4. With rare exceptions, the debtors, whether male or female, receive 1 *s.* a day for aliment.—Alike. Daily ration: one quart of oatmeal porridge, one halfpennyworth of sweet milk, one quart of soup containing meat and vegetables, and 12 ounces of bread (second flour); all of good quality.
5. None, excepting in case of destitution.—None.
6. None.—Alike. Bedding: males, hammock, straw mattress, a double blanket and a rug. Females, straw mattress, three half blankets and a rug.
7 to 14. No labour or employment of any kind.
15. The want of accommodation, and the circumstance that the prison is a gaol and not a house of correction.
16 & 17. There is no labour.
18. Yes, in numbers varying from 6 to 12 or 14.
19. By day they associate in wards, containing from 6 to 12 or 14 each. By night they associate two in each cell.
20. At chapel the male criminal prisoners are divided into four equal classes, and the females form another class. The debtors are, as usual, separated from the criminals. At the other times specified intercourse is unrestricted between the prisoners in the same ward.
21. In the day-rooms.
22. No. Visits are allowed generally once a week in the presence of a turnkey. Letters pass under the inspection of the keeper.
23. There is nothing deserving the name of discipline.
24. No, there is not any female officer.
25. There is not any labour, nor do the prisoners ever take air and exercise. When receiving instruction they are under the superintendence of the chaplain; but when at their meals they are not under any one's superintendence.
26. He gives religious instruction and instruction in reading; he attends about two hours every day, except Saturday.
27. No.
28. Yes; a short lesson is given by the chaplain on the alternate days, to those who cannot read.
29. Yes.
30. None.
31. He has the care of the sick, whether criminals or debtors, excepting such debtors as choose at their own expense to employ another medical man.—Regularly once a week, and generally three or four times a week.
32 & 33. There is not any infirmary. In cases of serious illness, however, debtors are allowed to return to their friends, on security being given for their returning; and criminals are sometimes sent to the town infirmary. Moreover, once or twice a year pardons are granted on account of illness; and on the same ground a creditor will sometimes consent to the liberation of a debtor.
34. Rheumatism, catarrh, ulcers and venereal complaints.
35. No death occurred in the prison during the last year.
36. No.
37. Not in the opinion of the surgeon.
38. No sick list kept.
39. Not known.
40.—

	Length.		Breadth.		Height.	
Criminals' Cells, &c.:	*ft.*	*in.*	*ft.*	*in.*	*ft.*	*in.*
8 day-rooms, each - - -	20	–	11	10	7	1
50 night-cells, each - - -	10	8	6	3	7	1
Debtors' Rooms:						
37 sitting and bed-rooms, each -	9	1	8	6	8	6
3 day-rooms, each - - -	20	–	11	10	7	1

41. Molesting each other and making loud noises. The usual punishments are solitary confinement, and the privation of a meal.
42. No whipping or other corporal punishment.
43. No.

44. Eleven

44. Eleven officers. The average number of prisoners is 68 criminals and 36 debtors.

45. The keeper, two turnkeys, and a hangman.

46. Two turnkeys, two gatekeepers, one watchman, two female cooks, one errand-woman, one female searcher, a chaplain and a surgeon.

47. A very well arranged account of expenditure, and a register of criminals, containing a description of their persons, &c.

48. Yes; 4½ *d.* a day; but there is generally a delay of a fortnight or three weeks before any order for allowance arrives.

49. It is usual for a debtor on his entrance to pay 5 *s.* towards the fund for buying coals; and for a criminal prisoner in the ward in which there is a fire to pay 1 *s.* towards the same object.

50 & 51. No.

52. It is believed the prisoners are much better off, as respects food, than very many who are out of prison. There is, in fact, but little dread of the prison among the criminal population. The effect on those confined is injurious.

GLASGOW BRIDEWELL.

(Visited 2d November, and at several times between 29th November 1835 and 2d January 1836.)

1.—*Construction, Site, &c.*

Glasgow Bridewell.

This prison, which has justly acquired a considerable degree of celebrity, is built on the slope of a hill in the outskirts of the town on the north-eastern side. It was erected at two separate periods; the oldest part about 38 years ago, and the remainder about 12 years ago. The newest portion of the building, and that in which the system introduced into the bridewell has been carried to the greatest extent, consists of two oblong wings radiating from the governor's house; and the land is so laid out as to admit of the erection of other similar wings at any future time. The old part of the bridewell, which is now used exclusively for females, is quite separate from the new buildings, though upon the same ground, and enclosed within the same outer-wall. The land appropriated to the bridewell, and which is surrounded by a high wall, is equal to about two Scottish acres, or about 2 ⅓ English acres; and every part of the prison is so placed as to render the slightest communication from without impossible. Each of the two new wings contains four flats or stories; and in each flat there are two ranges of cells; a wall, with a passage on each side, running between these ranges, and separating them as completely as if they were in distinct buildings. Each range or half flat contains 10 cells, making 20 cells in the whole flat, and 80 cells in the entire wing. Thus in the two wings there are altogether 160 cells. All the cells are of the same size, namely, 9 feet long, 7 feet wide, aud 10 feet high; their cubical content is 630 feet each. The whole of every cell, including the floor and ceiling, is built of stone, the walls being thick and substantial; and the same is the style of the building throughout. The cells are lighted by windows placed near the ceiling; the window-sill and the sides of the window being sharply bevelled off, so as at the same time to admit the greatest quantity of light and to prevent a prisoner from climbing up to the window. The door is placed in one corner of the cell, on the side opposite the window; and near the ceiling, and on the same side with the door, is an opening into a pipe put for the purpose of ventilation. Under ordinary circumstances each cell is occupied by a single prisoner, who remains in it day and night, totally separated from his associates in crime. He is supplied with work during the day, and at night a hammock is brought to serve as his bed, and there is sufficient room to suspend the hammock, even though part of the cell be occupied by a loom, which is often the case; although when the state of the bridewell admits of it, a prisoner who works at a loom is allowed another cell at night for sleeping in.

Thus, with occasional exceptions, rendered necessary by the want of sufficient accommodation and a sufficient number of paid assistants, the two great principles of separation and constant employment are here carried into effect. At six in the morning throughout the whole year, the prisoner begins his daily work, and, with short intervals, continues to labour till eight in the evening, when his hammock is brought into the room and he goes to bed; and this round continues day after day and night after night through the whole period of his confinement, during which time he scarcely ever sees the face or hears the voice of a fellow prisoner; and this total seclusion from the corrupting society of his companions is brought about without the infliction of great mental suffering or severe pain of any kind, as is proved by the fact, (of which there is little doubt,) that the prisoners enjoy as high, nay, a higher degree of health while in the bridewell than persons of the same class of life do when at large. And instead of being a heavy burden on society, and, among others, upon the poor honest labourer, who with difficulty spares the smallest contribution in the form of taxes, the prisoners in the Glasgow Bridewell earn by their labour nearly the whole of their maintenance, including also the salaries of those officers whose superintendence they have rendered necessary by their own acts.

The description which has been given of the two wings occupied by the male prisoners, applies to some extent to the building occupied by the females; though in the latter, the arrangements are much less perfect than in the part appropriated to the males, the cells for

the females being smaller, less completely separated from each other, and fewer in number when compared with what are required. Moreover, the cells in the lower floor of the female bridewell are many of them both dark and damp, and they are consequently but little used.

The whole of the prison is perfectly secure, and, with the exception mentioned, all the cells are very dry and clean, and most of them are tolerably well ventilated. There is no provision for warming more than a very few cells; nevertheless, owing probably to the thickness of the walls, the cells are seldom very cold. Moreover the constant employment of the prisoners serves greatly to keep up their animal heat. Indeed the general state of good health which they enjoy, shows that they cannot suffer much from cold.

2.—*Health of the Prisoners.*

It has already been stated that the prisoners enjoy good health. During the last year, with an average of 339 prisoners, there were but two deaths, and (disregarding slight indisposition) not more than about 20 cases of sickness. It must, however, be borne in mind that there are causes, independent of the state and discipline of the bridewell, which tend to keep down the amount of sickness and mortality. In the first place, the greater part of the prisoners are at that period of life when the animal functions are in the most vigorous state, and the frame least exposed to attack, viz. from the age of 17 or 18 to that of about 50; and in the second place, serious illness is sometimes made the ground of an application for pardon, and of consequent removal from the bridewell. There were two such instances during the last year, and there are generally two or three every year.

These and other minor causes assist in keeping down the amount of sickness and mortality; though, on the other hand, the irregular and profligate life generally led by those who are addicted to crime, must act in a contrary direction, not however, perhaps, to a sufficient extent to counterbalance the causes which have been mentioned.

But although the regular, wholesome and sufficient diet of the prison, the entire disuse of intoxicating liquors, the attention to cleanliness and ventilation, and the full employment of the prisoners, do not produce that unparalleled degree of health which would appear, at first sight, from the fact, that in a community of more than 300 persons the average number of deaths, for several consecutive years, is under two (and such is the case at the Glasgow bridewell), yet there can be no doubt that these causes do produce a very beneficial effect; and that not only does the prisoner's health usually improve whilst he is in the bridewell, but it becomes so much better as to be superior to that of people generally in his own class of life. After periods of long confinement in the bridewell, the health of some of the prisoners certainly gives way; but such instances appear to be confined to those prisoners whose constitution had been previously undermined.

There is no particular provision for the sick, and none is found necessary. A few of the cells have fire-places in them; and in case of serious illness a prisoner is removed into one of these, and another prisoner is appointed to act as his nurse. This, it should be observed, is an exception to that system of complete separation of prisoner from prisoner which the rules of the prison lay down, but which, as has already been stated, cannot be always carried into full effect, for want of a sufficient number of paid officers, and of separate cells.

The complaints which are most prevalent are rheumatism, pectoral complaints, ulcers in the legs, and syphilis; few of these diseases are, however, contracted in the prison.

Food, &c.—The food consists principally of oatmeal porridge, wheaten bread and soup; it is of good quality, and of sufficient quantity. (*See* reply to 4th query.) I received no complaint respecting the food, in my private examination of prisoners.

Clothing and Bedding.—There is no allowance of clothing, except in cases of destitution. (For the allowance of bedding, *see* reply to 5th query.) The bedding, like every thing else in the establishment, is clean, and of good though plain quality.

3, 4 & 5.—*Treatment of the Prisoners.*

Kindness, combined with intelligence and firmness, all existing in a high degree, marks the demeanour of the governor towards the prisoners. I received no complaint of any kind respecting him, or, indeed, respecting any of the officers.

The untried receive a somewhat greater allowance of food than the tried, and part of it is of finer quality; moreover, they are not required to do any work; but separation is enforced with them equally with the other prisoners, and, excepting as regards their legal adviser, they are subject to the same restrictions respecting letters and visits; that is to say, all letters, either sent or received, must first be examined by the governor; and visits are not allowed, unless the applicant be a near relative of the prisoner, and then not more frequently than once a week.

Females.—This is, I believe, the only prison in Scotland where females are attended exclusively by female officers; and, though not entirely owing to this cause (inasmuch as the whole bridewell is conducted on the same general system, and is under the superintendence of the same governor), the female prisoners here are, in every respect, in a much better state than in any prison I have yet visited; and in cleanliness, docility and industry, present a striking contrast to the females in almost all the other prisons in Scotland; nevertheless, owing to the insufficient number of cells, and to their imperfect construction and arrangement, the state of the female department is not equal to that of the male; so far, however,

as

as the means of the prison admit, the same degree of separation is enforced, and females are required to work equally with the males, the nature of their employment, however, being made suitable to their sex and previous habits. In all other respects the same rules apply to the females as to the males.

6.—*The Corrective Discipline of the Prison.*

As has already been stated, the two main principles are, total seclusion of prisoner from prisoner, and full employment; and these, though not carried into complete effect, are so to a great extent, and as far as the means at the governor's command will admit.

The nature of the employment is very various, extending from the simple process of picking oakum to the somewhat difficult art of print-cutting; so as at the same time to suit, as far as possible, the different powers of the prisoners, and the demand for labour in the surrounding district.

The work allotted to the prisoners is calculated to employ them about 11 hours a day; that is, about the same time as is occupied in most of the factories of the country. All the prisoners whom I examined considered their work an alleviation of their punishment; and that it is generally so regarded may be inferred from the fact, that the untried prisoners, who are not required to work unless they choose, almost always apply for occupation. It is true, that this wish for employment may be partly accounted for by the circumstance, that prisoners before trial are allowed one-half of their earnings; by my conversations with them, however, I am satisfied that their principal motive for wishing to be employed is the irksomeness of inaction when combined with separation from their usual companions; and the governor's observation entirely agrees with this conclusion. One boy told me that he always disliked the time of "looming" (putting in a new web), because he never knew how to get through the two hours which that business takes. The same boy (an untried prisoner), who, before coming into the bridewell, had been confined in the gaol, where he had been in uninterrupted idleness and association with his fellows in crime, told me, that though he did not like the solitude of the bridewell, he nevertheless preferred being there to being in gaol, "because he knew it was more for his good." Another boy, with a remarkably intelligent countenance, and of an active disposition, is so much interested and delighted with his powers of weaving (which he has acquired in the bridewell), that he lately sat up all night to continue at his work.

So productive is the labour of the prisoners, under the very able management of Mr. Brebner, the governor, that by far the greatest portion of their cost is paid by the prisoners themselves. Out of 2,506*l.*, the total cost of the bridewell during the last year, including salaries, repairs and all expenses, except an allowance for the rent of the building, between 1,800*l.* and 1,900*l.* was defrayed by the productive labour of the prisoners, leaving between 600*l.* and 700*l.* only to be paid by the city and county; that is less than 2*l.* per head for each prisoner throughout the year, the average number of prisoners being 339. It should, however, be stated, that owing to peculiar circumstances, the labour of the prisoners last year was unusually productive. In the course of that period there was a strike among the workmen of Glasgow; and some of them having been sent to bridewell for ill treating other workmen who would not join in the strike, their labour was turned to very good account, and tended considerably to increase the profits of the year.

Important, however, as it may be to reduce the cost of the prisoners to society, the most valuable advantage arising from the system of productive labour is the taste for employment which it gives, the habits of industry it creates, the new occupation it affords to the mind, and the means it confers of obtaining an honest livelihood when the prisoner is restored to society. Many of those who have been sent to the Glasgow bridewell as criminals, are now known to be maintaining themselves in a reputable manner by their own labour; and doubtless many of these acquired the means of so doing by the practical instruction they received in the bridewell.

7.—*Instruction of the Prisoners.*

This is the least efficient part of the system in use; the teaching strength being quite inadequate to the wants of the bridewell. I have already stated that there are on an average about 330 prisoners; and to give instruction of every kind, moral, mental and religious, to this large number two persons only are engaged, a chaplain and a female teacher; and even these give but a portion of their time to the bridewell, namely, four hours on each of five days of the week.

The little time that is afforded, however, appears to be judiciously applied. The chaplain, indeed, is evidently exceedingly well qualified for his duties; and if he could be relieved from the drudgery of teaching some of the prisoners to read, and his engagement with the bridewell were extended so as to include the whole of his time, he would, I think, be fully able to undertake the moral and religious instruction of all the male prisoners. The chaplain and the female teacher employ their time in visiting the prisoners in their separate cells; and although this allows on an average but a few minutes per week for each prisoner, they are both decidedly of opinion that much more effect is produced on the mind and feelings of a prisoner by conversing with him when thus secluded from all his companions, and indeed from the whole world, than could be wrought by taking two or more prisoners together and giving to the united body the aggregate time allotted to each; so great, in their opinion, is the advantage of being able to suit their remarks to the peculiar circumstances of the individual, and that, too, under circumstances when he is most likely to throw open his mind and heart, and state the real causes that led him to the commission of crime.

Glasgow Bridewell.

It should moreover be observed, that although the average time for each prisoner is only a few minutes per week, yet the time employed is not in fact cut up into such small portions as these; an hour, and even more, is sometimes occupied with one individual, in order to enter fully into the circumstances of his case, and bring him into a proper train of thinking; and for a considerable time afterwards a very short interview is found sufficient to keep up the impression. It should be stated, also, that except in cases of unusual aptitude, no part of the chaplain's time, or that of the female teacher, is employed in teaching those to read who are committed to the bridewell for a short time, as such an attempt is looked upon as vain: and since, in point of fact, by far the greater portion of the prisoners are committed for short periods (the usual time being 30 or 60 days), there is comparatively a small number who occupy any part of the time of the chaplain and female teacher with reading lessons.

So far as my information goes, the prisoners of the bridewell are, as a body, inferior to others of the same class of life in Glasgow and the surrounding districts, in intelligence and knowledge. As nearly as I can ascertain (not having had time at present to make a personal examination), less than one quarter of the male prisoners, and still fewer of the female prisoners, are able to read with that moderate degree of ease which is necessary to render reading a pleasure; and I am informed that whatever is taught them is acquired with more difficulty than by the generality of persons of the same age and rank in life.

Public worship is not performed in the bridewell, it being part of the system that the exercises of religion, like those of instruction, shall take place in the separate cells.

8.—*Offences and Punishments.*

The offences of most frequent occurrence among the prisoners are, neglecting or injuring their work, and making noises; and the usual punishment is depriving the offender of the whole or part of a meal. The other punishments which are sometimes resorted to are, withdrawing all employment and every means of occupation for a few days (sometimes putting on handcuffs in addition), and confinement in a dark cell. Corporal punishment, too, I am sorry to say, is occasionally used, although but to a slight extent, and confined to boys; it consists of a few stripes on the hand with a small leather scourge, inflicted by a keeper in the presence of the governor; sometimes also, in summer, a boy is dipped in the cold-bath.

Upon the whole, however, there are but few offences and but little necessity of punishment; and where punishment is inflicted, it is generally found sufficient to prevent a speedy recurrence of the offence.

It is well worthy of remark, that the offences and punishments are almost entirely confined to those who are imprisoned for short periods only.

9.—*Officers.*

Including the surgeon, chaplain and female teacher, there are 16 officers belonging to the prison, and their salaries together amount to 885 *l.* This sum, though large in itself, is much smaller than the usual amount, when the number of prisoners is taken into consideration; and although the number of officers, considerable as it may appear, is quite too small for the full developement of the system of the bridewell, nevertheless the superintendence kept up is more efficient than that of any other prison I have yet examined, and beyond all comparison superior to what is maintained in most of the small prisons. It is an important fact, and one admitting of no doubt, that if the bridewell were to be doubled or tripled in extent, a small addition to the number of officers would be sufficient to maintain an equal degree of superintendence with that at present existing.

Of Mr. Brebner's qualifications for the office he holds it is scarcely necessary for me to speak. The remarks I have already made show that I think very highly of him, and in expressing this opinion I am but confirming, as far as in me lies, the judgment of the public at large, which has rightly assigned to him much of the merit belonging to the Glasgow Bridewell. I have already spoken of the chaplain; and I may remark, that such of the other officers as I have had an opportunity of examining appear to me to be all tolerably well qualified for their duties, and some of them very fully so.

I did not receive a single complaint from any prisoner whom I examined, respecting the conduct of any one of the officers.

10.—*System of Accounts.*

The accounts relating to the business department of the Bridewell are kept with the same degree of order, regularity and precision, as those of an ordinary manufacturing establishment; and, in addition to these, there is a register of criminals, containing the particulars of their age, offences, the number of times they have been in the bridewell, &c. No journal, however, is kept of the character and conduct of the prisoners. This would properly be under the management of the chaplain, but as has already been stated, the time which, by his present engagement. he gives to the bridewell, is insufficient for the performance even of his present duties.

The particulars of the cost of food, clothing, &c. are given in the schedule of expenses. During the last three years the average annual cost of each prisoner (deducting the proceeds of his labour) has been only 2 *l.* 16 *s.* 9 *d.*; and during the year just past, the same average was only 1 *l.* 17 *s.* 7*d.*

11.—*Miscellaneous.*

11.—*Miscellaneous.*

There is one insane prisoner in confinement; (for the particulars respecting him, see answer to the 43d query.) Money is never paid in lieu of the daily ration. Smoking tobacco is altogether prohibited.

12.—*Effect of the Imprisonment.*

There can be no doubt that the bridewell has a salutary effect in every way, although the period of confinement is often too short for a strong permanent impression to be made. As nearly as it can be ascertained, about one half of those who are imprisoned never return a second time, and many of these are known to be now engaged in honest employment. Still, as no means are provided for keeping up any superintendence over those who have left the bridewell, the greater part are necessarily lost sight of; and how many of them are restored to honest society, or are merely induced to withdraw from the neighbourhood of this particular prison, cannot be known. No inconsiderable fraction too of the prisoners consists of soldiers, who are committed to the bridewell on warrants of courts martial for offences connected with their military duty (almost always arising from drunkenness).

The number of these military commitments during the last year (about an average of the last three years) was 142.

Those who have the greatest chance of reform, are such as are in the first instance committed for a considerable period, say 12 or 18 months; but such as are committed for short periods frequently return again; and though, after a certain lapse of time, these short periods when added together are equal to a very long term of confinement, little or no good effect is found to be wrought upon the prisoner; on the contrary, with increased age, the prisoner's habits of crime necessarily become strengthened. There is one boy at present in the bridewell, only 18 years old, who has been committed 22 times, making in the whole nearly two years of confinement, and that boy is worse than when he first came.

There are several other boys whose cases are almost as bad; but the instances of most frequent occurrence of commitment are among the females. There are two women, aged respectively 44 and 42 years, now in the bridewell, who have been committed, the first 67 times, and the other 68 times; and there are three others (who do not happen, however, to be in prison at the present time) whose cases are as bad as these. But all are surpassed by a woman named Elizabeth Sutherland, aged 39, who has been committed to the bridewell no fewer than 81 times; and although, with two or three exceptions, each commitment was for 60 days only, the time she has passed in the bridewell amounts in the whole to more than 13 years.

The conduct of the prisoners during their confinement is generally good, and almost always improves during their stay. This and the foregoing remarks, apply to females equally with males.

General Observations.

Upon the whole the experiment of the Glasgow Bridewell has been very successful; and offers great encouragement for the further developement of its principles, and the removal of the causes which impede its operation. The prisoners, instead of being further corrupted by idleness and evil association, as is the case in almost all the other prisons of Scotland, are to a great extent insulated from each other, and engaged in useful and productive labour; by which their habits are improved, the greater part of their cost defrayed, and means are afforded them (at least to those who remain a sufficient time), on their return to society, to support themselves in an honest and creditable manner; and while this is going on, the health of the prisoner is also improving; so that unmixed good appears to be the result.

Many persons are sceptical, and naturally so, as to the fact of the labour of the prisoners being so productive as it has been asserted to be, since it frequently happens that a fallacy of some kind or other lurks under statements of this kind. I have, however, satisfied myself fully, as well by the examination of the accounts, as by inquiries of persons unconnected with the establishment, that the statements under this head are perfectly true. The whole sum drawn from the funds of the city and county last year, on account of the bridewell, amounted to only 637*l.* (the average for the last three years is 937*l.*), and from no other source has a single shilling been paid. It is then perfectly true, as has already been stated, that during the last year (a favourable one indeed) the real cost of each prisoner to the community was, on an average, only 1*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*, all disbursements being included, and nothing left out of sight except the interest of the money originally expended in the erection of the building and the purchase of the land.

Reference has already been made to the principal obstacles to be removed, and improvements to be effected, before the system in use can act in full vigour. To recapitulate them: they are, the shortness of most of the periods of confinement; the want of a sufficient number of cells; the inadequate provision for the mental, moral and religious instruction of the prisoners; and the want of a sufficient number of officers for the constant inspection of every part of the prison, and for doing away with the necessity of employing prisoners in such occupations as require that they should leave their cells and associate to some extent with one another.

The principal immediate causes of prisoners being committed for short periods only, are the limitation of the power of the magistrates in the Local Police Act of Glasgow, to committals for 60 days, and the fees and other expenses attending a trial in the sheriff's court;

that excellent local tribunal, presided over by a judge of professional knowledge and high character, which at present effects so much good in Scotland, and which is so susceptible of improvements that would enable it to produce much more good.

As evidence of the importance of providing for the more vigorous administration of criminal justice, I may state, that having visited the police establishment at Glasgow, I learned from Mr. Watson, the superintendent, and from the officers under him, that the same set of offenders pass time after time through their hands; and that if 300 or 400 well-known and habitual offenders could be got rid of, the peace and security of the town would be greatly increased, and the labours of the police reduced to a comparative trifle. One woman was pointed out to me, filthy in person and brutal in countenance, who had been through the hands of the police more than 200 times.

Answers to Queries.

1. The lord lieutenant, convener and sheriff of the county, the lord provost of Glasgow, and 21 other commissioners, appointed under the Bridewell Act. By this Act, however, a part of the bridewell, consisting of 50 cells, is used as a gaol, and is solely under the jurisdiction of the magistrates and council of the city of Glasgow.

2. Yes, excepting one flat, which however is but little used.

3. Not heated generally. Every 10th cell has a fireplace, and there are necessarily several fires in the prison at all times. Excepting the roofs, the prison is fire-proof.

4. No debtors.—The untried, and those among the convicted who are sentenced to imprisonment in the gaol, but who are transferred to the bridewell, are allowed for breakfast 10 ¾ ounces of oatmeal, made into porridge with buttermilk or small beer; for dinner, four ounces of barley, made into a quart of soup with vegetables, marrowbones and seasoning, and 1 ½ *d.* worth of fine bread.—The daily ration for those sentenced to imprisonment in bridewell is the same as the above, except that the allowance of bread is less and coarser, being made of second or household flour, and varying in quantity from 4 to 11 ounces. The latter class of prisoners commence with the lowest rate, and any increase is regulated by industry and good behaviour. With slight modifications, the males and females receive the same allowance of food. All the food is of good quality.

5. No allowance of clothing, except in cases of destitution.—*See* below.

6. No debtors.—Bedding: a straw mattress and pillow, one sheet, one double blanket and a thick rug (alike for all the prisoners), with hammocks for the males and bedsteads for the females.

7. Turning machines for making thread.

8. Weaving and winding weft; twisting, winding and warping cotton yarns; tambouring and sewing muslin; clipping; picking cotton; cleaning wool; teazing hair and oakum; opening and hackling old rope; tailoring; making shirts, straw bonnets, stockings, pockets, satchels and purses; shoemaking; smith-work, clock-making, and cork-cutting.

9. It is very productive. The profits, after deducting small sums given to prisoners (amounting in the whole to about 170 *l.* out of about 2,300 *l.*), go towards defraying the expenses of the prison; and they prove sufficient, within a few hundred pounds, to meet the entire expense.

10. No tread-wheel.

11. No crank-machines, in the sense in which the term is generally used.

12. The amount of labour required depends on the physical power of the prisoner, and his knowledge of the business, and the quantity performed is precisely ascertained by regular returns from the various overseers. A check upon the whole is also afforded when goods are returned to the warehouse of the owners from whom the materials are received for manufacture.

13. About 11 hours a day all the year round. The prisoners begin work at six o'clock in the morning, and go on, with intervals for meals, washing and instruction, till eight in the evening, when they go to bed.

14. Not unless they choose; there are, however, but few who do not apply for work. One inducement to the untried prisoners to labour is, that they are allowed half their earnings; the chief motive, however, is the weariness of idleness, when combined with separation.

15. It is believed to be illegal to require untried prisoners to work.

16. No.

17. An alleviation.

18. The males do not; but it is often necessary to place the females two in a cell, owing to want of room.

19. By far the greater part are kept entirely separate, both by day and night. For want of room, however, some of the prisoners are placed two in a cell, and, as a matter of economy, some few are employed in cooking, washing and other domestic occupations.

20. They are never congregated for any purpose.

21. Each prisoner in his own cell.

22. Visits from those who are supposed to be associates and former acquaintances are prohibited. A prisoner's near relation, however, is sometimes allowed a short interview in presence of a keeper, but not oftener than once a week. Letters, if containing nothing improper, are allowed.

23. Separation.

24. Yes, under the direction of the governor.

25. The

25. The same degree of separation already described is enforced at these and all other times, except that a prisoner is sometimes allowed to take exercise out of his cell by walking in the corridor.

26. He visits the prisoners, and addresses them individually in their separate cells; he exhorts and admonishes each of them, generally on matters of a moral religious kind, and endeavours to suit his instructions to the particular case and character. During five days of the week he attends the prisoners in the manner above stated. He remains, on an average, four hours each day.

27. He simply makes short memoranda, which are of use to him in the performance of his duties.

28. The chaplain, in the course of his visitations, attends to such men and boys as are unable to read. It is a rule to visit this class twice a week, and lessons are always prescribed, to be prepared in the interim. A lady visits the females, and gives them religious instruction and instruction in reading. She also attends five days a week, and remains four hours each day.

29. Yes.

30. He acts as assistant to the Rev. Dr. Smyth, of St. George's in this city; but his parochial duties do not interfere with his attendance here.

31. He visits and prescribes for the sick. He attends regularly twice a week, or every day when necessary.

32 & 33. There are not any infirmaries. The sick are all treated in their own chambers.

34. Rheumatism, pectoral complaints, ulcers in the legs, and syphilis.

35. Not above three deaths in two years. Pardons, however, have been granted in some cases (two in the last year) on account partly of ill health.

36. No.

37. No connexion.

38. Hitherto no sick list has been kept.

39. Not known with accuracy. On an average there are about four prisoners in the bridewell who are prevented working by sickness; that is about one per cent. of the average number of inmates.

40. There are in the whole 265 cells; viz. 160 for males, and 105 for females. This is exclusive of a lower tier of cells in the oldest part of the building, now very little used. The dimensions of the cells are as follows:

	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Cubical Content.
	ft. in.	*ft. in.*	*ft. in.*	*ft.*
Cells for males, 160 - - - -	9 –	7 –	10 –	630
Cells for females, 105 - - -	8 6	7 6	7 3	462

41. Neglecting or injuring their work, and making noises. The most usual punishment is the withdrawal of part of the allowance of food. Sometimes, however, the offender is in addition deprived of the opportunity of having any kind of employment for several days. Occasionally, too, (four or five times a year) handcuffs are used, and sometimes in the summer the prisoner, if a boy, is immersed in the cold bath. There is a dark cell for refractory females, but none for males.

42. Corporal punishment is but little used, and only in the case of boys. It consists of a few stripes upon the hand with a leathern scourge about 14 inches long, containing four thongs. It is inflicted by a keeper, in presence of the governor. On an average, about 20 cases occur in a year.

43. One: Thomas Curr, 27 years of age, charged with assault. He has been in custody by virtue of a warrant from the sheriff of Lanarkshire, to be detained till he find sufficient bail to keep the peace. Before hew as sent to the bridewell he was a pest to the neighbourhood, being idiotic and very mischievous.

44. Sixteen officers. The average number of prisoners for the last three years is 330.

45. The governor, clerk, three male turnkeys, the matron and three female turnkeys.

46. The surgeon, chaplain, schoolmistress, one male turnkey, the gatekeeper, porter and the night watchman.

47. The account books kept are the same as those in any regular manufacturing establishment. The registers and journals contain the date of commitment, name, offence, name of committing magistrate, court sent from, period of confinement, date of liberation, number of times in bridewell, age, place of birth, and description of the person of each prisoner committed.

48. No instance of a prisoner confined under the revenue laws has occurred for several years until the present time. There are now four Frenchmen in the bridewell for smuggling; these are put on the same allowance as other prisoners, but no payment has hitherto been received from the Customs.

49. None whatever.

50. None. There are not any debtors.

51. None. Nevertheless the period of confinement awarded is frequently reduced.

52. There can be no doubt but that the bridewell has a salutary effect in every way, although the period of confinement is often too short for a strong permanent impression to be produced. The greater part of those who are sent to the bridewell never return. No vindictive feelings of any kind appear to be excited in the minds of those in confinement. The habits of the discharged are generally improved, and certainly never injured.

GREENOCK.

(Visited 26th & 28th December 1835.)

1.—*Construction, Site, &c.*

The building is old and ill constructed, and the propriety either of building a new prison or of making extensive alterations in the present one has been frequently considered.

The prison is situated in a central part of the town, and is near the bottom of a hill, the water that drains from which frequently causes parts of the prison to be damp.

The prison is in a very confined situation, and persons without sometimes get on the surrounding wall and communicate with the prisoners, either by calling to them, or, occasionally, by throwing small packets in at the windows.

The prison is moderately secure, although escapes are sometimes effected; one occurred about two years ago, and even within the last 12 months there was an instance of a boy having cut his way nearly through the prison wall before he was detected.

The number of cells is generally sufficient for the principle of separation to be carried into operation, so far as to have not more than two prisoners in the same cell; and some of the cells often contain only one prisoner, but it is rarely the case that a separate cell can be found for each prisoner; and even if the number of prisoners were so small as to admit of this, easy communication would still go on among them, as they can talk to each other across the passage which runs between the ranges of cells; and that they do so communicate I found to be the case by a private examination of one of the prisoners. Moreover, as I have stated, the prisoners have sometimes the means of talking to persons outside the prison.

There are no means of inspecting the prisoners.

The prison is kept in a very clean state, but it is very ill ventilated. Most of the cells are dry, but some of them are damp. Such as are heated artificially are so by means of open fires or a stove. There are, however, but few that are heated at all, and the complaints of the prisoners respecting the cold appear to be well founded, for the employment to which they are put, viz. picking oakum and teasing hair, can do very little towards exciting animal warmth.

The criminals' cells are all of the same size, and they are all small (*see* reply to 40th query). The same cells are used for working and sleeping.

2.—*Health, &c. of the Prisoners.*

The health of the prisoners is moderately good; they often lose flesh, however, when their period of confinement is long. There is no adequate provision for the sick in the prison, but these are sometimes sent to the town infirmary. The complaints most prevalent are rheumatism, indigestion, venereal disease and itch. No account is kept showing the average amount of sickness and mortality.

The prisoners generally are clean.

The allowance for aliment to the debtors varies from 10*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* The food of the criminals is, as usual, the same for males and females, and for children and adults; a difference, however, is made between the untried and convicted. The daily ration of the untried is as follows: 1 ½*d.* worth of bread, a halfpenny worth of milk, about a quart of oatmeal porridge, and about a quart of broth. The convicted have the same quantity of milk and broth as the untried, but they receive only one halfpenny worth of bread, and about a pint and a half of porridge. No complaint was made of the quality of the food, except by a young prisoner, who, in consequence of having been repeatedly in prison before, had been put on bread and water. There would be a considerable saving if quartern loaves were purchased, instead of the small loaves and cakes which are used. The flour, too, is of quite too fine a quality.

These observations on the saving that might be effected in the cost of the food of the prisoners, apply to many other prisoners in Scotland.

No clothing is allowed except in cases of destitution. For bedding, the criminals are allowed a straw mattress and pillow, a double blanket and a rug. The debtors, as usual, supply their own bedding.

3, 4 & 5.—*Treatment of the Prisoners.*

There was no complaint of harsh treatment. Visits are allowed alike to the tried and untried, on an order being obtained from a magistrate, the gaoler being present. The legal adviser, however, of a prisoner is allowed free access. Letters are permitted to pass, subject to the inspection of the gaoler.

Criminal prisoners are not allowed to receive other than the gaol allowance of food, but this privilege is granted to debtors, as appears to be invariably the case in Scotland. Visits from the friends of debtors are freely allowed.

At Greenock and at other places in this district debtors are subject to excessive fees in obtaining an order for aliment; 7*s.* is the smallest sum received, and that only when the incarcerating creditor resides in the town. If he lives at a considerable distance the fees sometimes come to 1*l.*

Females are not attended by a matron, there being no female officers in the prison.

6.—*The*

6.—*The corrective Discipline of the Prison.*

This consists of employment for the convicted, and partial separation for all. The females are occupied in teasing hair, and the males in picking oakum. The quantity of work which they are required to perform is supposed to occupy them on an average about nine hours a day.

Probably owing to the want of the means of inspection and to the small scale on which the concerns of the prison are managed, the labour of the prisoners does but little towards defraying their cost.

Some of the prisoners appear to regard their employment as an alleviation of their imprisonment, but most of them look upon it as a punishment. That this is the case is inferred from the fact, that but few of the untried prisoners (who, if they choose, are allowed to pass their time in idleness,) apply for employment. The circumstance of the prisoners being generally associated two in a cell, and the facilities which have already been pointed out for yet wider communication, are probably the reasons that the absence of occupation is found to be but slightly irksome.

7.—*Instruction.*

A chaplain attends daily about three hours, and employs his time in giving religious instruction to the prisoners and in teaching them to read. Some of the ladies of Greenock have kindly volunteered to assist the chaplain in instructing the females. The instruction afforded extends equally to the tried and untried, and to the males and females.

An unusually full record is kept of the state of each prisoner at his entrance, showing whether he can read and write, what is the character of his parents, whether he has been in the habit of attending public worship, &c.; but the accuracy of this record depends very much on the statements of the prisoner himself, and therefore cannot be relied on to any great extent.

According to this report it would appear that most of those who have entered the prison lately (the account has been kept but for a short time) are able to read, and many of them to write.

It is believed that a considerable effect is often produced on a prisoner by the instruction and admonitions of the chaplain; but that this effect is generally dissipated soon after the prisoner leaves the gaol, owing to the shortness of the period of confinement to which he is commonly sentenced.

There is not any public worship in addition to the religious exercises already mentioned. The chaplain does not reside near the prison.

8.—*Offences and Punishments.*

The most common offences are calling to one another, being insolent to the gaoler, and injuring the walls of the cells, sometimes with the design to escape. These offences are generally punished by confinement for a few hours in one of the cells for the refractory, or by depriving the offender of part of his daily ration of food. Whipping is occasionally resorted to, though very seldom. The instrument employed is a cord scourge, about 14 inches long, with four thongs. The punishment is inflicted either by the parent of the offender or by one of the turnkeys; a magistrate being always present. The number of stripes never exceeds a dozen.

9.—*Officers.*

There are five; viz. the gaoler, one turnkey, one watchman, a surgeon and a chaplain. The gaoler has 70 *l.* a year, together with house-rent and the wages of a female servant. The surgeon's bill for last year was 17 *l.* 10 *s.* The chaplain's salary is 20 *l.*; and the turnkey and watchman each receive 30 *l.*

The different officers appear to be well qualified for their situation, and I received no complaint respecting their conduct. The gaoler is not allowed to sell or let out any article to a prisoner. He is the only officer who resides in the prison.

10.—*System of Accounts.*

A register, already spoken of, is kept of the character of the prisoners, and this includes a notice also of their conduct whilst in prison. The total average cost per prisoner, exclusive of rent, is nearly 13 *l.* a year.

11.—*Miscellaneous.*

There are two insane prisoners in custody; one has been in confinement 15 months, and the other 12 months. The first was placed in the prison by order of the justiciary court, and the second by the magistrates. The latter is a prostitute, and otherwise a woman of bad character, and the magistrates had no means of disposing of her except by putting her in the burgh gaol.

Money is never paid in lieu of the daily ration to criminals. Smoking tobacco is altogether prohibited, but the debtors sometimes succeed in evading the regulation. There are no day-room for criminals.

12.—*Effect of the Imprisonment.*

It has already been stated that any good result that may be produced is believed to be very transient, and the probable causes of this have been pointed out. The untried, who, with few exceptions, pass their time in idleness, and with at least some amount of corrupt society, must necessarily become worse during the period that elapses before trial, which is sometimes several months. And as regards the prisoners generally, it is doubtful whether more is done than to check, to some extent, the progress of corruption. Nevertheless, it is due to all concerned to state, that considering the very inadequate means which the present building affords, and the disadvantage of acting upon a small scale, much is accomplished. One of the magistrates is particularly distinguished for the kind and zealous interest he takes in the improvement of the prison, and the introductton of a good system of discipline.

Answers to Queries.

1. The provost and bailies.
2. It is generally clean and moderately secure. There have, however, been many escapes during the last 20 years; the last instance occurred two years ago. The prison is very ill ventilated, and some of the cells are damp.
3. The debtors' cells are heated by open fires; and two of the criminals' cells are heated, one by a stove and the other by an open fire; the remaining cells are not heated at all.
4. The daily allowance to debtors varies from 10*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.*—The untried criminal prisoners receive 1½*d.* worth of bread, a halfpenny worth of milk, about a quart of oatmeal porridge, and a quart of broth.—The convicted receive a halfpenny worth of bread, a halfpenny worth of milk, about 1½ pint of oatmeal porridge, and a quart of broth. All the food is of good quality.
5. No allowance except in cases of destitution.—*See* below.
6. None.—A straw mattress and pillow, a double blanket and a rug. Alike for males and females, tried and untried.
7. None.
8. Picking oakum and teazing hair.
9. Yes; towards defraying the general expenses of the prison.
10 & 11. No tread-wheel or crank machine.
12. Picking about six pounds of oakum.
13. During daylight.
14. Such as choose.—Picking oakum like the criminals.
15. Prisoners who have been convicted are employed; those not convicted are not employed, because it is considered illegal to require them to work.
16. No, nor are they employed in any way unless they choose; no order to set them to work being contained in the sentence.
17. Generally as a punishment.
18. When the prison is crowded; and then not more than two together.
19. They are kept entirely separate except when the prison is crowded, and then two are put into the same cell. The prisoners can, however, speak to each other across the passage, even when in separate cells.
20. There is no chapel. The degree of intercourse does not vary at the times enumerated.
21. The prisoners take their meals in their usual cells.
22. No; visits are allowed on an order being obtained from a magistrate. Letters are inspected by the gaoler.
23. Separation.
24. No. There is not any female officer.
25. Instruction is under the superintendence of the chaplain. The males are generally taught separately, and the females in numbers of from one to ten. The only exercise the prisoners get is in the passage between the cells. There is no additional superintendence at this time, or when the prisoners are taking their meals, or at labour.
26. He attends daily, generally about three hours. He gives religious instruction to the prisoners, and also teaches them to read.
27. He keeps a character-book and a journal, containing a few particulars.
28. Yes. Each prisoner who is unable to read receives a lesson once in two days, on an average.
29. Yes, regularly.
30. Yes; he is chaplain to the Seaman's Friend Society, and preaches in the Gaelic Chapel.
31. The surgeon has the charge of the sick among the criminal prisoners. He attends daily during times of sickness, and occasionally at other times.
32. There are two small sick-rooms in the prison, but they are seldom used; one of them is very ill suited to its purposes. Prisoners are sometimes sent to the town infirmary.
33. None. Under the supervision of the gaoler.
34. Rheumatism, indigestion, venereal complaints and itch.
35. One death, out of 642 prisoners admitted.
36. No.
37. Rheumatism and indigestion are sometimes brought on by the dampness of the lower flat of cells, and by the bad ventilation of all the cells, and the want of exercise among the prisoners.

38 & 39. No

38 & 39. No sick list kept.

40. The criminals' cells are all of the same dimensions, viz. 7 feet 10 inches long, 6 feet 2 inches wide and 7 feet 3 inches high. The cells for the refractory are also of the same size.

41. Calling to one another and otherwise communicating with each other; insolence to the gaoler; and injuring the walls of the cells. The usual punishment is the withdrawal of the whole or part of a meal: sometimes also handcuffs are used.

42. Whipping is sometimes though seldom used as a punishment for an offence committed in prison. With the consent of the parent of the criminal, however, it is sometimes inflicted in lieu of part of the period of confinement. The instrument used is a whip about 14 inches long, with four thongs. A magistrate is always present.

43. Yes, two: Peter Adam, aged about 45 years, committed for stabbing a person with a penknife; and Mary M'Lellan, aged about 25, a common prostitute. Peter Adam has been in prison about 14 months, and Mary M'Lellan about 12 months.

44. Five; viz. the gaoler (who is allowed a female servant), a turnkey, a watchman, a surgeon and a chaplain. The average number of prisoners is about 34, viz. 28 criminals and 6 debtors.

45. The gaoler.

46. The turnkey, watchman, surgeon and chaplain.

47. A register, showing the name, age, offence of each prisoner, and by what court convicted; a register, showing the state of each prisoner on his entrance with respect to ignorance, parentage, &c.; and an account of disbursements.

48. Very seldom, if the offence be against the excise laws. Nevertheless, prisoners so confined receive the same allowance of food as that granted to untried prisoners. (This is at the cost of the town.) There are, however, but few prisoners under the revenue laws.

49. No.

50. None. The fees, however, on obtaining a grant for aliment, generally amount to about 7*s.* 6*d.*; and the fees which the debtor has to pay for serving the order on the creditor amount sometimes to 20*s.* or 30*s.* These fees, however, are not deducted from the allowance for aliment. When the debtor is unable to pay them, the town generally assists him.

51. One; but the petition was not granted. Many have been recommended for a reduction of the punishment awarded by the magistrates.

52. Not accurately. It is believed that a temporary effect is often produced, but that it is seldom permanent, owing principally to the short period of confinement. Inability, too, to confine for long periods (more than 30 days), renders the criminal population of the town careless about being sent to prison.

HUNTLY, ABERDEENSHIRE.

(Visited 14th November 1835.)

Huntly, Aberdeenshire.

The only place of confinement is a miserable hovel, formerly used as a blacksmith's shop. The floor is neither paved nor boarded, and the opening for a window is not glazed. The prison is so insecure that it is necessary, when a person is confined in it, to have an officer constantly with him. I examined the officer who was last employed on this duty, and he stated that both he and the prisoner suffered extremely from the cold and damp, although they had a fire all night. The next day he himself was attacked with rheumatism, accompanied with a severe cold and cough.

The population of Huntly is 3,500; and in the district of the county depending upon it there is a population of between 4,000 and 5,000 more, making altogether more than 8,000; and in the entire district there is no other place of confinement than the wretched hovel I have described; while the county town, Aberdeen, to which place alone prisoners can be forwarded, is nearly 40 miles off.

Mr. Alexander Stewart, deputy procurator fiscal, residing at Huntly, states, that although the people in this district are peaceable and observant of the laws, yet great inconvenience is experienced for want of a proper place of confinement. Sometimes, under the excitement of liquor, disturbances take place at the market and fairs, which it is difficult to suppress with that rigour which the public tranquillity requires, for want of the means of putting the offenders into a place of secure confinement. Mr. Stewart thinks, that the very knowledge that a proper prison existed would generally be sufficient to obviate all necessity for its use.

Mr. Stewart is also of opinion, that if a suitable prison were erected great advantage would arise from giving the local authorities the power of sentencing persons to confinement in it for periods of a week or 10 days, instead of their being restricted to 24 hours, as at present. He states that offences are sometimes committed from the known reluctance of the magistrates to send prisoners to Aberdeen, owing to the great distance and consequent expense.

INVERNESS.

(Visited 22d November 1835.)

Inverness.

As I was able to remain only a short time at Inverness, I can at present give but a sketch of the state of the prison, and the management of the prisoners.

IV. PRISONS OF SCOTLAND. Appendix. *Inverness.*

The prison is situated within the town, on the north-western side, and in the upper part of a street sloping down to the river. It is an old building; and neither in size, plan of construction, nor any other particular, is it suitable as a place of confinement. Most of the cells are wretchedly ventilated, the only means provided being an opening in one of the pannels of the door, into an adjoining passage, which is itself very close. There is no attempt at separation or even at classification. All the female criminals mix together in the same day-room, and the male criminals associate in their different wards, apparently without any reference to their various offences, characters and conduct. In the same cell I found two criminals passing the whole of their time, day and night, together (except when allowed to walk about the passage common to the prisoners in the ward), one of whom had killed his wife, while the other had committed some common theft. I use the expression "killed" his wife when speaking of the first of these men, rather than murdered her, because the man had been tried on a charge of culpable homicide only; but I was informed, by the provost of Aberdeen, that the poor woman had in fact been murdered, and that too in a most barbarous manner; but that as the man was in a state of intoxication when he perpetrated the crime, he was not considered to be wholly accountable for his acts, and was therefore tried on the minor charge.

This man had been brought to trial in the preceding September (it was in November that I visited the prison), and in four months from the time I was there he was to be let loose again on society.

In another part of the prison I found a man of a very different stamp. I was struck with his appearance, as indicating a person of that steady character and intelligent mind, of which happily there are so many in this country; and I was surprised to see him in prison. Upon inquiry I learned that he was a native of the Island of Skye, and that he had been sent over to the gaol at Inverness for selling some goods by auction without a licence. I asked what aliment he was receiving, and found that he was literally getting nothing, and that he was wholly dependent for food on the charity of his fellow prisoners. His petition for aliment had been sent to the Board of Excise, but no answer had yet been received, although the man had been in prison some weeks; and the gaoler told me that a man, who had lately been in the prison on a charge of smuggling, or private distillation, I forget which, had remained there more than three months without any aliment. On inquiring what allowance the criminal prisoners received, and among others the man who had killed his wife, I found that they got 6*d.* a day, and that with perfect regularity. Hence it appears, that so far as a difference in the allowance of food, a most important matter in the eyes of a prisoner, can mark different degrees of offence, the practical announcement to the world is, that it is a greater crime to sell goods by auction without a licence, than for a drunken man to kill his wife. For it must be remarked that, even when a petition for aliment is granted, the allowance never exceeds 4½*d.*, that is, is never more than three-quarters of the allowance to criminal prisoners at Inverness.

I have already stated, that all the women associate in the same room, and the consequence of course is, that there is a mixture of every kind, young and old, modest and immodest. For instance, some time ago there were at once in this room a young girl (whose only offence was being found in a cottage where illicit whiskey was distilled), and a female of the most abandoned character.

The purposes to which this common room is applied are various, but I certainly did not expect to find that of a lying-in hospital among them. Nevertheless, the week before I visited the prison, one of the females had been put to bed in it, and delivered of a child, to the edification, no doubt, of all her fellow prisoners.

At the time of the circuit trials, when the prison, which is far too small even for the ordinary number of prisoners, is crowded with prisoners from other gaols, and when, too, part of the scanty accommodation is wanted for the purposes of the court, the separation even of males from females cannot always be effected, and the result may be anticipated. Sometime ago one of the female prisoners was got with child by a male prisoner during this period of the mixture of the two sexes.

The prison is far from secure. Three prisoners escaped not long ago by burrowing under the door of their cell.

KINROSS.

(Visited 21st December 1835.)

1.—*Construction, Site, &c.*

Kinross.

THE prison forms part of the court-house and other county buildings. These are situated on the outskirts of the town, and stand back from the road apart from all other buildings. They are of recent erection. The site is apparently healthy.

The construction of the prison was probably made subordinate to that of the other parts of the building; certainly it is very ill suited to the purposes of a place of confinement; admitting as it does of but a slight approach to separation, and affording no means of inspection. Fortunately, however, the number of prisoners is always small, being not more than four on the average, including debtors.

That

That part of the prison which is used for criminals consists of one day-room and two sleeping-cells, and that for debtors of two rooms; they are rather large in size. (*See* reply to 40th query.)

The prison is insecure, as is shown by the frequent attempts at escape. An instance occurred last March, in which the prisoners succeeded in their object, although they were subsequently retaken.

The gaoler, who lives at a considerable distance from the prison, is obliged to depend for the safe custody of the criminal prisoners, to a considerable extent, on the vigilance of the debtors. Observing a bell-rope hanging near one of the debtors' rooms, I inquired what it was for. "Oh, Sir," replied the gaoler, "that is for the debtor to ring the alarm-bell when any one is trying to get out." Thus, the slumbers of the neighbours are not unfrequently disturbed by the noise made by one prisoner to give notice to the absent gaoler of the attempt of another prisoner to effect an escape. A debtor, who lately left the prison, had acted in this way, as night-watchman, for 18 months, the door of his bed-room being regularly left open, that he might hear what was going on.

The gaoler is sometimes compelled too to get his good friends, the debtors, to protect him against personal violence. Some time ago he was informed, by one of the debtors, that two of the criminal prisoners had armed themselves with bars (which they had forced off their iron bedsteads), with which to attack him on his entering their cell, in order to make him give up the keys. The keeper and the debtors, however, being prepared for the encounter, went into the cell, and obliged the men to surrender.

It must be mentioned, as a set-off to the valuable assistance given by the debtors in the management of the prison, that they are sometimes the means of producing disorder and drunkenness, by supplying the criminal prisoners with whiskey, which they themselves have not the least difficulty in procuring, through a window which appears to have been considerately placed for some such purpose.

The prison seems to be dry and moderately well ventilated, but it is not clean. The day-rooms are warmed by open fires.

2.—*Health, &c. of the Prisoners.*

The health of the prisoners is stated to be generally good, and no particular effect on their bodily system is observed to result from their confinement.

The criminal prisoners receive 6*d.* a day for aliment, out of which, however, they have to pay for fuel and washing, as is the case in most of the prisons. This allowance is the same for the tried and untried, and for males and females, who in all other respects are treated alike. The allowance to debtors for aliment generally varies from 8*d.* to 1*s.* a day.

Clothing and Bedding.—There is no allowance of clothing; but for bedding the criminal prisoners have a quantity of loose straw (on iron bedsteads) and five blankets.

3, 4 & 5.—*Treatment of the Prisoners.*

The criminal prisoners associate in the same day-room, without regard to their conduct, or to the nature of the offences they have committed, or with which they may stand charged; and at night they can be divided into two parties only, as there are but two cells; the number of prisoners, however, being generally very small, the evil of corrupt association, great as it must ever be, if even but two criminals be put together, is not of so crying a nature at Kinross as in many other prisons.

Visits are allowed at the discretion of the keeper; and the prisoners are permitted to correspond by letter, the keeper inspecting such letters as are received by the prisoners, but not letters sent by them.

I received no complaint of harsh treatment.

Debtors.—Several of the foregoing remarks show the sort of footing upon which the debtors stand in the prison. One privilege which is allowed to them, but in which the criminals do not partake, is access to an airing-ground; and it is from this airing-ground that the debtors sometimes supply the criminals with whiskey, through a window opening upon it; and were they so inclined, they could in the same way furnish them with tools for escape, or indeed with anything else.

Visits from the friends of debtors are freely allowed, as are also presents of food, &c.

Females.—There is no female officer; and as has already been stated, the treatment of the females differs in no respect from that of the males.

6.—*Corrective Discipline of the Prison.*

Nothing exists deserving the name.

7.—*Instruction of the Prisoners.*

None is afforded; nor do the prisoners ever engage in divine worship, there being no chaplain, and no one voluntarily attending to perform the duties of a chaplain.

8.—*Offences and Punishments.*

The usual offences are, quarrelling, tyrannizing over a younger prisoner, stealing from each other, and attempting to escape.

The ordinary punishment is solitary confinement in a dark cell. Neither whipping nor any other kind of corporal punishment is in use.

9.—*Officers.*

There is only one, the keeper, and his salary is but 18*l.* a year, together with a fee of 1*s.* on the entrance of every debtor; only a portion of his time, however, is given to the duties of the prison. He is apparently as well qualified for his task as can be expected from the smallness of his remuneration.

10.—*System of Accounts.*

The gaoler keeps a register of the criminals, with their ages, offences, &c.; and the sheriff's clerk keeps an account of the disbursements, and a register of the debtors. The average annual expense of each criminal prisoner is about 17*l.*

11.—*Miscellaneous.*

There is no insane prisoner in custody. Smoking tobacco is allowed; indeed it could not be prevented.

12.—*Effect of the Imprisonment.*

Notwithstanding the frequent and violent attempts at escape, it is believed there are many persons who have very little objection to become inmates of the prison, and that those who are there fare better there than they would at home; in fact, at the present price of provisions a prisoner may live very well on 6*d.* a day, even after withdrawing something for fuel and washing. Indeed, the gaoler tells me, that sometimes when he has a boy in prison, he receives applications (and these in earnest) from the lad's associates out of prison, for leave to go in and keep him company. Under the circumstances described, the good effects of the prison must be at a minimum.

Answers to Queries.

1. The justices of the peace. There is not any municipal corporation.
2. It is tolerably dry and ventilated; but it is not secure or clean.
3. The two debtors' rooms and one of the criminals' rooms have open fires, without any protection against fire; the two other criminals' cells have no provision for warming.
4. The allowance to debtors varies generally from 8*d.* to 1*s.*—The same; viz. 6*d.* a day each, sometimes paid in food and sometimes in money. The prisoners have to pay for their own fuel and washing.
5. None.—To criminals loose straw and 2 ½ pairs of blankets. Alike for tried and untried, males and females.
6. None to debtors.
7 to 17. No labour or employment of any kind.
18. Without any restriction.
19. Not at all.
20. The intercourse is at all times unrestrained.
21. The prisoners take their meals in their usual cells.
22. They are seldom prohibited. Visits are allowed at the discretion of the gaoler. Letters received by the criminals are inspected by the gaoler, but those sent by them are not inspected.
23. There is nothing meriting the name of discipline.
24. No; there is not any female officer.
25. The gaoler does not reside at the prison; and very little superintendence exists.
26 & 27. There is not any chaplain, and no minister attends voluntarily.
28. None.
29. With bibles, but not with any other books.
30. No chaplain.
31. There is no regular surgeon, but one attends on the criminal prisoners at the cost of the town, when required.
32 & 33. There is not any infirmary.
34. None distinguished.
35. No death for many years.
36. No.
37. No.
38. No sick list kept.
39. Not known.
40. There are three rooms and two cells, two of the rooms being for debtors. The dimentions are as follow:

	Length.	Breadth.	Height.
	ft. in.	*ft. in.*	*ft. in*
Two Debtors' rooms, each - -	14 –	13 –	8 –
One Criminals' room - - -	14 –	13 –	8 –
Two ditto - - cells, each - -	11 –	7 –	7 4

41. Quarrelling,

41. Quarrelling, tyrannizing over younger prisoners, stealing from each other, and attempting to escape; punished by solitary confinement in the dark cell.
42. No whipping or other corporal punishment.
43. No.
44. One, the gaoler. The average number of prisoners has been four; viz. 1 $\frac{213}{365}$ criminals and 2 $\frac{221}{365}$ debtors.
45. No one.
46. The gaoler.
47. A register of prisoners, and an account of disbursements.
48. The only prisoner under the revenue laws for a long time was an old man, committed for selling a few of his own books by auction without a licence. He was confined for nearly a month without any allowance for aliment.
49. None.
50. None.
51. None.
52. The gaoler thinks that few of those who have once been in the gaol have any fear of going there a second time, or even much dislike to do so.

MACDUFF, NEAR BANFF.

(Visited 17th November 1835.)

This prison is a mere lock-up-house, and is never used to confine a person in more than 24 hours at a time, all persons under serious charges being sent to Banff. The prison consists of a single room, without a window or fire-place, and is furnished only with a rude bedstead and some straw. It is damp, and so insecure, that no prisoner who is not quite drunk, or well satisfied with his lodging, would think of remaining there through the night.

MONTROSE GAOL.

(Visited 13th & 14th December 1835.)

1.—*Structure, Site, &c.*

The building is new, having been erected about three years ago. The situation is rather low, and is on the outskirts of the town. The construction of the building is upon the whole tolerably good; although by a small additional outlay accommodation might have been provided for a larger number of prisoners, and the necessity for open fires might have been avoided. A cell for refractory prisoners, too, is much wanted, and is indeed essential to the introduction of an efficient system of discipline.

The prison is tolerably secure.

The means of separation are insufficient, there being only six cells for criminal prisoners, while at one time during the last year there were 13 criminals; and owing to the temptation to place prisoners in the same cell (for the sake of economy in fuel), even the moderate means of separation provided are not always turned to full account. Thus I found two women (one in prison for child murder, and the other for theft) in the same cell, although there were two or three other cells unoccupied.

There are no means of inspecting the prisoners when shut up in their different cells.

The state of the cells as to cleanliness depends upon the particular prisoners confined in them. I found one of the cells remarkably clean, but another was rather dirty.

The cells are dry, of a moderate temperature, and tolerably well ventilated. (For their dimensions, *see* the reply to the 40th query.)

2.—*Health, &c.*

The prisoners appear to enjoy good health; as, however, there is no regularly appointed and responsible surgeon, any information on this head is not very trustworthy. It is stated that no effect is perceptible on the bodily system of the prisoners. There is no particular provision for the sick, but a prisoner might be very well attended in his ordinary cell.

I found the prisoners tolerably clean, although there is no arrangement for ensuring that they should be so.

The criminal prisoners are allowed 4 *d.* a day for their food, out of which, however, they must provide their own fuel and washing. The allowance is made to them either in the form of money or food, as they prefer. The debtors generally receive from 9 *d.* to 1 *s.* a day each.

There is no allowance of clothing, except in cases of destitution. For bedding the criminal prisoners are allowed a straw mattress and pillow, two double blankets and one single blanket. The debtors, as usual, find their own bedding.

3, 4 & 5.—*Treatment of the Prisoners.*

I received no complaint of unkind treatment. Letters are allowed to pass backwards and forwards, subject to inspection. The legal advisers of the prisoners have free access to them, and their friends are permitted at convenient times to see and speak to them in the presence of the gaoler, through the grating of the cell-doors. The debtors are, as usual, allowed to see visitors without these precautions.

There is no difference in the treatment of the tried and untried.

Supplies of food from without, in addition to the gaol allowance, are permitted.

The prison being small, the conduct of the prisoners is different at different times, according to the individual characters of those confined. Sometimes, however, they are very turbulent.

There is no female officer, although the gaoler's wife occasionally acts as such.

6.—*Corrective Discipline.*

There is nothing meriting the name, there being no provision for labour, and only the moderate means described for separation.

7.—*Instruction of Prisoners.*

None is provided; nor is it known how far the prisoners are ignorant or otherwise at the time of their admission.

8.—*Offences and Punishments.*

The gaoler says that the usual offences are cursing and swearing, and calling to one another from the different cells; and for want of a cell for the refractory, or authority to withhold a part of their allowance of money, he can do very little in the way of punishment.

There is, as usual, no whipping or other corporal punishment.

9.—*Officers.*

There is only one officer, the keeper, whose salary is 36 *l.* a year, besides house-room. He appears to be about as well qualified for his task as can be expected for the remuneration afforded.

No prisoner is ever placed in authority over his associates.

10.—*System of Accounts.*

There is the usual register of the prisoners, and of their offences, &c., and an account of the disbursements. The first is kept by the town-clerk, and the second by the chamberlain. The average annual cost per man is nearly 30 *l.*, exclusive, as usual, of rent, which in this instance would be nearly 30 *l.* per head more.

11.—*Miscellaneous.*

There is no insane prisoner in custody.

12.—*Effect of the Imprisonment.*

No good effect, beyond the mere temporary removal of an offender from society at large, can be produced. The prisoners, especially the boys, generally leave the gaol worse than when they enter. And it is believed that the criminal population of the district have no fear of the prison, or indeed any strong aversion to it.

There is, however, but very little crime in Montrose, owing partly probably to the thriving state of the town, to the attention paid to education, to the means which the people have of obtaining rational amusement in the large open spaces of ground round the town, which belong to them, and to the establishment of a regular police. Of the four criminal prisoners confined in the gaol when I was there, not one was a resident of Montrose; and I was informed that the prisoners were generally strangers to the town. Here, as elsewhere, great complaints were made of the gypsies or tinkers, who appear to infest the county of Forfar in much greater numbers than formerly.

Besides the new prison, the old gaol is still used as a place of confinement by the police, for periods not exceeding a night or so. The sooner, however, it is totally abandoned and pulled down, the better. Perhaps its least imperfection is its insecurity; which is so great that when used as a regular gaol, escapes from it were of frequent occurrence.

I am informed that those who are apprehended by the police and confined for short periods in this prison, are, like the inmates of the gaol, almost all strangers to the town. Nevertheless, they are generally recognized as having been there before. The superintendent of the police, who is an intelligent man, says he thinks there are about 100 of these vagabonds, who appear to make the tour of a large district, including Montrose among other places.

Answers to Queries.

1. The provost and magistrates of the borough.
2. Yes.

3. By

3. By open fires and stoves.—No security against the bedding, &c. of a particular cell taking fire; but fire in one cell could not extend to another.

4. Debtors generally receive from 9 *d.* to 1 *s.*—Alike, 4 *d.* a day in money or food, at the choice of the prisoner.

5. None except in cases of destitution.—*See* below.

6. None.—Straw mattress and pillow, two double blankets and one single blanket; alike for tried and untried, males and females.

7 to 17. There is no labour or employment of any kind.

18. Yes; according to the convenience of the prison.

19. They are separated as far as the accommodations of the prison will admit. There are, however, often two prisoners, and sometimes three, in the same cell.

20. There is no difference at different times.

21. In their usual cells.

22. The relations of the prisoners are allowed to come to see them and to speak to them through the grated doors, the gaoler being present; letters are inspected by the gaoler.

23. There is no discipline.

24. No.

25. *See* replies to queries 19 and 20. There is no difference at different times in the degree of intercourse.

26. There is no regular chaplain, but the prisoners are generally visited once or twice a week by a minister.

27. No.

28. None.

29. Yes.

30. *See* above.

31. There is no regularly appointed surgeon; but one is sent for at the cost of the town when required.

32 & 33. There is no infirmary. Prisoners are, however, sometimes sent to the town infirmary, by special authority from Government.

34. None are so distinguished.

35. There has not been a death for many years.

36. No.

37. No.

38. There has been but little sickness. No list is kept.

39. Not known.

40. There are altogether, six cells for criminals and two rooms for debtors. The dimensions are as follows: six criminal cells, each 10 feet long, 7 feet broad, 10 feet high; two debtors' rooms, each 15 feet long, 13 feet broad, 10 feet high.

41. Cursing, swearing, and calling to one another from the different cells. This is often loud enough for people in the street to hear. There are no means of punishing them.

42. No whipping or other corporal punishment.

43. No.

44. One officer. Average number of prisoners during the last year: 2 $\frac{93}{365}$ criminals; $\frac{197}{365}$ debtors; total 3.

45. The keeper, who is the only officer.

46. None.

47. A register, showing the offence for which each prisoner is confined, and his term of imprisonment; and the usual account of expenses. These are, however, kept by the town-clerk.

48. There have not been any such prisoners for some years.

49. No.

50. None.

51. None on the ground of good conduct; but one on that of bad health.

52. It is believed that the criminal population have no dread or even strong aversion to being put into the prison; and that the prisoners, especially boys, are generally worse when they come out than when they go in.

PERTH GAOL.

(Visited 19th, 20th & 21st December 1835.)

1.—*Structure, Site, &c.*

Perth.

This gaol is of recent erection, having been built in the year 1819. It is on the eastern side of the town and on the outskirts. The site is low, but not more so than that of most parts of the town of Perth. The prison does not adjoin any other building, but it is nevertheless much exposed to communication from without, as it is bounded on one side by a public street, in which, on my return from visiting the gaol one evening, I heard the prisoners talking and calling to each other, and that so distinctly that I understood every word they said.

The prison is substantially built; but owing to a want of the means of inspection, to the prisoners being unemployed and constantly associating with each other, and to the facilities

of communication from without, the place is not very secure. There have been four instances of escape since the prison was built.

All that is done towards separation is to divide the males from the females, and to subdivide the prisoners of each sex into two classes. But even this division is not complete, inasmuch as from the window of one of the wards the female prisoners can see and talk to some of the males; and, in fact, language of a very improper kind is not unfrequently heard. In such numbers do the male prisoners occasionally associate, that in one day-room I found no fewer than 21 assembled together.

One of the day-rooms was in a very dirty state, and other parts of the building were far from clean. The ventilation, too, is not good, and in wet weather some of the cells are damp, owing, it is believed, to the prison being built of whin-stone.

The cells are small, when it is considered that two and often three prisoners sleep in the same cell. For the exact dimensions, *see* reply to 40th query.

2.—*Health, &c. of the Prisoners.*

The health of the prisoners is generally good, although the imprisonment is found to have a debilitating effect. The proportion of sick to the whole number of prisoners admitted last year was about one to ten.

Personal Cleanliness.—Bad. I found many of the prisoners dirty.

Food.—Alike to the tried and untried. The daily ration of the males is half-a-quartern loaf, nine ounces of oatmeal, and a quarter of a pint of milk. The females receive the same allowance of bread and milk, but only half the quantity of oatmeal. No complaint is made of the quality of the food, but some of the prisoners think the quantity insufficient. Seeing, however, that the prisoners do no work, and bearing in mind that their food and comforts of every kind ought to be kept down at a lower standard than that of the lowest class of honest labourers, I am inclined to think the allowance of food is as great as it ought to be. One cause, from which many of the complaints respecting food in the different prisons of Scotland probably spring, is that, with few exceptions, no distinction whatever is made between prisoners of different ages; a boy or girl, 10 or 12 years old, receiving the same allowance as a full-grown man or woman.

The allowance to debtors is generally 9 *d.* a day.

Clothing and Bedding.—There is no allowance of clothing. The allowance of bedding is a hammock, a mattress filled with dried sea-weed, and a double blanket. Several of the prisoners complained, and with great justice, of the dirty state of the blankets.

3, 4 & 5.—*Treatment of the Prisoners.*

No difference is made between the tried and untried. The extent to which association can take place has been already described. Visits are allowed twice a day, viz. at breakfast and dinner time, the gaoler or turnkey being present. Letters also are permitted, and unless the gaoler has reason to suspect objectionable matter, he does not inspect them.

Debtors.—Visits to debtors are as usual freely allowed; and, as usual, the debtors are permitted to receive other than the gaol allowance of aliment. Their general conduct is stated to be good. They attend public worship.

Females.—There is not any female officer, and in no respect, excepting that mentioned in relation to their food, is the treatment of the females different from that of the males.

6.—*Corrective Discipline of the Prisoners.*

There is nothing deserving the name. The only interruption to the otherwise constant round of idleness and corrupt association, is a lesson given in each ward once a week by the chaplain, and the performance of public worship on the Sunday.

7.—*Instruction of Prisoners.*

That which has just been described is all that is done by way of instruction. Any effect that may be produced for the moment is probably soon effaced on the return of the prisoners to their day-rooms. The chaplain resides at some distance from the prison, and has other duties to perform.

8.—*Offences and Punishments.*

The usual offences are, making loud noises, using profane language, holding conversation with female prisoners (sometimes of an obscene nature), and stealing from each other. The punishments are, solitary confinement, the withdrawal of part of the allowance of food, and putting the offender in chains. Neither whipping nor any other corporal punishment is ever resorted to.

9.—*Officers.*

There are two only, the keeper and a turnkey, a very insufficient provision for the number of prisoners, which averages nearly 30, exclusive of debtors. The gaoler appears to be intelligent and well meaning, but it is difficult to say whether he is qualified for the efficient discharge

discharge of the duties of his office, since the circumstances of the prison do not admit of his powers being put to the test: In one respect, however, viz. as regards the cleanliness of the prison, more might reasonably be expected of him, even under the present circumstances. The keeper receives 100*l.* a year in salary, and he is furnished with a house. He has no emolument of any other kind.

10.—*System of Accounts.*

There are the usual registers of criminals and debtors, and the ordinary account of disbursements: the former are kept by the gaoler; the latter by the town-chamberlain. The average annual cost of each prisoner is about 13*l.* 10*s.*

11.—*Miscellaneous.*

Although there is not any insane prisoner at present in confinement, yet there often are lunatic prisoners; and when this is the case, such prisoners are necessarily mixed with the others.

Money is not ever paid in lieu of the daily ration.

12.—*Effect of the Imprisonment.*

Very little good effect can be produced by imprisonment in the Perth Gaol. The number of recommittals is very considerable, as may be inferred from the fact that two of the prisoners at present in the gaol (both women), have been there more than 20 times before; indeed, it is believed that no small number of the lowest class at Perth are well content to be in the prison occasionally, as they fare better there than at home, and are not required to do any work.

The conduct of the prisoners is generally bad, and sometimes very turbulent; occasionally they enact what they call a "hell scene." Having assembled in the day-room, and provided a plentiful supply of water, they put out the candles, and then, amidst shouts, yells, and other discordant noises, and uttering revolting exclamations, they pull the fire to pieces, and fling the live coals round in every direction; others at the same time dashing water about, and in every way creating uproar and confusion.

The following is a copy of a petition lately received by one of the visiting magistrates from some of the prisoners. The orthography is corrected; but in other respects I have left the language untouched.

"Perth Gaol, 2 Ward, No. 8 Cell.

"Unto Bailie Graham, ruling magistrate of this gaol: That we are under the necessity of applying to you against ————, for unruly noise and threatening language, to do some bodily harm to us in this cell, for checking him against roaring and singing bawdy language on every morning before six o'clock till opening of the doors, excepting Sabbath; but on that day I am afraid to relate to you the most diabolicalest deed I ever witnessed, the throwing of the best book in the world in the fire. A poor inoffensive silly creature, ————, he blacked his face after coming out of the church; another old man, in his own cell, the very tears came down his cheeks at his abominable work yesterday; no prisoner, however willing to peruse his books, can get it done ever since he came over to this ward of the gaol; and therefore, may it please your honour to take him into your consideration, whether he is fit person or not to remain among any persons that is willing to walk up to the instructions we receive from the minister and yourself; and we are of no doubt that if you chose to have the whole of us examined, you will find some that will take his part, and perhaps rejoice in his wicked actions; but I will quote two in his own cell that will state the truth to you; and none knows of the writing of this petition except our own cell. The names of the two in his cell is, ———— and ————.

(signed) "————.
"————.
"————."

Mr. Graham inquired into the truth of the foregoing statements, and was satisfied that they were substantially correct.

It is but justice to the town council of Perth to state, that they have not been inattentive to the condition of the prison. About three years ago they appointed a committee of their own number to inquire fully into the subject. The report of this committee points out many of the existing evils in a forcible manner, and strongly recommends the erection of a bridewell, at the joint expense of the burgh and county; no new building, however, has yet been put up; in fact, the artificial and ill-defined separation in the duties and responsibilities of counties and burghs, in relation to prisons, has frequently prevented the erection of suitable buildings, and the adoption of a comparatively good system of prison discipline.

One or two of the magistrates of Perth, however, anxious to take some step at least towards an improved state of things, have, with the sanction of the town council, converted part of the old prison, in use before the present gaol was erected, into a small bridewell. This bridewell is certainly upon a most diminutive scale, consisting, in the whole, of but seven cells; nevertheless, it reflects much credit on those with whom it originated, and who still superintend its management. In this little prison the principles of complete separation and full employment are in constant operation; and so advantageously has the labour of the

prisoners been applied, that notwithstanding the disadvantage of proceeding on so small a scale, they have more than earned the cost of their food. It was quite a relief to visit this busy and well-organized little establishment, after witnessing the idleness, disorder and evil association that prevail at the gaol.

The whole cost of fitting up these seven cells, (making use of the walls of part of the old prison as a shell for them), was but little more than 130 *l.*; and as the bridewell communicates with the rooms of the police office, and it is found that the duty of superintendence can be readily added to the other duties of the police establishment, there is no direct expense in officers.

Answers to Queries.

1. The provost and magistrates of the borough.

2. Moderately secure, and tolerably dry, except that being built of whinstone, the walls and floors are damp in damp weather. Some parts of the prison are dirty, and the whole is but indifferently ventilated.

3. Such as are heated at all (14 rooms and cells out of 24), are heated by open fires. There is no protection against fire, except that the floors and ceilings are of stone.

4. With few exceptions the allowance for aliment is 9 *d.* a day.—Alike. Males, half a quartern loaf of second flour, 9 oz. of oatmeal, and one quarter pint of milk. Females, the same allowance of bread and milk, and 4 ½ oz. of oatmeal.

5. None.—*see* below.

6. None.—A hammock, a mattress filled with dried sea-weed, and a double blanket. Alike for tried and untried, males and females.

7 to 14. No compulsory labour or employment of any kind; criminals, however, who can obtain work, are allowed to execute it and receive payment for it. The same indulgence, however, is not extended to debtors.

15. The want of accommodation.

16 & 17. There is no labour.

18. They do, without restraint.

19 & 20. The convicted are generally divided into two classes, besides the division into males and females. And this degree of classification is the same at all times and under all circumstances.

21. In their usual cells.

22. They are not prohibited; when, however, there is any cause for suspicion, the letters are inspected. Visits to criminals are allowed twice a day, viz. at breakfast and dinner time. Visits to debtors are allowed freely.

23. There is nothing meriting the name of discipline.

24. No; there are not any female officers.

25. In numbers varying from 1 to about 20, according to the state of the prison. The chaplain superintends them when receiving instruction, and a turnkey when they are taking exercise.

26. He performs Divine service each Sunday morning, having the prisoners in two classes; and in addition he visits each of the four wards once a week, and gives a lesson which consists partly of religious exercise and partly of instruction in reading.

27. No; he keeps, however, a register of the criminals, containing the name and age of each, and a few more particulars.

28. See reply to 26th query.

29. Yes.

30. No. He acts as chaplain to the gaol and bridewell, but has no other duties of any kind.

31. He has the medical care of the criminal prisoners; he attends when sent for.

32. There are two rooms for the sick, each capable of holding two bedsteads; and the sick are supplied with whatever is prescribed by the surgeon.

33. Conversation is never forbidden in any part of the prison.

34. Itch and venereal complaints.

35. One out of 430.

36. No; not for many years.

37. No.

38. About five days.

39. About 1 in 10.

40.—

	Length.		Breadth.		Height.	
	ft.	*in.*	*ft.*	*in.*	*ft.*	*in.*
Criminals:						
10 cells, each - - -	10	2	6	6	9	–
4 ditto - - - -	10	2	10	–	9	–
1 day-room - - -	14	6	10	–	9	–
Debtors:						
4 rooms, each - - -	14	6	13	–	8	6
1 room - - - -	16	5	12	7	8	6
2 rooms, each - - -	10	5	13	–	8	6
2 ditto - - - -	10	7	11	–	8	6

41. Cursing and swearing, calling to each other (particularly between the females and such male prisoners as are near them), and stealing from one another. The usual punishment is solitary confinement, withdrawal of part of the allowance of food, or putting the offender in chains.

42. There is not any whipping or other corporal punishment.

43. Not at the present time, but there often are insane prisoners; and when there are they are necessarily mixed with the other prisoners.

44. Two; the gaoler and a turnkey. The average number of prisoners is 43.

45. Both.

46. None.

47. A register of criminals, and an account of disbursements.

48. The usual allowance of 4 ½ *d.* a day.

49. A prisoner, on his entrance to the gaol, is called upon to contribute to the fund for buying coal; and such contributions generally vary from 1 *s.* downwards. By means of this levy the cost of the coals is principally paid.

50. Yes; 1 *s.* to the town-clerk when a warrant of liberation is required, in consequence of the incarcerating creditor neglecting or refusing to continue the allowance of aliment. The town-clerk also receives a fee of 2 *s.* from the debtor, when the debtor petitions for aliment.

51. One prisoner has been recommended for mitigation of punishment, partly on the ground of good conduct in prison; and his period of confinement was reduced from nine months to seven months. In three other cases the punishment has been reduced, but not in consequence of good conduct in prison.

52. There are many in the lower classes of the town who care little about being sent to prison.

MILITARY DEPOT AT PERTH.

THIS is a military prison, erected about four years before the termination of the late war, for the reception of French prisoners. It was intended for the reception of about 7,000 men, and about that number were actually there during the last three years of the war. The original cost of the building and the land on which it stands was, I believe, about 180,000 *l.*

That part of the building which was used as a prison consists of five oblong wings, detached from each other, and arranged in the curved part of a figure somewhat resembling a semicircle. In addition to these there are two other large buildings, one used as the hospital, and the other as a barrack for the soldiers who kept guard in the prison. There is also a house for the governor, and there are kitchens and offices for turnkeys, clerks, &c.; and in the centre is a tower commanding a view of the whole. The greater part of the ground is surrounded by two walls, with a fosse intervening. All the buildings have been erected in a good and substantial manner, and nearly the whole of the depôt has been kept in an excellent state of repair. The prison, however, having been built of whinstone, it is doubtful whether it could ever be kept quite free from damp. Nevertheless, so far as an inference can be drawn from the amount of mortality among the French prisoners when they were stationed there, the depôt, notwithstanding any tendency to dampness, must be very salubrious; that is, supposing the statements I received to be correct; for by these it would appear that during the whole of the three years that the depôt was in use as a military prison, containing as it generally did about 7,000 prisoners, the entire number of deaths was only 27.

Each of the oblong buildings formerly used as a prison consists of three large rooms, each room forming one story. These rooms are all of the same size, namely, 138 ½ feet long, 28 ½ feet broad, and about 12 feet high; and in every one of them between 400 and 500 prisoners slept at night, lying in hammocks placed in double tiers (one above the other) on each side the room.

Upon the whole, I am inclined to think that this military prison may be advantageously converted into a prison for criminals. I should propose to construct a double range of cells in each of the great rooms, making use of the present outer walls, windows and roof, with but little alteration, and using the present floors, which are of wood, to support the stone floors of the cells. The cost of each cell so constructed would I find be about 17 *l.* or 18 *l.*; and at this rate of expense (with an additional outlay of about 1,000 *l.* or 1,500 *l.* in converting part of the hospital and barrack into cells, and in general repairs), between 400 and 500 prisoners might I think be accommodated. There is, too, plenty of ground for the erection of new and additional wings.